
World Population Profile: 1996

With a Special Chapter Focusing on
Adolescent Fertility in the Developing World



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by Thomas M. McDevitt



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Highlights

In 1994, the governments of 180 nations came together at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo, Egypt, to seek agreement on how to cope with the task of integrating population and development issues and programs. One of the most difficult elements of the task is that of stabilizing world population growth.

- The latest projections of the Bureau of the Census indicate that world population will increase from its present level of 5.8 billion persons to pass the 6 billion milestone by the year 2000. These projections also show world population reaching a level of 7.6 billion persons over the next quarter century, an *increase* over 1996 roughly equivalent to adding three more Sub-Saharan Africas to the present world total.
- In 1996, 95 out of every 100 persons added to world population live in less developed countries (LDC's).
- Between now and the year 2000, population increase will be concentrated in Asia because its present population is so much larger than that of any other region. Also, interregional differences in growth rates — the second key determinant of shifting population distribution — have a relatively limited effect in the short term. Developing countries of Asia will contribute 176 million persons to world population increase during the next 4 years, with a fourth of this increase, or 44 million persons, to be added in China. The Asian increment to world population is about 25 percent greater than the net addition attributable to all other countries combined. Other

developing countries will contribute about 126 million persons; the United States and other more developed countries, about 18 million persons.

- Sub-Saharan Africa's growth rates will be the highest of all major world regions for the next 25 years. In spite of rising mortality in some countries due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, total population for the Sub-Saharan Africa region as a whole will double within 32 years if present trends continue.
- India and Nigeria are emerging as two countries making disproportionate contributions to world population growth during the 1996-2020 period because of their continued high fertility and already massive populations. India presently contributes about 19 percent of total world population increase, more than any other country. If Nigeria's rapid growth continues, its population will nearly double during the coming quarter century, boosting Nigeria past Bangladesh, Japan, Pakistan, Russia, and Brazil among the world's most populous nations.
- The elderly population is the fastest growing age group worldwide. Persons ages 65 and over will increase more than twice as fast as total population between 1996 and 2020. The growth rate of this age group in less developed countries will be double that in more developed countries. By 2020, two-thirds of the world's elderly will live in LDC's.
- Even with the rapid growth of the elderly, however, most of the dependent population (ages 0 to 14 and 65 and over) in developing

countries is, and will remain, children. Nearly 9 in every 10 persons making up the combined dependent age groups in less developed countries are under age 15 in 1996. This fraction declines, but is still 8 children in 10 dependents, in 2020.

- At least 132 million births will occur every year for the next 25 years despite falling fertility. The continued high level of births in the face of declining birth rates largely reflects the still increasing numbers of women of reproductive age (the result of past high fertility) in less developed countries.
- About 8 million infant deaths will occur in 1996. More than 90 percent of these will be in the developing countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. If present trends continue, however, the total number of infant deaths worldwide will drop by nearly half, to 4.5 million, by year 2020 as a result of a leveling off in number of births (and, hence, number of infants at risk) and decreases in infant mortality rates.
- Of 100 babies born this year in Sub-Saharan Africa, 9 will die within 1 year. In the world's more developed countries, it will take about 60 years for these 9 deaths to occur. The difference reflects a continuing gap in mortality levels faced by the populations of the world's more and less developed countries.

A child born this year in Sub-Saharan Africa can expect to live only about 50 years, while a child born in one of the more developed countries of the world may expect to survive to age 74, or about 50 percent longer. Over the

course of the coming 25 years, life expectancy at birth in more developed countries is projected to increase by 5 years; that of less developed countries, including Sub-Saharan Africa, by about 6 years; only slightly reducing the gap in life expectancy between more developed and less developed countries.

The world community adopted an agenda for action at the ICPD and the regional preparatory conferences which emphasizes demographic goals, economic growth within the context of sustainable development, improved access to reproductive health care, and the empowerment of women.

- Projections of the Bureau of the Census indicate that only 50 to 60 percent of the developing nations are likely to achieve the ICPD mortality reduction goals set for the year 2015 in spite of ongoing improvements in child survivorship in the developing

world. Few countries, whether developing or more developed, will meet the goals adopted for the year 2000.

Fewer than half of the developing countries of Asia are likely to achieve the regional goal of replacement level fertility by year 2010. China already has. India probably will not.

The African regional goal of an annual natural growth rate of 2.5 percent by the year 2000 appears attainable; however, the follow-on goal of 2.0 percent by the year 2010 will be difficult to achieve if present trends continue.

- Access to reproductive health care, including family planning, is a key goal adopted in Cairo. Women are, in fact, using family planning in increasing numbers in every world region. In developing countries today, five times as many couples are using contraception as in the 1960's.

Nevertheless, the full range of modern methods is unavailable to as many as 350 million couples worldwide.

Improved availability of family planning services would carry important maternal and child health benefits, particularly in less developed countries. In addition, more widespread use of contraception could reduce unwanted fertility, which may be as high as 15 to 20 percent of all fertility in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, and as high as 30 percent in Latin America and North Africa.

- Fifteen million high-risk births occur each year to adolescent mothers, and 8 of every 10 of these take place in the developing nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. A substantial proportion of these births are unwanted, yet the young women involved are not using any means of contraception to delay or prevent them.

Introduction

In 1994, representatives of 180 nations met in Cairo to debate and adopt a new global agenda geared toward achieving population stabilization, reproductive health, and a balance between population and resources. In Cairo, the international community agreed to redefine the population issue in terms of a broad set of linkages involving human development and economic growth within the context of what is referred to throughout the conference document as “sustainable development.”

This redefinition reflects a new international consensus that “population, poverty, patterns of production and consumption and the environment are so closely interconnected that none of them can be considered in isolation” (United Nations 1995:6). The Cairo Program of Action argues that investments in health and education, and greater effort to ensure that such investments benefit girls and women over time, are critical to the achievement of national and regional demographic objectives and to making progress toward a balance of population and resources, during the first half of the 21st century.

Two of the principal matters discussed at the ICPD — international demographic change and reproductive health (including adolescent reproductive health) — are the subject of this report. *World Population Profile: 1996* presents updates of the Census Bureau’s population estimates and projections for all the countries and regions of the world. It includes information on population composition, population growth, fertility, mortality, and use of contraception. A special

section focuses on adolescent fertility in the developing world.

The Program of Action and the documents of the regional preparatory meetings leading up to Cairo together indicate much of what needs to happen if the larger goals agreed upon by the world community are to be met. The demographic goals — particularly in the areas of infant, child, and maternal morbidity and mortality, and the lowering of fertility in those countries where it remains so high that development is compromised by rapid population growth — are specified well enough that progress toward their achievement can be quantified. This edition of the Census Bureau’s *World Population Profile* series provides a comprehensive assessment of world demographic prospects at the beginning of the post-Cairo process. It also provides an initial assessment of whether countries are likely to attain the demographic goals agreed upon in Cairo and in the regional meetings leading up to Cairo.

Data in the report include summary demographic information for the world, major regions, and all countries and territories with a population of at least 5,000 in 1996. For the most part, estimates and projections are based on the evaluation of national data available as of September 1995. Detailed tables supporting most charts and text are presented in appendix A. The recency of available information and the methodology and assumptions used for making the population estimates and projections are described in appendix B. Additional sources of information are cited in

appendix C, and technical terms and acronyms are defined in appendix D.

This year’s report covers 227 countries and territories. In most of the text and figures, they are grouped into 7 regions: Sub-Saharan Africa, the Near East and North Africa, China (Mainland and Taiwan), Other Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe and the New Independent States (NIS), and the Rest of the World (North America, Western Europe, Japan, and Oceania).

In the detailed tables (appendix A and the data diskette for this report), countries are listed, and regional subtotals are provided, according to a more traditional geographic perspective: Africa (Sub-Saharan and North Africa), the Near East, Asia (including Mainland China, Taiwan, and Japan), Europe (Western, Eastern, and NIS), Latin America and the Caribbean, North America, and Oceania.

Countries and territories are classified by development status according to categories used by the United Nations: The “less developed” countries include all of Africa, all of Asia except Japan, the Transcaucasian and Central Asian republics of the NIS, all of Latin America and the Caribbean, and all of Oceania except Australia and New Zealand. The “more developed” countries and areas include all of North America, Europe, and the rest of the NIS, as well as Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. Although some countries or regions may move from “less developed” to “more developed” status by the year 2020, the categorization in this report does not reflect such changes.

This report replaces those previously issued in this publication series, and it should not be used in conjunction with earlier reports to derive time series of vital rates or other measures presented. Detailed notes are maintained by the International Programs Center to

document the base data used and the procedures followed in deriving the numbers for each country. Questions about the estimates and projections underlying the report, or the methodology employed in making them, should

be addressed to: Chief, Population Studies Branch, International Programs Center, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8860. Comments on the report are invited.

Most of the data presented in this report, including the data found in the detailed tables of appendix A, are available to users in computer-readable format through one of two means:

- Appendix A tables and some additional detail are contained on a data diskette, in Lotus 1-2-3 *.wk1 format. The disk is available on request, by contacting:

International Programs Center
Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233-8860
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Fax: 301-457-1539
Internet e-mail: ipc@census.gov

- The International Data Base of the Bureau of the Census (IDB) contains statistical tables of demographic and socioeconomic data for all countries of the world. Information from censuses and surveys (for example, population by age and sex, labor force, and contraceptive use) and administrative records (for example, registered births and deaths) are available from 1950 to the present and, where possible, by urban/rural residence. The IDB contains the International Programs

Center's current estimates and projections of fertility, mortality, migration, and population on a single-year basis to the year 2050. IDB estimates and projections may be more recent than those presented in this report.

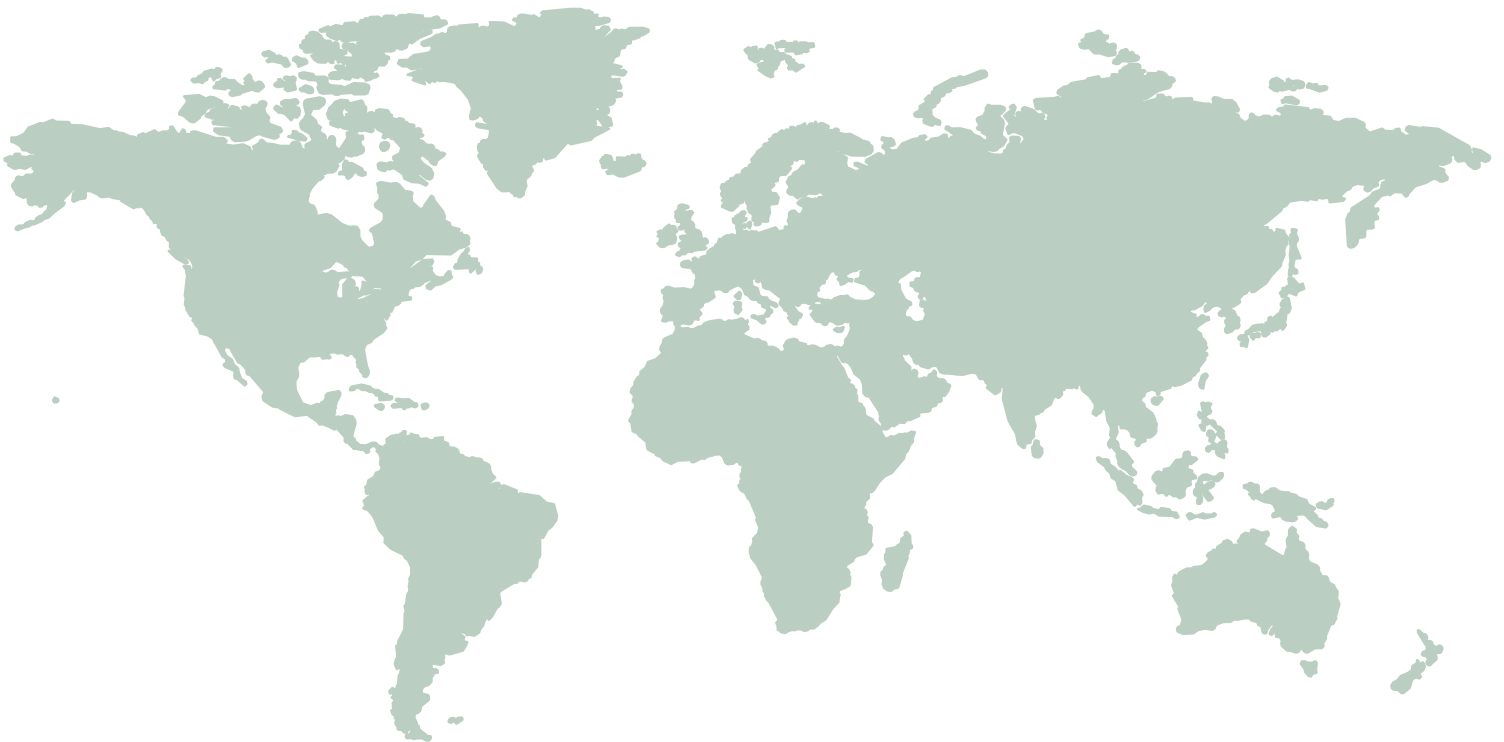
Direct access and further information about the IDB are available through the Internet at:

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Population Size and Growth



Population Size and Growth

World Population Approaches 6 Billion as Nations Seek Population-Development Balance

The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo focused the world's attention on the challenge facing all nations as they seek to integrate population and development policies and programs.

For the past 25 years, the gap between birth rates and death rates worldwide — the world's rate of natural increase — has been continually, albeit slowly, shrinking. Reaching an historical peak of about 2.2 percent per year from 1962 to 1964, global population growth fell to about 1.5 percent during the first half of the present decade and is expected to drop below 1 percent per annum during the first quarter of the next century (figure 1 and table A-2). This slowing of the pace of world population increase should facilitate the achievement of many of the objectives set out in the Cairo Program of Action.

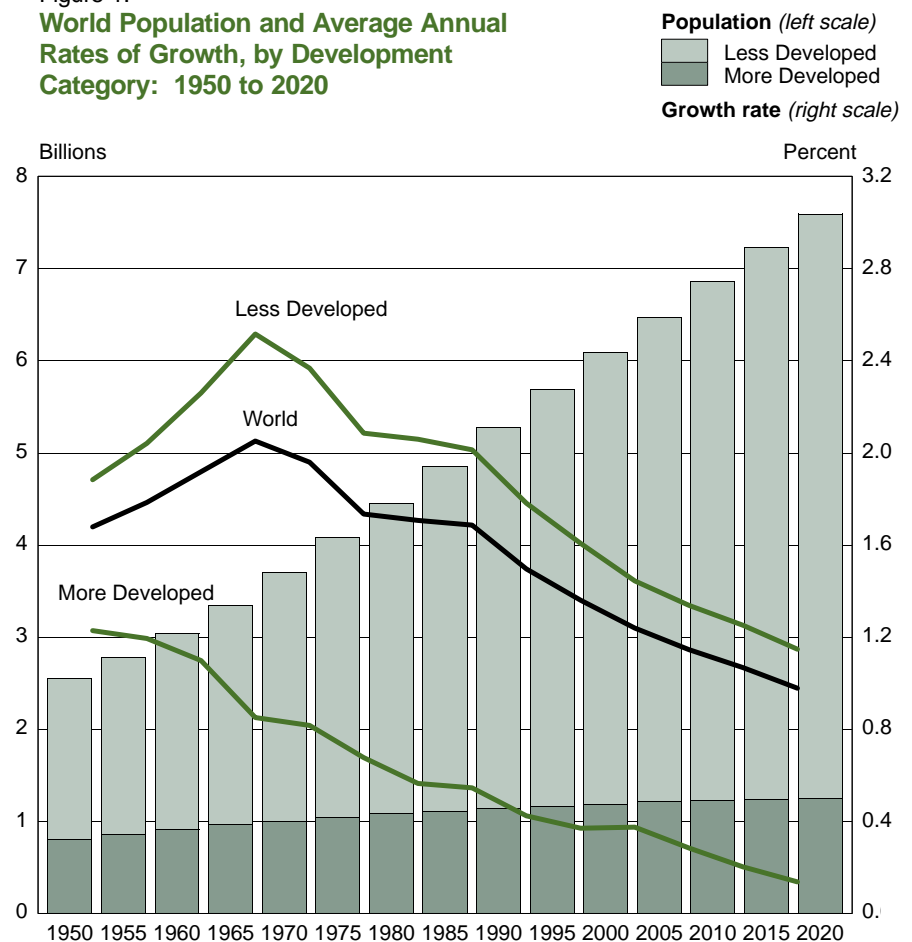
However, while the **rate** of world population increase continues to fall, the numbers of men, women and children are expected to continue to grow well into the next century. According to the latest projections of the Bureau of the Census, world population will increase from its present level of about 5.8 billion persons to almost 6.1 billion by the year 2000. These projections, summarized in table A-1, indicate that world population will grow by an additional 1.5 billion persons during the first two decades of the next century, reaching a level of 7.6 billion persons by the year 2020.

From the ICPD Program of Action:

"The growth of the world population is at an all-time high in absolute numbers, with current increments approaching 90 million persons annually ...

"While it had taken 123 years for world population to increase from 1 billion to 2 billion, succeeding increments of 1 billion took 33 years, 14 years and 13 years. The transition from the fifth to the sixth billion, currently under way, is expected to take only 11 years and to be completed by 1998." (section 6.1)

Figure 1.
World Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Development Category: 1950 to 2020



Note: Rates of growth are average rates for 5-year periods, 1950-55 through 2015-2020.
Source: Table A-1 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Average Annual Increase in World Population

(Millions)

| Years | World | Less Developed Countries | More Developed Countries |
|-----------|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1985-1990 | 85.4 | 79.3 | 6.1 |
| 1990-1996 | 81.8 | 77.0 | 4.8 |
| 1996-2000 | 79.8 | 75.4 | 4.4 |
| 2000-2005 | 77.8 | 73.3 | 4.5 |
| 2005-2020 | 74.6 | 72.1 | 2.5 |

Note: Data for this table and all subsequent text tables are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base, unless otherwise indicated.

Developing Regions Generate Nearly All of Population Growth

Most of world population growth takes place in the developing countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The combined population of less developed countries grew from 1.7 billion persons in 1950 to 4.6 billion in 1996. This figure is expected to reach 6.4 billion by the year 2020. In contrast, the combined population of the more developed countries of the world increased from 800 million persons in 1950 to 1.17 billion in 1996 and is

expected to increase only modestly, to 1.25 billion, by the year 2020.

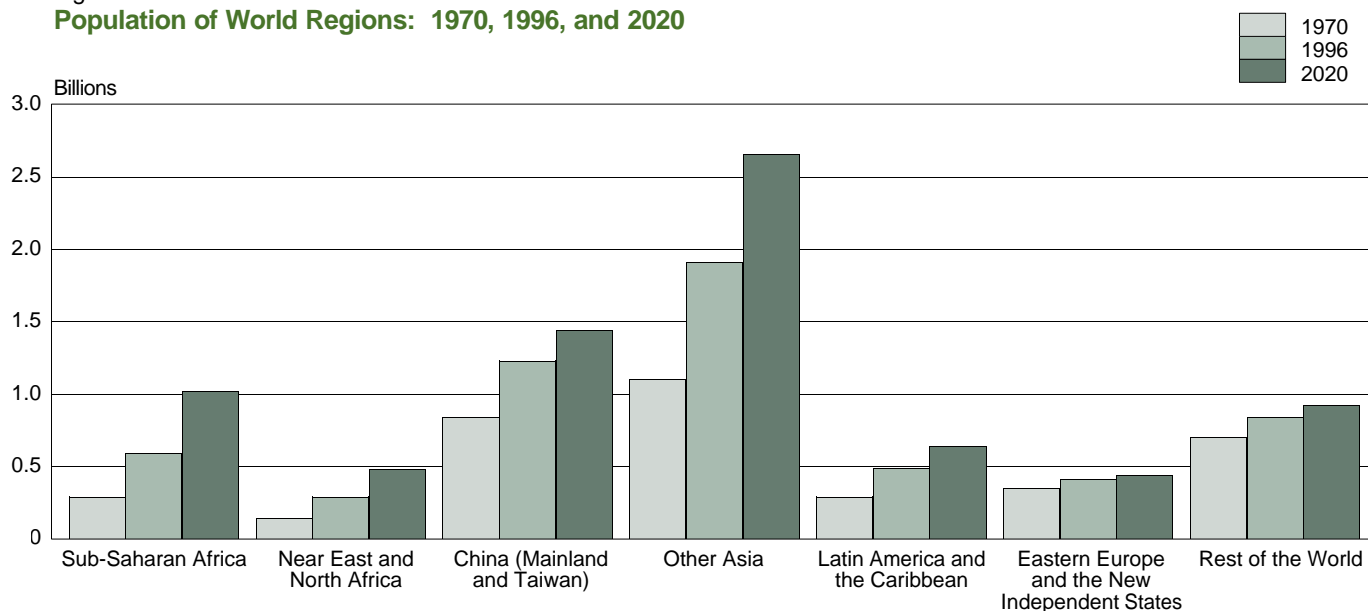
In 1996, 95 out of every 100 persons added to world population live in less developed countries.

Declining population growth rates in both groups of countries reflect declining annual increments in population size. The decreases are less pronounced in the developing countries, however, because moderately declining rates are applied to still rapidly growing base populations.

Future Population Increases Will Be Concentrated in Asia, but Sub-Saharan Africa's Share Is Growing

The pace of population growth varies from region to region, determined in part by current regional population totals and in part by differentials in regional growth rates. Asia continues to dominate other world regions in terms of the absolute number of persons added each year, because its 1996 population, even without China, is much larger than that of any other region (figure 2). Other Asia will

Figure 2.
Population of World Regions: 1970, 1996, and 2020



Source: Table A-1 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

contribute 132 million persons to world population increase between now and the year 2000; China, another 44 million persons. The rest of the developing world will, together, add another 126 million persons during the next 4 years, and more developed countries will contribute about 18 million persons.

Among world regions, the largest proportionate increases in share of world population will continue to be in Sub-Saharan Africa, which is expected to grow from fewer than 600 million persons in 1996 to just over 1 billion in the year 2020. Between 1996 and 2020, China and the rest of Asia will remain the two largest regions, although China's share will fall.

The share represented by more developed countries has declined from 27 percent of the world total in 1970 to 20 percent in 1996. If present trends continue, more developed countries will comprise only 16 percent of world population 25 years from now.

Share of World Population

(Percent)

| Region | 1970 | 1996 | 2020 |
|---|------|------|------|
| Less Developed Countries | 72.9 | 79.7 | 83.6 |
| More Developed Countries | 27.1 | 20.3 | 16.4 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 7.8 | 10.3 | 13.5 |
| Near East and North Africa | 3.9 | 5.1 | 6.4 |
| China (Mainland and Taiwan) | 22.5 | 21.3 | 18.9 |
| Other Asia | 29.7 | 33.2 | 35.0 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 7.7 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| Eastern Europe and New Independent States | 9.5 | 7.2 | 5.8 |
| Rest of the World | 18.9 | 14.5 | 12.0 |

Note: Other Asia excludes China and Japan. Rest of the World includes Western Europe, North America, Japan, and Oceania.

Africa's Growth Rates Will Remain Highest Among World Regions for the Next 25 Years

Declines in population growth rates are projected for 5 of 6 major world regions during the remainder of the 1990's, and for all major regions from the turn of the century onward. However, future trends, like past trends, vary markedly from region to region (figure 3). Sub-Saharan Africa has emerged as the region with the highest projected population growth rates during the coming 25-year period. Growth rates, just over 2.5 percent per annum since the mid-80's, are expected to remain above 2 percent through 2020 in spite of rising mortality in some countries due to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

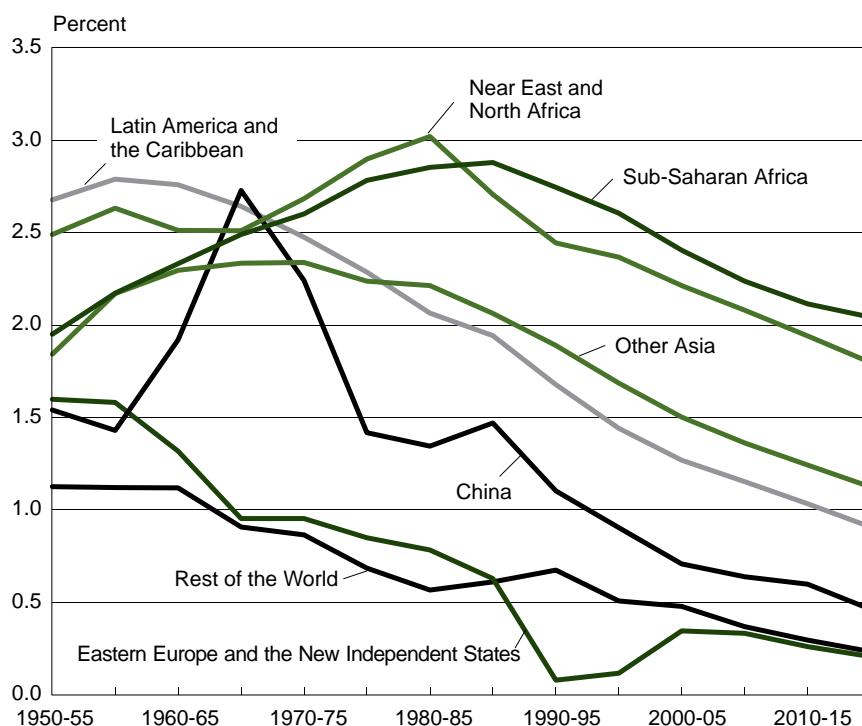
The developing regions of Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Near East and North Africa, and Asia (excluding China and Japan) show post-World War II trends in population growth consistent with the demographic transition from high birth and death rates to relatively low vital rates. In each of these major regions, growth rates first rose as mortality fell in response to initiatives in public health, infectious disease control, and the introduction of new drugs. After a lag varying in length from region to region, crude birth rates began to fall in response to delayed marriage, changing family size preferences and greater availability of family planning services in many countries.

Growth rates for Latin America and the Caribbean were the highest among the different regions in the 1950's and 1960's but were also the first to decline to their present regional level of around 1.5 percent per annum. During the late 1960's and early 1970's, rates for Africa, Other Asia, and Latin America were clustered relatively closely together, around 2.5 percent per year, but this historical juxtaposition was temporary. Birth rates, and population growth rates, for Latin America and the Caribbean fell steadily throughout the decades of the 1960's, 70's, 80's, and 90's, and remain lower, on average, than those of other developing regions.

The average growth rate for all Asia turned downward next, peaking during the 1960's before declining to a level of about 1.5 percent in the early 1990's.

Growth rates for Sub-Saharan Africa and for the Near East and North Africa continued to rise throughout the 1960's and 1970's, largely because birth rates remained relatively high in many countries in these regions while death rates declined. Sub-Saharan Africa's history of population growth during the 1980's differs from that of North Africa and the Near East, however, not only in the fact that birth rates, and hence growth rates, have

Figure 3.
Average Annual Rates of Population Growth of World Regions: 1950 to 2020



Note: Rates of growth are average rates for 5-year periods, 1950-55 through 2015-20.
China includes Mainland China and Taiwan.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

been higher than other regions since the mid-1980's, but also by an interruption in mortality decline in a number of countries beginning in the early 1980's. Crude death rates remained relatively unchanged in 1 in 5 Sub-Saharan African countries during the mid- to late 1980's, and mortality is actually rising, rather than falling, in some Sub-Saharan African countries affected by HIV/AIDS. This reduces population growth in these countries and acts as a brake on natural increase at the regional level through the early part of the next century. Population growth rates are expected to fall in both regions, at least through the year 2020, as a result of ongoing and projected declines in birth rates and the evolving trends in mortality in these regions.

Population growth in the Rest of the World has also slowed since 1950, but the decline has been from initial levels markedly lower than those of Asia, Africa, and Latin America to a composite regional value well below 1 percent per annum today.

The continuing disparity in growth rates between Africa, Asia, and Latin America on the one hand, and Europe, North America, Japan, and Oceania on the other, accounts for

the evolving regional distribution of world population during the last decade of this century and the first two decades of the next. Twenty-two of every 100 persons alive in 1950 lived in Western Europe, North America, Japan, or Oceania. By 1996 this fraction has fallen to 14 in 100; by the year 2020 only 12 in 100 persons will be living in these areas.

The trends in growth in two regions shown in figure 3 — China and the region comprising Eastern Europe and the New Independent States — are distinctly different from all the others. China's trend is a product of the country's unique post-war history of social change, population-food supply balance, and official restrictions on marriage and childbearing. The relatively low growth rate during the early 1950's reflects the relatively high mortality prevalent in China in the immediate post-war period. The dip in growth during the late 1950's and the rise in growth during the early 1960's show the impact of, and recovery from, the "Great Leap Forward" famine of 1958-61. Continued decline in death rates during the Cultural Revolution and, more importantly, resumed childbearing following the famine years account for China's peak growth rate of 2.7 percent per annum

during the late 1960's. Finally, declines in growth during the 1970's and since 1987 reflect enforcement of government policies encouraging higher age at first marriage and strict limits on childbearing.

Growth rates in Eastern Europe and the New Independent States have declined rapidly in the post-war period, finishing with a precipitous drop in the late 1980's and early 1990's (figure 3). This is partly the result of pronounced declines in fertility from levels already below replacement coupled with rising mortality in the recent past in the majority of countries in this region. The trends in fertility and mortality observed in the early 1990's reflect the social uncertainties and related economic hardships of the period. In addition, the age structures of Russia and her neighbors currently feature a trough in the size of cohorts in the reproductive ages, which also suppresses the numbers of births and makes present growth rates unusually low. Fertility is expected to recover from its current levels, however, and larger reproductive age cohorts will replace today's smaller cohorts, leading to some resurgence in population growth rates in this region during the next decade (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1996a).

Between Now and the Year 2000, World Population Will Increase by Over 300 Million Persons

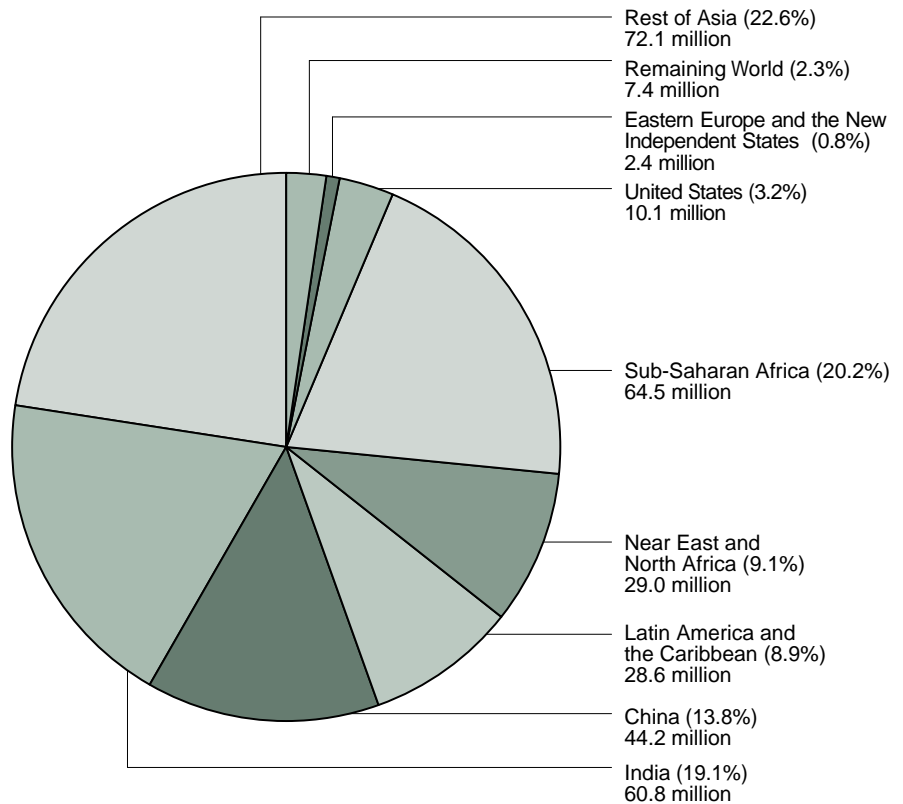
In spite of the fact that population growth is slowing in every world region, the number of people living in the world continues to increase, and will do so as long as the world's growth rate is greater than zero. During the next 4 years, 319 million persons will be added to world population. As figure 4 shows, 61 million persons, or 19 percent of this increase will occur in India; about 14 percent, in China; and 20 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa. More developed countries, including the United States, will account for only 6 percent of world population increase from midyear 1996 to midyear 2000.

Fifty-one Percent of World Population Lives in Six Countries...

Of the 5.8 billion people alive in 1996, almost 3 billion live in China, India, the United States, Indonesia, Brazil, and Russia (figure 5). The other 2.8 billion live in one of the remaining 221 countries. The United States, with just over 266 million people, accounts for less than 5 percent of world population.

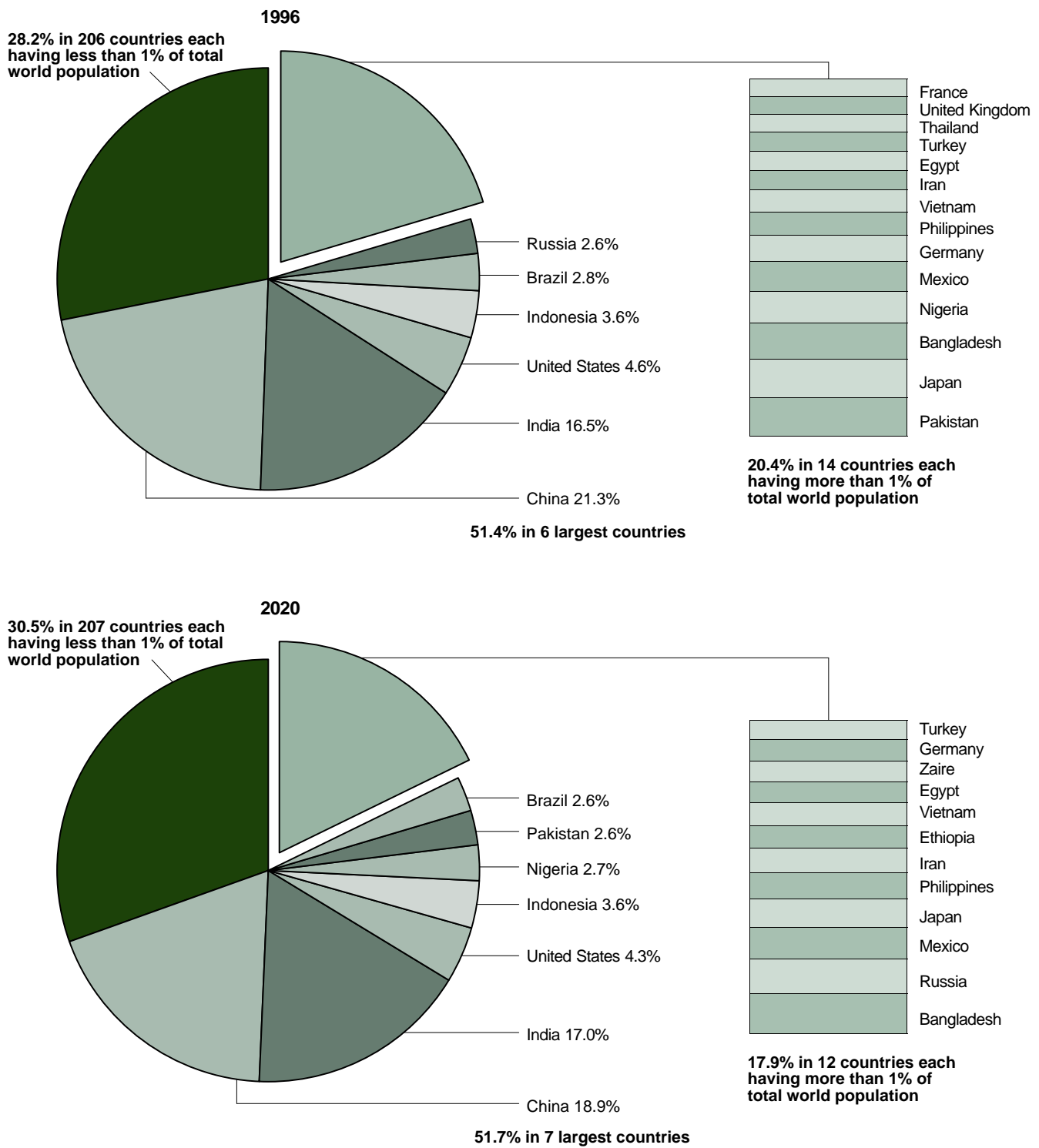
Figure 4.
Population Added From 1996 to 2000

Total added: 319 million



Note: Percentages are of population added from 1996 to 2000. China includes Mainland China and Taiwan.
Source: Table A-4.

Figure 5.
Distribution of World Population: 1996 and 2020



Note: China includes Mainland China and Taiwan. Percentages do not add to 100 because of rounding.
Source: Table A-4.

...but Shares and Ranks Will Change in the Next 25 Years

By the year 2020, the shares of total world population living in the countries having the largest populations will shift. For example, during the next 25 years more people will be added to India's population than to China's — about 337 million and 207 million, respectively. If present trends continue, India's population will approach China's by year 2020 and will surpass China's by the year 2040.

During the coming 25 years, country rankings among the most populous nations will change as high-fertility, high-growth countries overtake presently larger, but more slowly growing nations. Perhaps the most dramatic example of this is Nigeria, which is expected to bypass Bangladesh, Japan, Pakistan, Russia, and Brazil in size by the year 2020 (figure 5). Other notable shifts include Pakistan and Bangladesh. By 2020, Pakistan will have a larger population than Brazil or Russia, and Bangladesh's population will exceed that of Russia.

Figure 6 shows trends in growth rates and population size for countries that will play a dominant role in world or regional population change during the coming quarter century. In addition, it illustrates the effects of temporary changes in national policy or natural disaster that sometimes interrupt demographic trends. China's unique post-World War II demographic history has already been mentioned. Another example: The 1983 deportation of illegal aliens from Nigeria is responsible for the sharp discontinuity in growth rates for this country evident in figure 6.

Figure 6.

Population and Average Annual Rate of Growth, for Most Populous Countries: 1950 to 2020

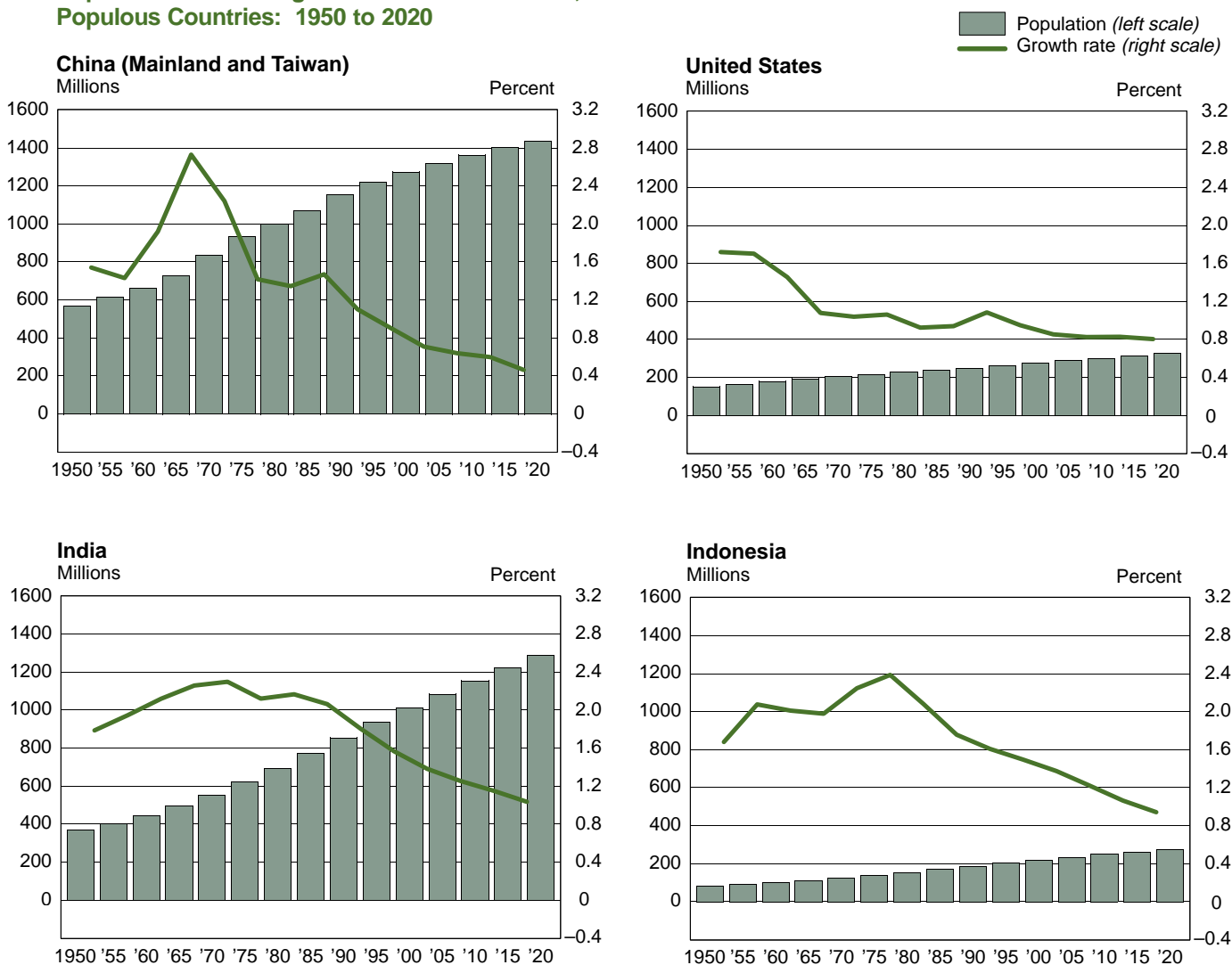
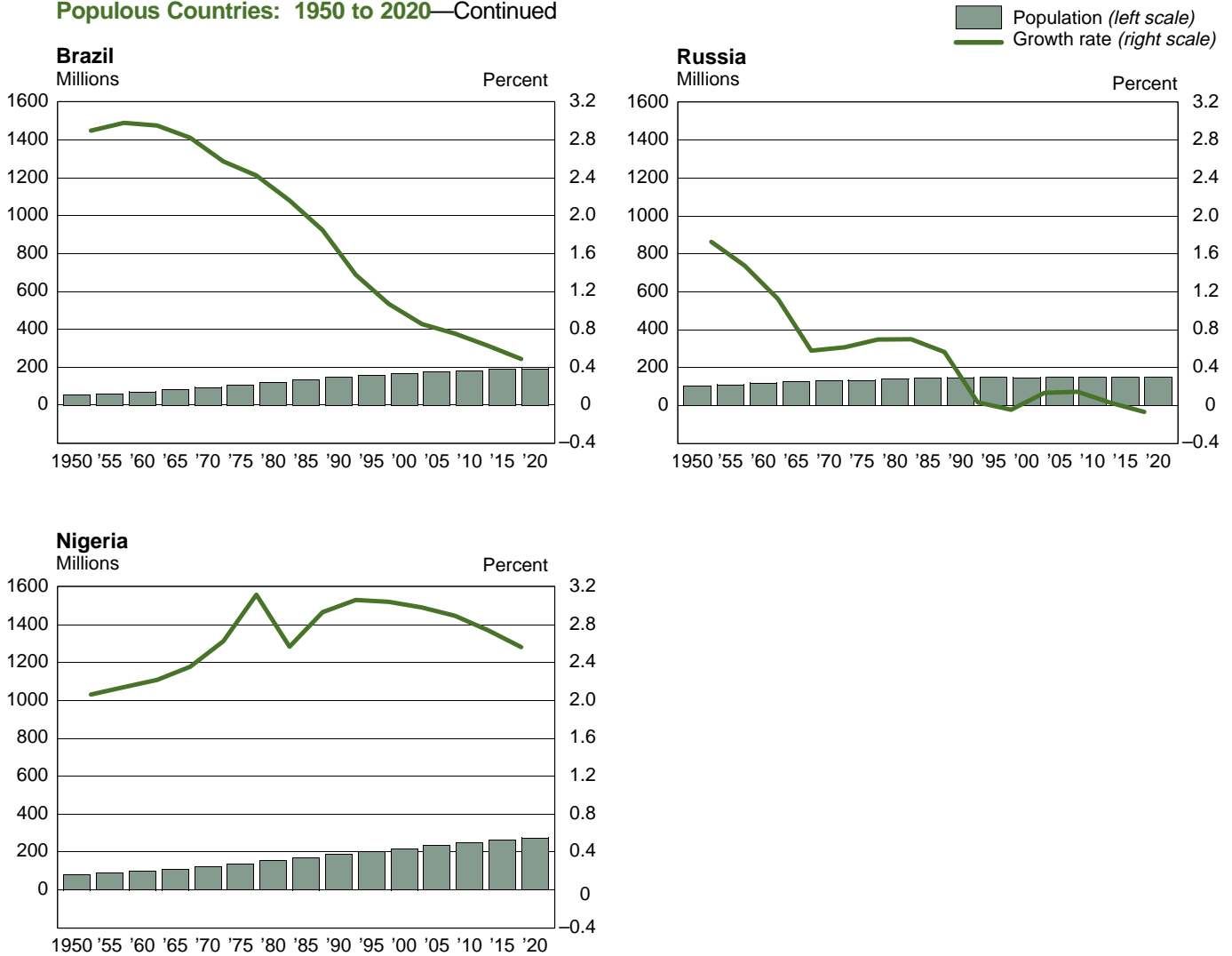
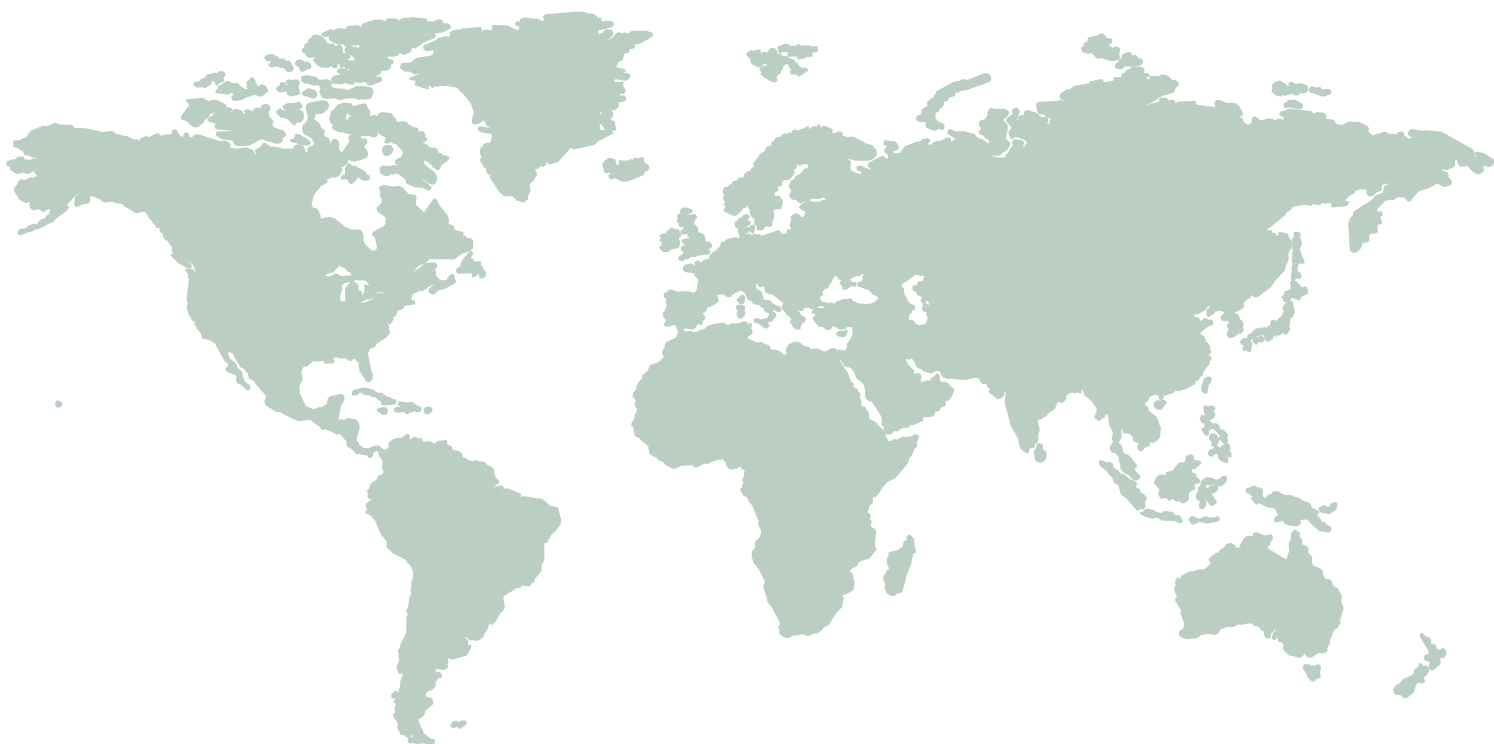


Figure 6.
**Population and Average Annual Rate of Growth, for Most
 Populous Countries: 1950 to 2020—Continued**



Note: Rates of growth are average rates for 5-year periods, 1950-55 through 2015-2020.
 Source: Table A-4 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Population Composition



Population Composition

An important outcome of the Cairo conference was a new consensus within the international community that investments in people, including steps taken to strengthen education and health care, are essential if the goals of sustainable development and sustained economic growth are to be achieved (United Nations 1995a:5-11).

Changes in population composition over time, along with population growth, help define the magnitude and the nature of the challenges associated with making such investments for individual nations. Specific population subgroups — children, the school-age population, adolescents, women of reproductive age, men and women of labor force age, and the elderly — generate demands for particular types of services that require differing social and economic policy and programmatic responses.

Developing Nations' Age Structures Slowly Approaching Those of More Developed Countries

Less developed countries have relatively young populations as a result of high fertility and of mortality reductions over the past 40 years that have favored younger age groups. Even though fertility has been declining in most developing countries over the past 10 to 30 years, the age-sex pyramid for LDC's continues to show a large base, because the number of each successive year's births is larger than those born in earlier years (figure 7).

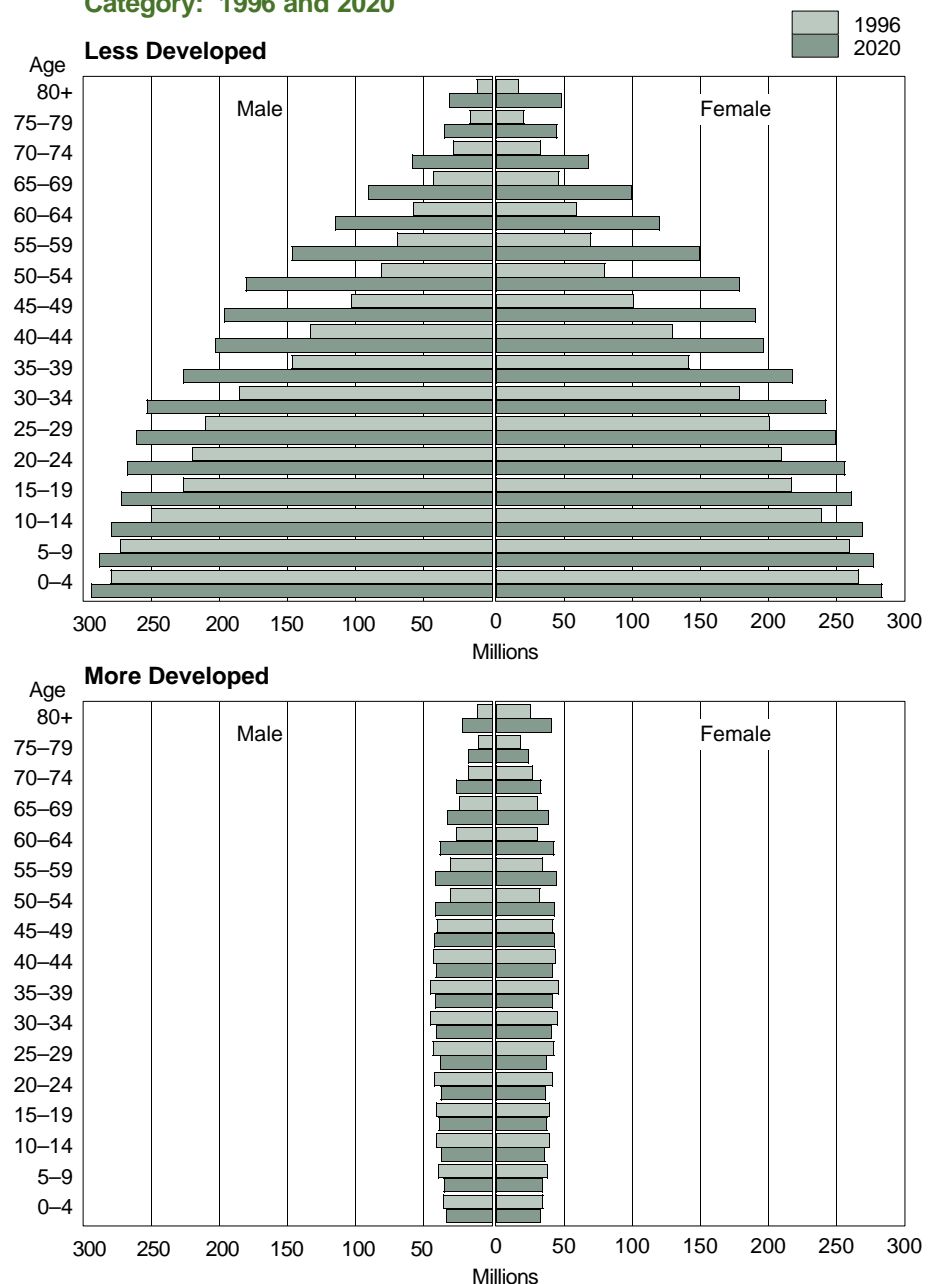
From the ICPD Program of Action:

"The decline in fertility levels, reinforced by continued declines in mortality levels, is producing fundamental changes in the age structure of the population of most societies ...

"The steady increase of older age groups in national populations, both in absolute numbers and in relation to the working-age population, has significant implications for a majority of countries, particularly with regard to ... modalities for assistance to elderly people." (section 6.16)

Figure 7.

Population by Age, Sex, and Development Category: 1996 and 2020



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Despite this, the age silhouette of today's developing nations is expected to approach that of more developed countries during the next several decades as fertility in Africa, Asia and Latin America continues to fall (figure 7). The typically broadly-based pyramid for LDC's gets noticeably less triangular (especially at younger ages) between 1996 and 2020.

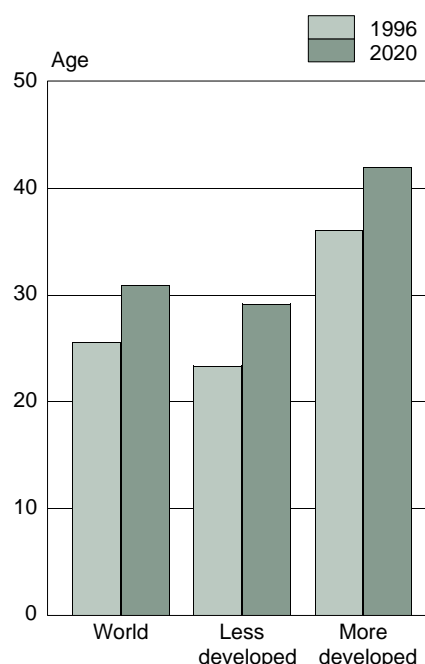
In contrast, the relatively rectangular age-sex structure of more developed countries, which reflects stable levels of low fertility over several generations, is not expected to change much during the next 20 to 30 years.

Populations in Every World Region Are Growing Older

As children become a smaller proportion of the total population and older age groups become more dominant, the median age — the midpoint age that separates the younger half from the older half of the population — rises. Figure 8 shows the rising median age of the populations of both more developed and less developed countries over the period 1996 to 2020. Half the population in LDC's is under age 23 today; in 2020 the median will have risen to 29 years. During the same period the median age of population in more developed countries will rise from 36 to 42 years.

Median ages of the populations of every major world region will rise over the next quarter century, with the greatest increases taking place in the developing regions further along in their demographic transitions. The rise in median age is particularly dramatic in China, where it climbs from about 28 to about 38 between 1996 and 2020.

Figure 8.
Median Age by Development Category: 1996 and 2020

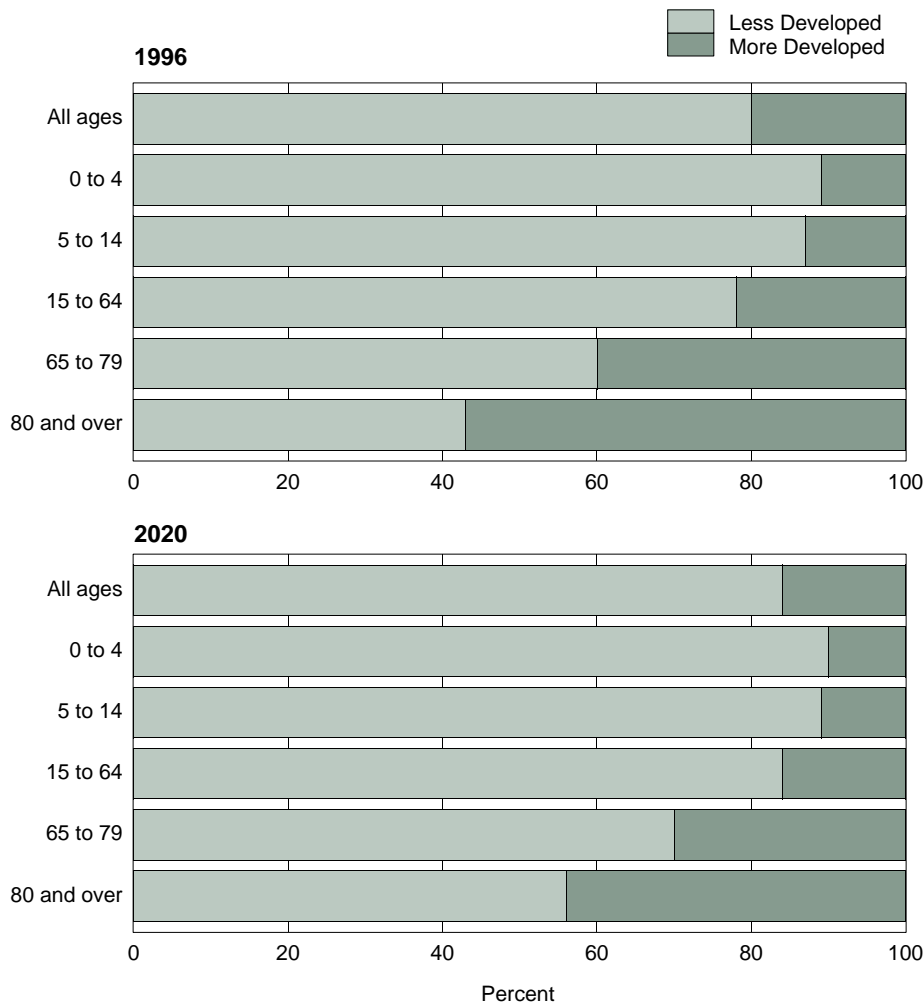


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Median Ages

| | 1996 | 2020 |
|---|------|------|
| World | 26 | 31 |
| Less Developed Countries | 23 | 29 |
| More Developed Countries | 36 | 42 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 17 | 19 |
| Near East and North Africa | 21 | 26 |
| China (Mainland and Taiwan) | 28 | 38 |
| Other Asia | 23 | 29 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 23 | 31 |
| Eastern Europe and the New Independent States | 33 | 37 |
| Rest of the World | 36 | 43 |

Figure 9.
**Distribution of World Population in Selected Age Groups
 by Development Category: 1996 and 2020**



Source: Table A-7.

As developing country populations grow older, they will represent increasing proportions of the world's adult and elderly populations (figure 9). During the coming 25 years, the share of the world's population ages 80 and over living in less developed countries will grow from 43 percent to 56 percent.

In contrast, the proportion of the world's children (ages 0 to 14) living in the LDC's will continue to rise only slightly, from 87 to 89 percent.

Figure 10 illustrates the shifting age pattern within each region, highlighting the common trend among regions: falling proportions of young populations and rising shares of elderly.

The Numbers of Children Will Continue to Increase, but Less Rapidly

Over the course of the next 25 years, children will come to comprise a smaller part of the total population in all regions of the world (figure 10) as a result of lower fertility and higher life expectancy. Inasmuch as children make significant demands on a country's social infrastructure (especially for health and education), the declining shares of youngest and school age children may enable developing countries to better afford ongoing child survival and related health care programs.

However, the absolute number of children worldwide will continue to grow — 6 percent **more** children ages 0 to 14 will be living in the year 2020 compared with 1996 — and the age groups 0 to 4 and 5 to 14 will continue to dwarf the elderly in the developing world. Nearly 9 in every 10 persons making up the combined dependent age groups 0 to 14 and 65 and over in less developed countries are under age 15 in 1996. This fraction declines, but is still 8 children in 10 dependents, by the year 2020.

Working Age Populations Are Growing at a Moderate Pace

The population ages 15 to 64, often referred to as the working age population, will increase by 48 percent in the developing world over the next 25 years, to 4.2 billion. At the same time, the working age population in the more developed countries will increase only 3 percent, to about 800 million.

Figure 10.
Percent of Regional Populations in Selected Age Groups: 1996 and 2020

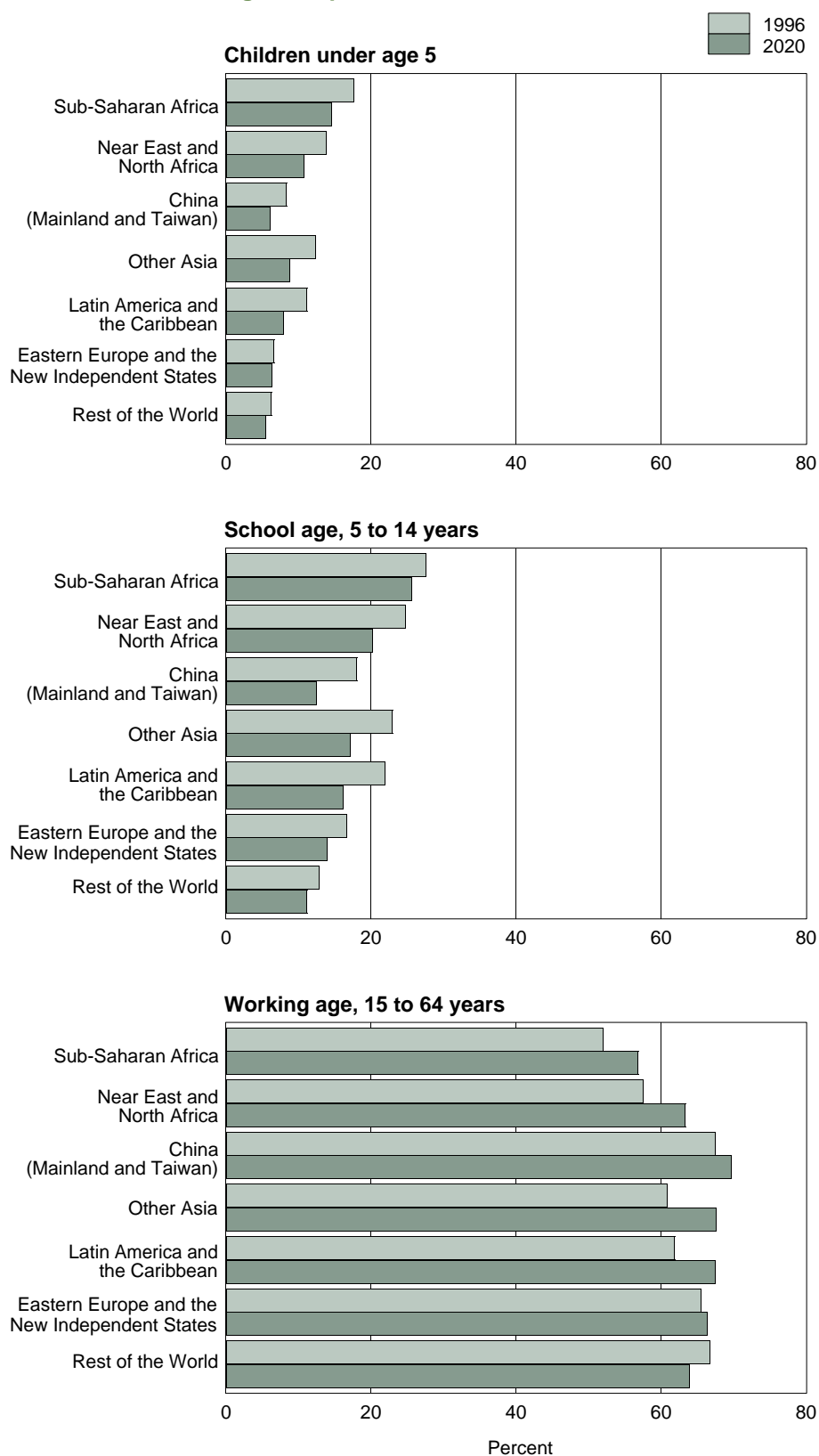
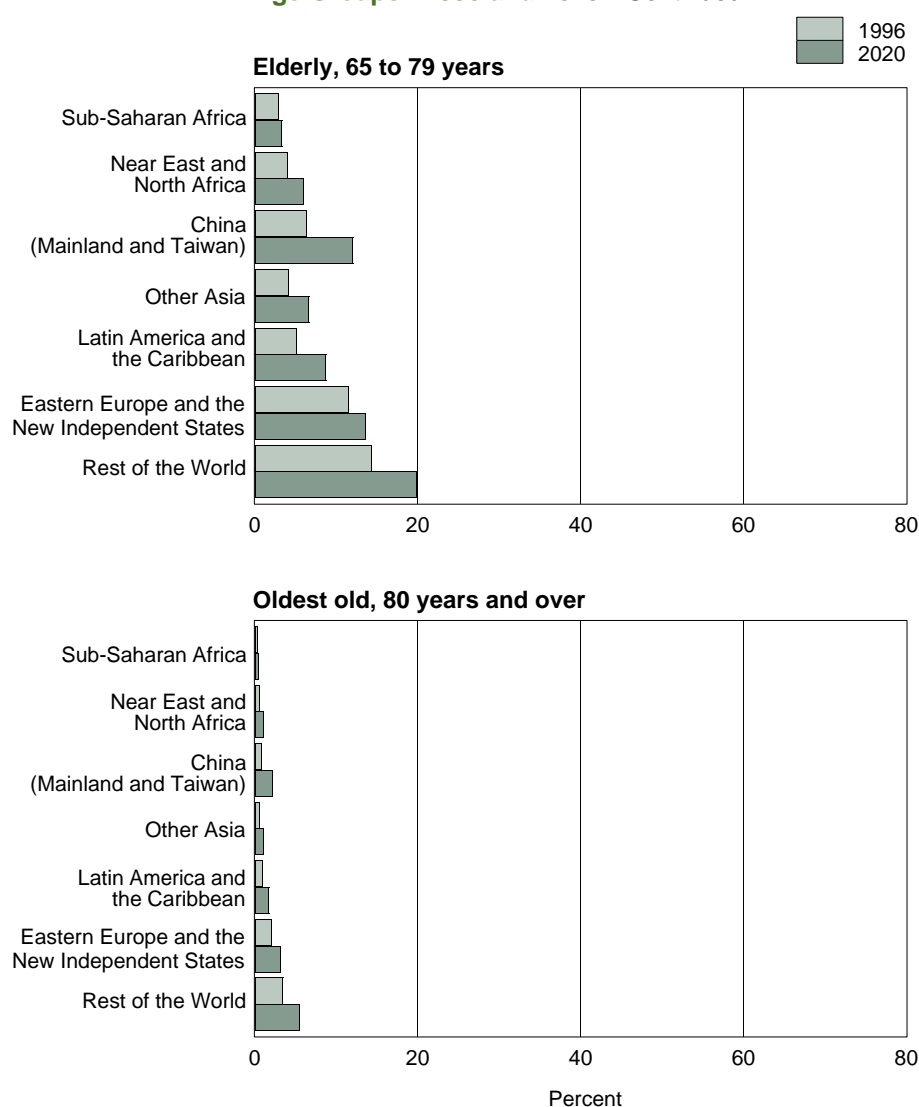


Figure 10.
**Percent of Regional Populations in Selected
Age Groups: 1996 and 2020—Continued**



Source: Table A-7.

Average Annual Rate of Population Growth: 1996 to 2020 (Percent)

| | Total | School age (5-14) | Working age (15-64) | Elderly (65 and over) |
|--|-------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| World | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 2.6 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Near East and North Africa | 2.1 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 3.7 |
| China (Mainland and Taiwan) | 0.6 | -0.9 | 0.8 | 3.4 |
| Other Asia | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 3.4 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 1.1 | -0.1 | 1.5 | 3.3 |
| Eastern Europe and the New Independent States | 0.3 | -0.5 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| Rest of the World | 0.4 | -0.2 | 0.2 | 1.7 |

By 2020, the working age population will become a larger proportion of total population in most regions of the world. Only in the most developed countries (Rest of the World) will the proportion fall. Accordingly, the proportion of the world's working age population living in more developed countries will fall from 22 percent today to 16 percent in 2020.

The age group 15 to 64 is the source of most economic capacity in every nation. Dependency ratios — the ratio of children or elderly to the working age population — suggest a country's ability to support the young and old.

Currently, the youth dependency ratio (the ratio of persons under age 15 to the working age population) in the developing world is 56 per 100 persons in the age range 15 to 64. This will fall to 40 by 2020 — still well above the current level of 29 in the more developed world.

In contrast, the old age dependency ratio (the ratio of persons 65 and over to persons 15 to 64) in the more developed countries is almost 3 times as great as in the LDC's (20.7 compared to 7.6). Both of these ratios will increase substantially by 2020, to 29 and 11, respectively.

The Elderly Population in Less Developed Countries Will More Than Double by 2020

By far the fastest growing part of the world's population is the elderly. And in contrast to the growth of other age groups, the rate of growth of the elderly population is expected to increase in the coming decades in all regions.

The proportion of the population ages 65 and over is increasing in all regions of the world but the average annual rate of growth for this group from now until 2020 will be twice as great in the developing countries (3.3 percent) as in more developed nations (1.5 percent). As a result, the elderly population in less developed countries will increase 121 percent over the next 25 years; 44 percent, in the more developed countries. By 2020, nearly two-thirds of the world's elderly will live in LDC's — including more than half of the oldest old (ages 80 and over) (figure 9).

The oldest old will increase by 70 percent in more developed nations between now and the year 2020. However, in less developed countries the growth of this age group will be **relatively** much greater: the population ages 80 and over living in the developing world will grow to nearly three times its present size during the coming 25 years. Until now, it has been primarily the demographically older societies of Europe, Japan, and North America that have had to provide for the health care, housing, and other special needs of relatively large numbers of persons over the age of 80. In the coming years, Eastern Europe and a number of countries in the developing regions of Asia and Latin America will need to support larger elderly populations.

Numbers of Women in Need of Reproductive Health Care to Grow Rapidly in Africa and the Near East

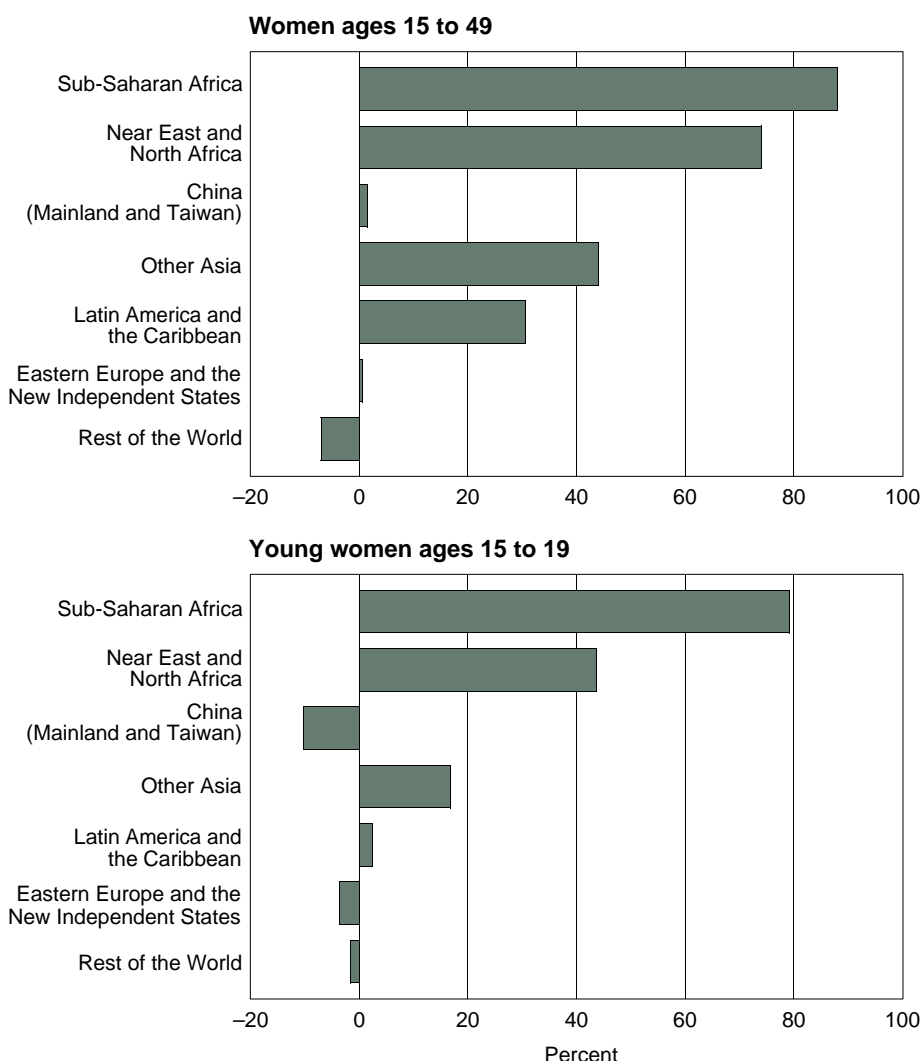
The number of women of childbearing age (15 to 49 years) will increase in

all but the most developed countries between now and the year 2020 (figure 11), driving up the need for reproductive and maternal health care services worldwide, but especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and in North Africa and the Near East. In these regions, the number of women of

reproductive age will increase by 88 and 74 percent, respectively. Just the **increase** (119 million) in Sub-Saharan Africa is almost as large as the total cohort of women ages 15 to 49 in the Near East and North Africa in 2020 (123 million).

Figure 11.

Women of Childbearing Age by Region: Percent Change From 1996 to 2020



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

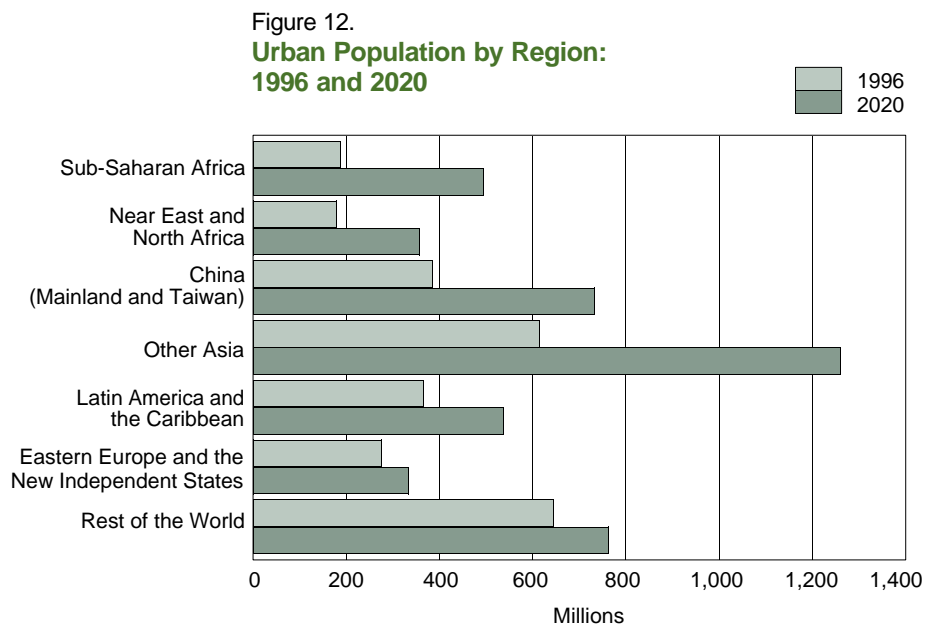
More Adolescents, Greater Challenges

Currently, about 8 million more young men and women ages 15 to 19 are added to the populations of the developing regions of the world each year. Adolescents represent well-defined claims against public education and health care systems. They also present a major challenge to nations already having difficulty creating employment.

Adolescent women represent a special challenge to reproductive health care and family planning systems. These young women account for about 20 to 25 percent of all women of reproductive age in most of the developing regions of the world, and their numbers will grow in every developing region except China during the coming two decades. Worldwide, the number of women ages 15 to 19 will increase by 42 million between 1996 and 2020, rising to almost 300 million. However, the global increment hides the magnitude of the increase in the developing world, where virtually all of the increase will occur. The number of adolescent women will fall in the more developed world and in China over the period. The Focus Section of this report (Adolescent Fertility in the Developing World) describes the fertility and some of the reproductive health issues associated with this group.

Urbanization Continues and Accelerates

The character of world, regional, and national populations is changing not



Average Annual Rate of Growth of Urban Population: 1990 to 2020

| | 1990-1996 | 1996-2020 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 4.8 | 4.0 |
| Near East and North Africa | 3.7 | 2.9 |
| China (Mainland and Taiwan) | 4.0 | 2.7 |
| Other Asia | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 2.4 | 1.6 |
| Eastern Europe and the New Independent States | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Rest of the World | 0.9 | 0.7 |

Source: United Nations (1995c) and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

only as a result of trends in fertility and mortality, but also through population redistribution within nations. Cities, towns, and urban agglomera-

tions are expanding faster in every region of the world than the overall growth of population (figure 12).

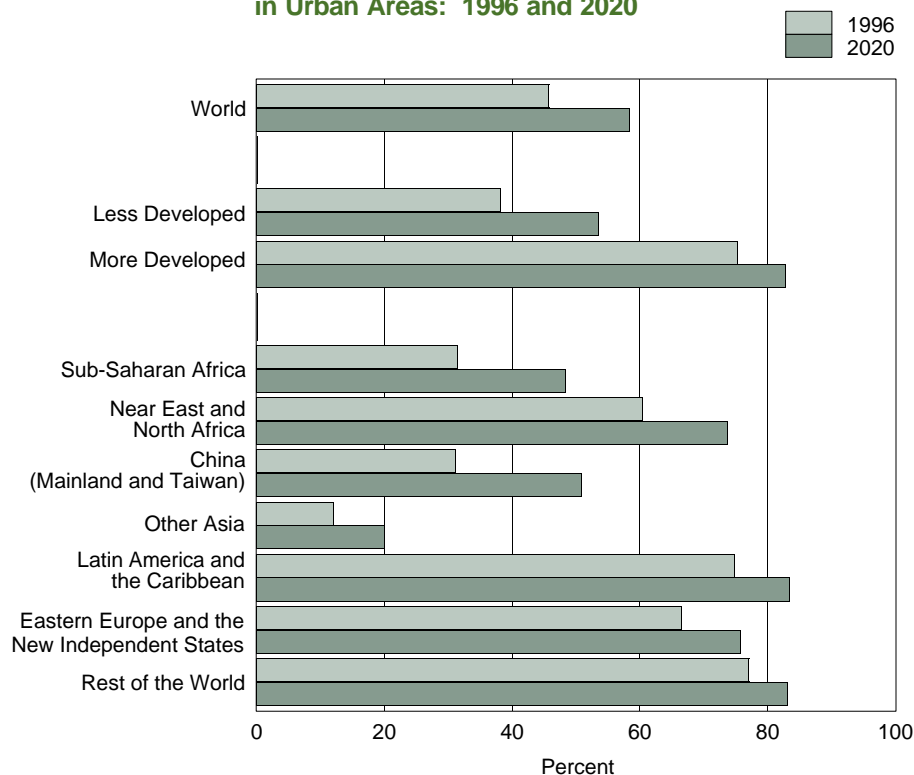
From the ICPD Program of Action:

“The alarming consequences of urbanization visible in many countries are related to its rapid pace, to which Governments have been unable to respond with their current management capacities and practices.” (section 9.1)

Consequently, people living in urban areas comprise a larger share of world population today than in the past, and they are projected to comprise an even larger share in the year 2020. Worldwide, urban population is expected to pass the 50 percent mark, rising from 46 to 58 percent of total population between 1996 and 2020. The most urbanized area in the developing world is Latin America and the Caribbean (already 75 percent and rising to 83 percent), while Sub-Saharan Africa will increase at the most rapid rate, growing from 31 percent urban today to 48 percent urban by the year 2020 (figure 13).

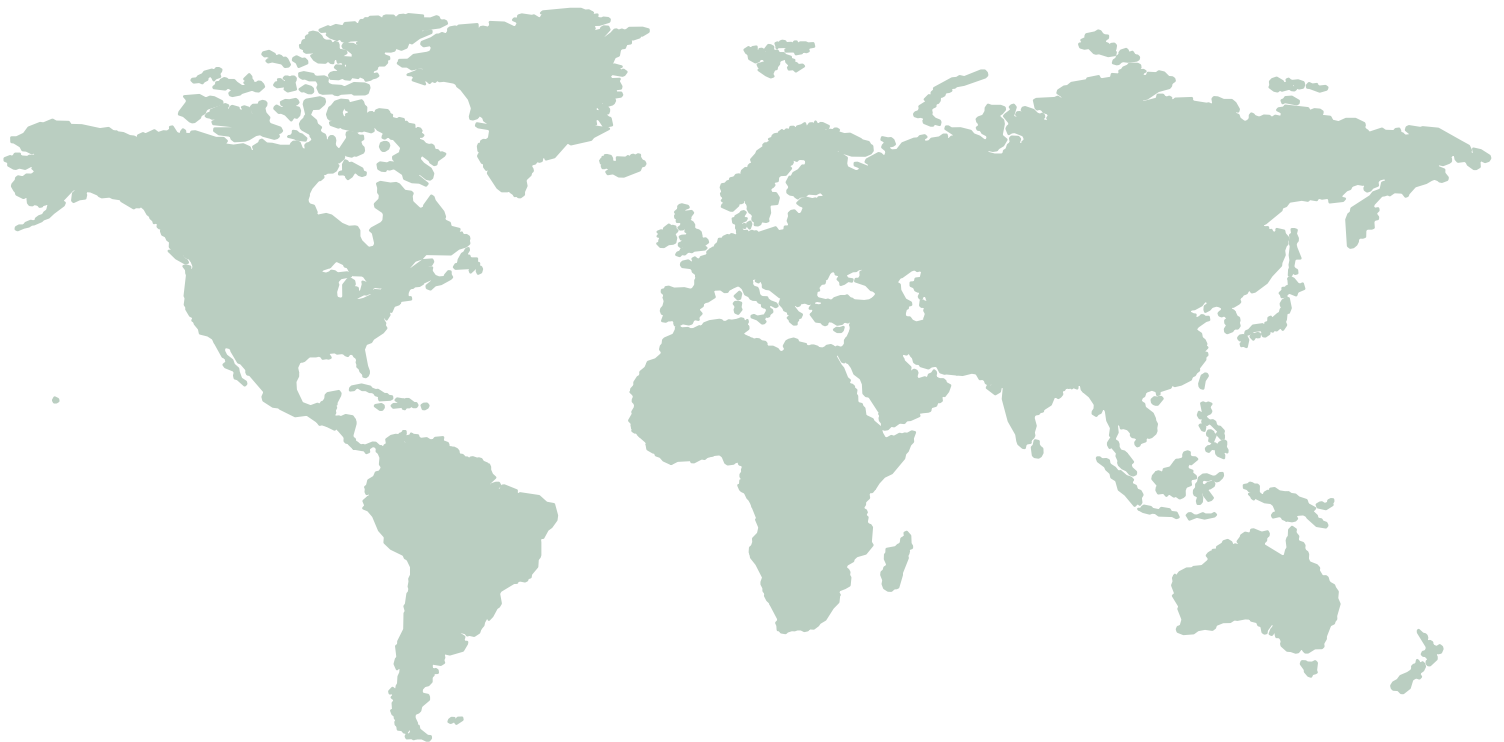
Urbanization represents a challenge to societies worldwide to provide for the needs of populations that are not only growing, not only changing markedly in composition, but also adopting significantly different, significantly broader consumption patterns over time.

Figure 13.
Shares of Regional Populations Living in Urban Areas: 1996 and 2020



Sources: United Nations (1995c) and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Components of Change



Components of Change

The demographic equation of births minus deaths plus or minus international migration determines whether populations grow or decline, and how much change occurs each year. In the developing countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, births typically exceed deaths by a substantial margin, and variation in fertility tends to explain most of country-to-country differences in growth. Where fertility levels are lower (as in less developed countries further along with their demographic transitions and in more developed countries), mortality has historically played a more important role in determining population growth. However, during the past decade, mortality has taken on new importance as a factor underlying population dynamics in a growing number of countries affected by the worldwide HIV/AIDS pandemic.

International migration also plays a part in determining the rate and direction of population change. International migration is particularly important to population growth in countries affected by mass movements of refugees (e.g., Afghanistan throughout the 1990's, Rwanda and her neighbors from 1994 to 1996, and the component parts of the former Yugoslavia). It is also important to countries serving as major destinations of economic migrants and asylum-seekers (e.g., Germany, for parts of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union; the United States, for migrants from Mexico, in particular).

At the global level, of course, population change is simply the difference between numbers of births and deaths.

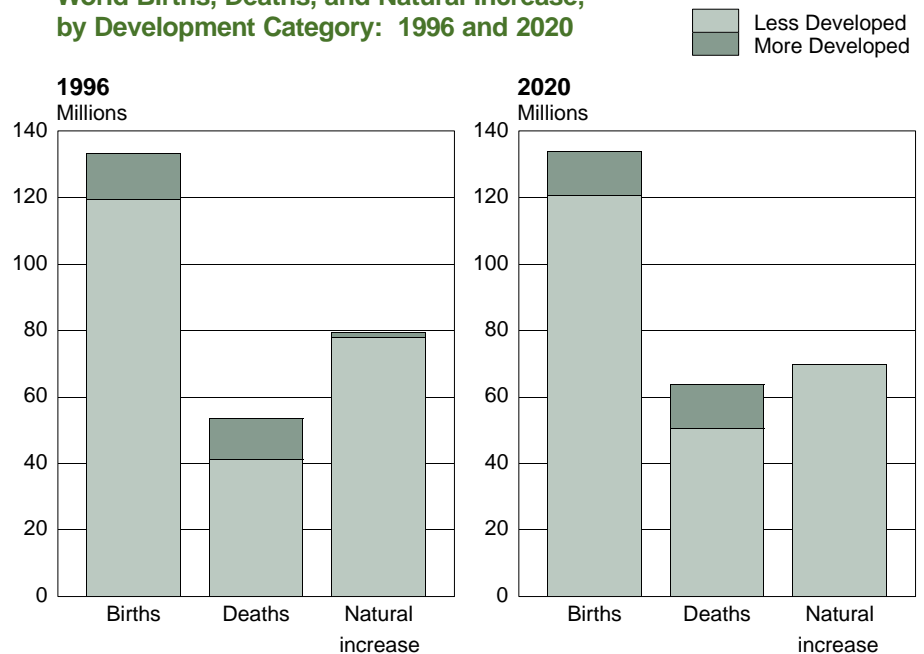
From the ICPD Program of Action:

"... during the period 1985-1990, fertility ranged from an estimated 8.5 children per woman in Rwanda to 1.3 children per woman in Italy, while expectation of life at birth, an indicator of mortality conditions, ranged from an estimated 41 years in Sierra Leone to 78.3 years in Japan...[and] 44 percent of the world population were living in the 114 countries that had growth rates of more than 2 per cent per annum..."

"These disparate levels and differentials have implications for the ultimate size and regional distribution of the world population and for the prospects for sustainable development." (section 6.2)

Figure 14.

World Births, Deaths, and Natural Increase, by Development Category: 1996 and 2020



Source: Table A-3 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

80 Million More People Added to World Population in 1996

Over 130 million babies will be born worldwide in 1996. Over 50 million

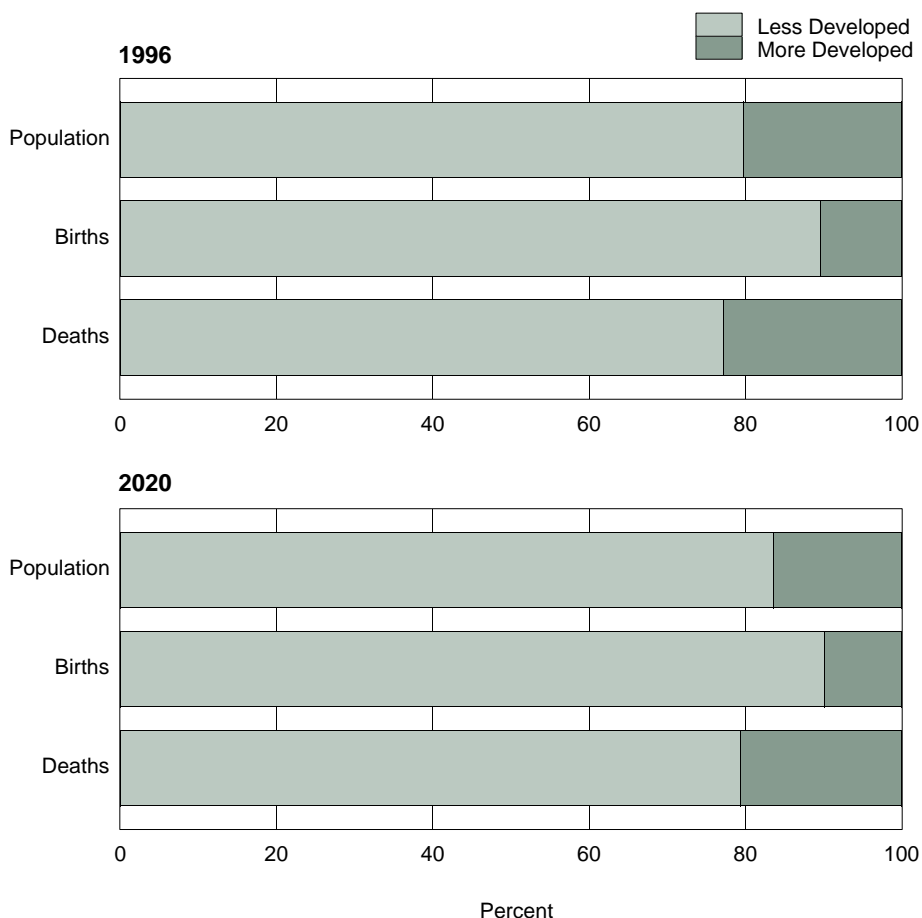
people will die in 1996. The difference, amounting to 80 million persons, represents current world population increase (figure 14 and table A-3). The developing countries account for 98 percent of this increase, or some 78 million persons.

Most of World Growth Occurring in Developing Countries

The developing countries as a group account for about 80 percent of world population today, but about 90 percent of babies born (figure 15) because developing country birth rates are well above those typical of more developed countries. Developing countries have fewer deaths than might be expected given their higher mortality levels, because their age structures are relatively young. Indeed, the developing world's share of annual deaths worldwide is about the same as its share of world population in 1996. The difference between less developed countries' disproportionate share of births and these deaths account for the preponderance of net additions to world population in developing countries.

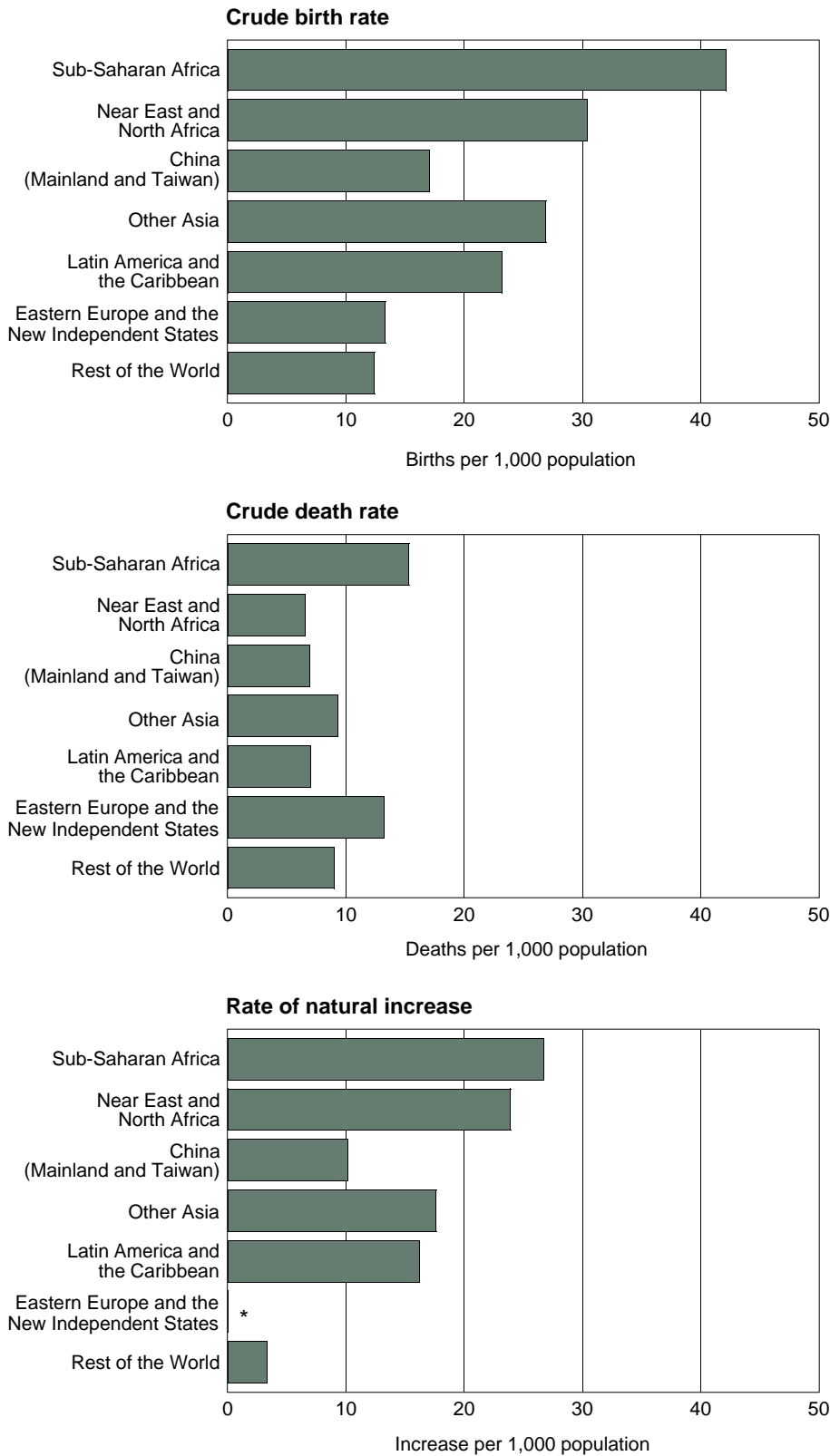
Twenty-five years from now, today's less developed nations are expected to have progressed further in their demographic transitions, and their fertility is expected to be markedly lower. However, the number of women of reproductive age will be much larger than today so that the less developed countries will continue to account for more than their proportionate share of births. In 2020, they will still account for about 90 percent of all births (and about 84 percent of total population).

Figure 15.
Share of World Population, Births, and Deaths,
by Development Category: 1996 and 2020



Source: Table A-3 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Figure 16.
Vital Rates by Region: 1996



* Rate of natural increase for Eastern Europe and the New Independent States is -0.02
Source: Table A-3.

Global Crude Birth Rate of 23 per Thousand Population Is an Average of Widely Varying Rates

Worldwide there are about 23 births for each 1,000 inhabitants, but this average masks wide regional differences in fertility (table A-5 and figure 16). Sub-Saharan Africa's birth rate is by far the highest, with an average of 42 births per 1,000 population. China has the lowest rate among developing regions. However, the lowest crude birth rate worldwide is found in Western Europe, which, at about 10 births per 1,000, is one-fourth that of Sub-Saharan Africa. Over the next quarter century, crude birth rates are projected to fall by about 27 percent in the developing world; by less (10 percent), in the more developed world.

Global Crude Death Rate of 9 per Thousand Reflects Narrower Range of Rates Across Regions

While significant disparities exist in mortality among regions, the range in crude death rates is narrower among regions than is the range in birth rates (figure 16). Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest crude death rate of the major world regions today: 15 per 1,000 population. The crude death rate of Eastern Europe and the New Independent States is as high at 13 per 1,000. Crude death rates for the other regions cluster in the 7 to 9 per 1,000 range. Though its underlying mortality level is relatively low, the crude death rate for the more developed countries is comparable to that of other regions because there are relatively more older people. The effect of older population is also seen in the projected crude death rates, which will fall in most countries, but will increase in the more developed regions, and also in China.

Natural Increase Accounts for Most Population Growth in Developing World...

Regional crude rates of natural increase are the differences between regional birth rates and death rates. Because regional death rates vary less than birth rates, natural increase tends to reflect regional birth rates (table A-3 and figure 16).

Sub-Saharan Africa's rate of natural increase, at roughly 27 per thousand per year, exceeds that of all other regions. The other developing regions have crude rates of increase ranging from 16 for Latin America and the Caribbean to 24 for the Near East and North Africa; i.e., population is growing faster where the crude birth rate is higher. In contrast, the rest of the world (which includes many of the more developed countries) has a crude rate of natural increase of only 3 per thousand.

...While International Migration Boosts Growth of More Developed Countries

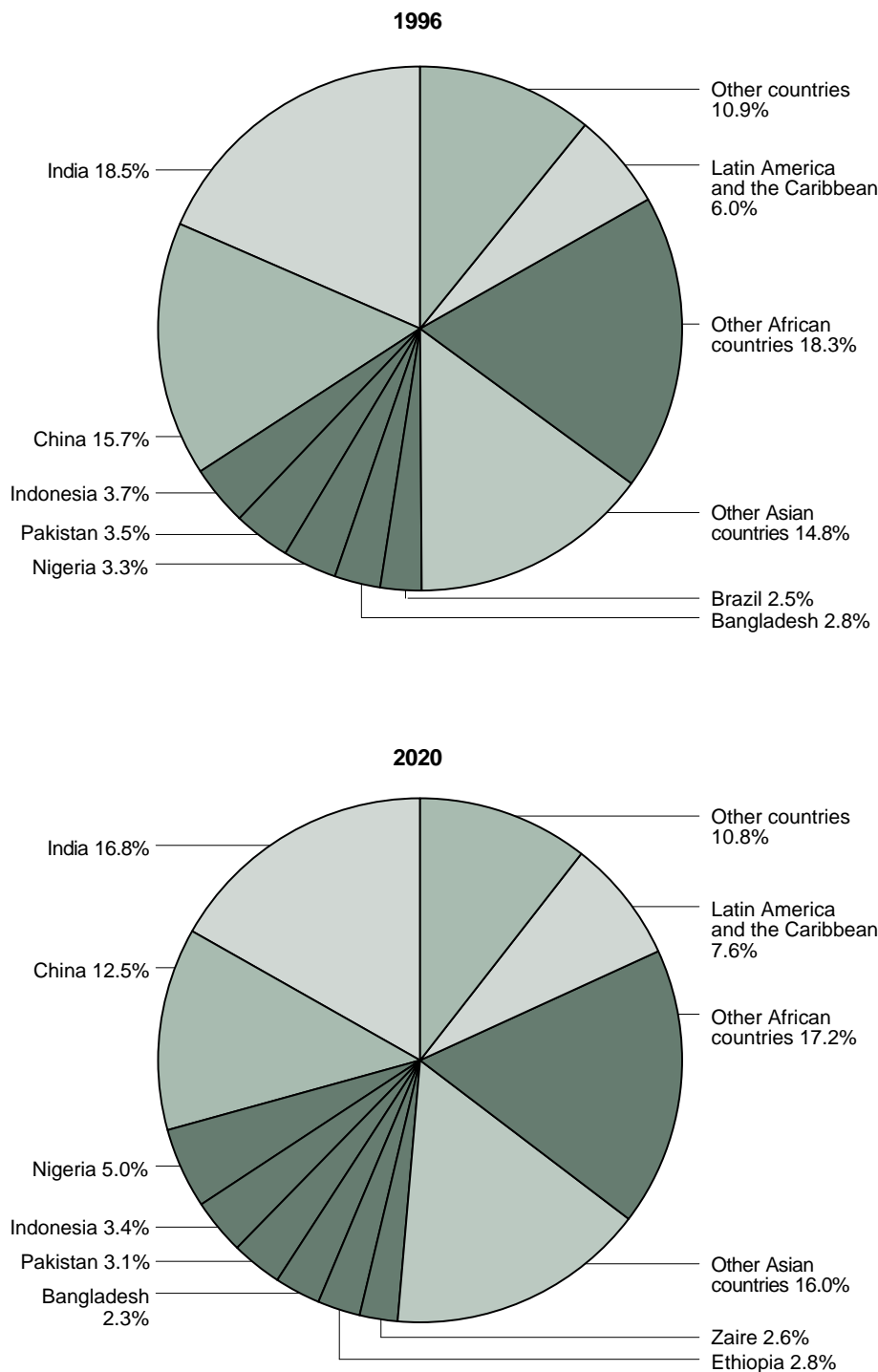
Additions to African, Asian, Near Eastern, and Latin American populations are determined mostly by natural increase. Net international migration accounts for only a small part of the growth in most countries of those regions. However, emigration tempers regional population growth in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Net international migration accounts for a larger share of regional population growth in Eastern Europe and the New Independent States, and in Western Europe, North America, Japan and Oceania taken together. Over 40 percent of the growth of the Rest of the World and virtually all of the growth of Eastern Europe and the NIS in 1996 is through international migration.

Components of Change: 1996 (Per 1,000 population)

| | Natural increase | Net migration |
|---|------------------|---------------|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | +26.7 | – 0.1 |
| Near East and North Africa | +23.9 | +0.5 |
| China (Mainland and Taiwan) | +10.1 | – 0.3 |
| Other Asia | +17.6 | – 0.1 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | +16.2 | – 1.1 |
| Eastern Europe and the New Independent States | – 0.02 | +0.2 |
| Rest of the World | +3.3 | +2.5 |

Figure 17.
Distribution of World Births by Country: 1996 and 2020



Note: China includes Mainland China and Taiwan.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Fertility

One Out of Every Three Babies Is Born in India or China

Nearly 25 million babies will be born in India in 1996, more than in any other country in the world (table A-5). China has a larger population, and far more women of reproductive age (table A-6), but only 21 million babies will be born in China this year. India's much higher birth rate and its growing population (which is smaller than China's but nonetheless approaching one billion persons) together account for its distinction as the nation with the largest number of babies born in 1996. India and China together account for over a third of all babies born this year (figure 17).

Five other developing countries with large populations and relatively high fertility together account for another 15 percent of babies born in 1996. The other 220 nations of the world account for the other half of all births taking place this year.

During the coming 25 years, births will become somewhat less concentrated, largely because proportionately few children will be born in China, where the total fertility rate (TFR)¹ has already fallen below the level of 2 children per woman, and in India, where fertility is projected to fall to 2.2 children per woman by the year 2020.

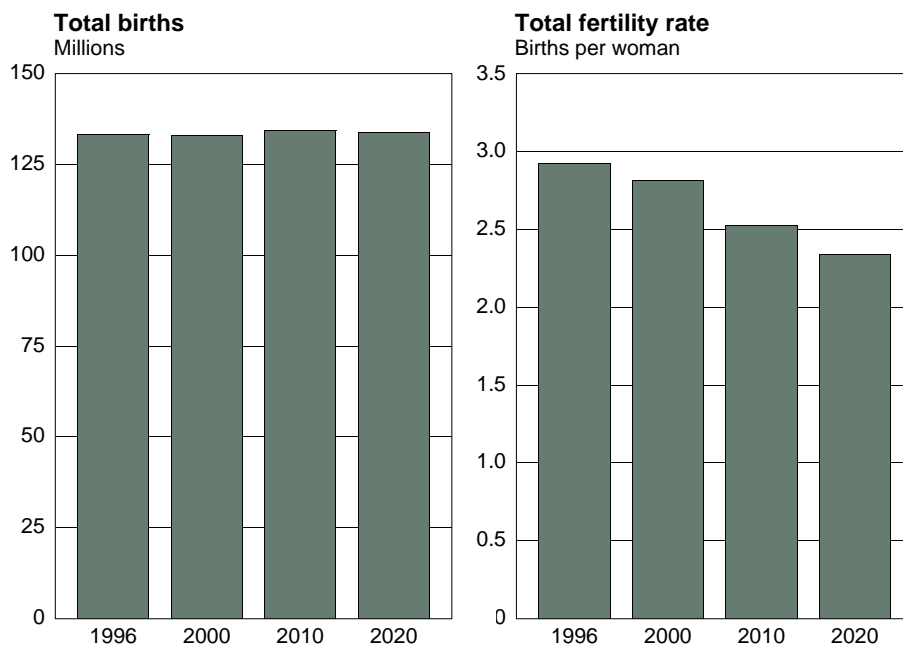
¹ The total fertility rate is normally defined as the average number of children a woman would have over her reproductive lifetime if current age-specific fertility rates were to remain constant. While current rates seldom remain fixed, particularly in transitional countries, TFR provides a useful summary measure of the general level of fertility in a population, unaffected by age-composition effects.

At Least 132 Million Births Occur Every Year Despite Falling Fertility

For at least the next quarter century some 132 to 135 million births will occur annually — even though fertility rates are expected to fall during this period (figure 18). The plateau in births while fertility falls reflects the still increasing numbers of women of reproductive age, particularly in much of the developing world.

The leveling-off in births also hides significant variation among world regions. Large declines in the numbers of births in some regions (notably China and Other Asia) are being offset by increases in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Near East. The annual number of births in Sub-Saharan Africa will increase by about 8 million to 32.8 million in 2020.

Figure 18.
World Births and Total Fertility Rates: 1996 to 2020



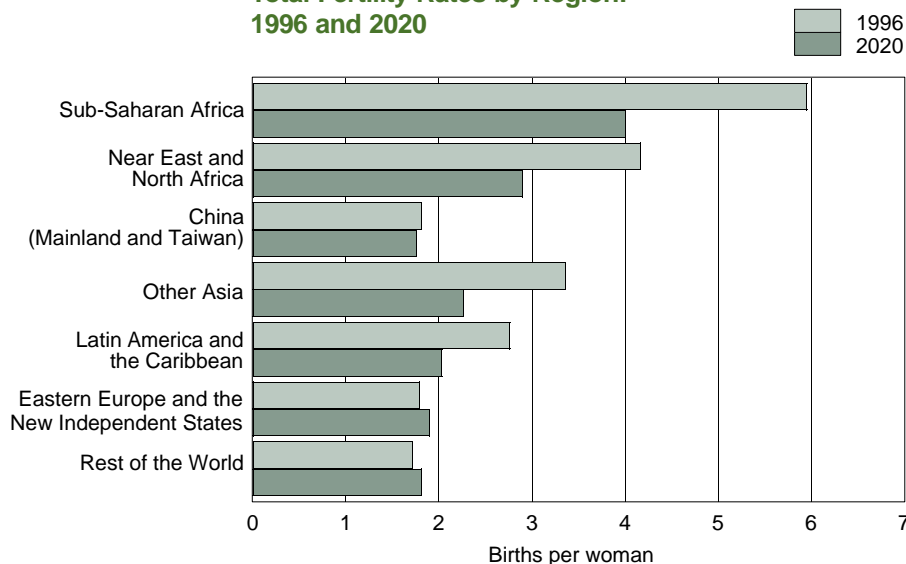
Source: Tables A-5 and A-8 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Average Family Size Ranges From 6 in Sub-Saharan Africa to 1.5 in Europe

Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest total fertility rate in 1996, and is expected to retain that distinction through the year 2020, even as its TFR falls from about 6 children per woman to around 4 children per woman (figure 19).

Though total fertility rates are lower in Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia, and the Near East and North Africa than in Sub-Saharan Africa, all currently less developed regions except China still have total fertility rates consistent with moderate to rapid population growth. Fertility is expected to decline in the rest of Asia, the Near East and North Africa, and Latin America, to levels in the 2- to 3-child family range by year 2020.

Figure 19.
Total Fertility Rates by Region:
1996 and 2020



Source: Table A-8.

Countries With Largest Projected Fertility Declines

| 1990 to 2000 | Total fertility rate | |
|-----------------|----------------------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 |
| Iran | 6.0 | 3.9 |
| Mongolia | 4.5 | 2.5 |
| Kenya | 5.7 | 3.7 |
| Zimbabwe | 5.3 | 3.5 |
| Qatar | 4.6 | 2.9 |
| Ghana | 5.7 | 4.0 |
| Pakistan | 6.2 | 4.6 |
| Jordan | 6.1 | 4.5 |
| Malawi | 6.9 | 5.3 |
| Solomon Islands | 6.3 | 4.8 |
| 2000 to 2010 | 2000 | 2010 |
| Syria | 5.2 | 3.6 |
| Gaza Strip | 7.3 | 5.9 |
| Solomon Islands | 4.8 | 3.4 |
| Pakistan | 4.6 | 3.2 |
| Malawi | 5.3 | 3.9 |
| Mozambique | 5.8 | 4.5 |
| Iran | 3.9 | 2.6 |
| Yemen | 6.9 | 5.6 |
| Haiti | 5.2 | 3.9 |
| Laos | 5.4 | 4.2 |

Nearly all of the more developed countries have fertility rates of 2.1 or fewer children per woman, roughly the level of fertility needed for population replacement through natural increase.

Twenty-eight developing countries also have achieved low TFR's of 2.1 or fewer children per woman (figure 20). Together, these nations have a quarter of the world's population.

The others, comprising primarily less developed, higher fertility countries, include most African, Asian, Latin American, North Africa and Near East countries. Six of the ten highest fertility countries are in Sub-Saharan Africa. Two dozen Sub-Saharan African countries have fertility in excess of six children per woman.

Transition to Lower Fertility Is Occurring in All Developing Regions

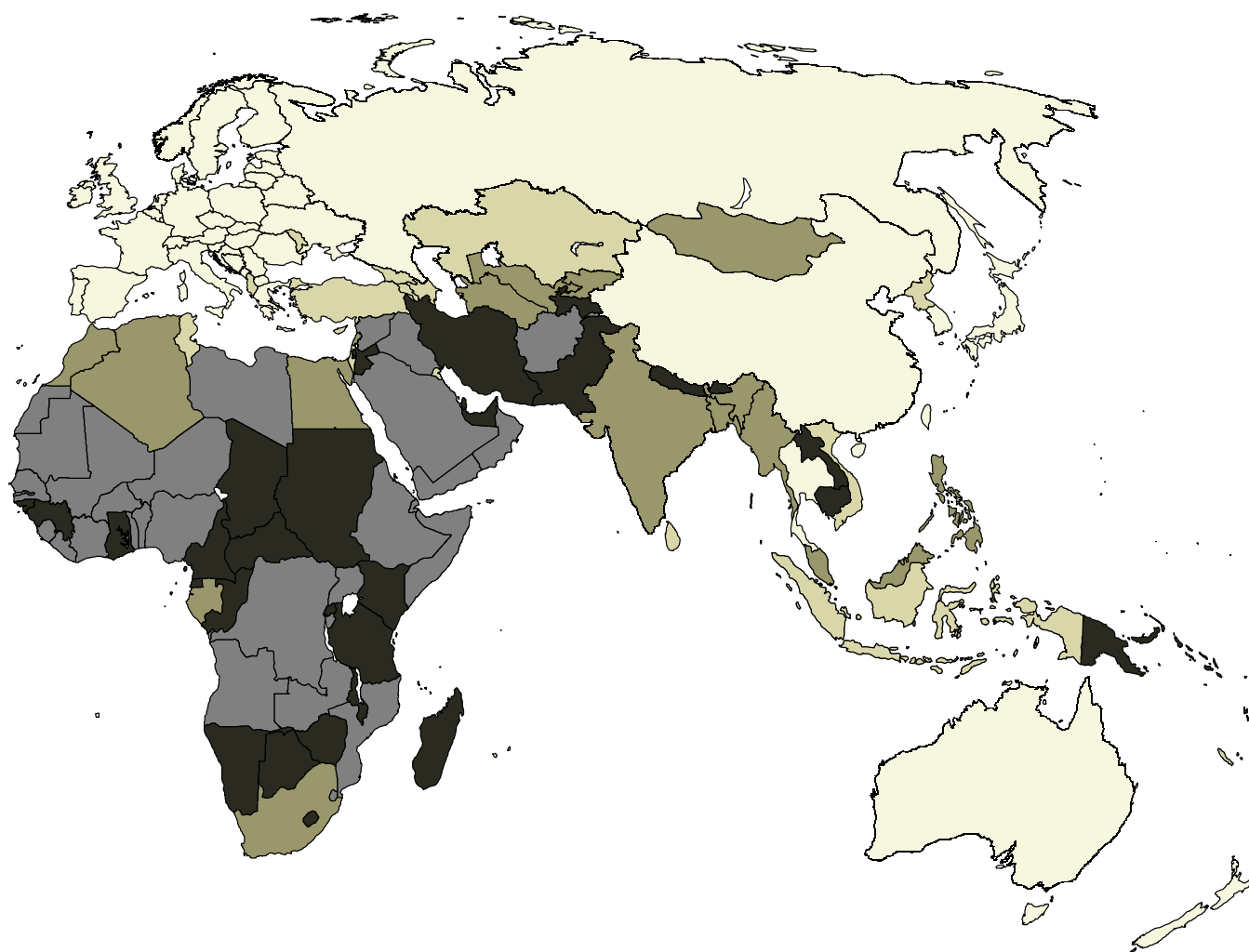
Based on current trends, 29 countries are likely to reduce their total fertility rates by at least one child per woman during the current decade (table A-8). An extension of these trends beyond the turn of the century indicates that 22 countries are likely to see declines of this size in TFR during the next decade.

Among the 10 countries with the largest TFR declines during the 1990 to 2000 period, 4 are in Sub-Saharan Africa, 2 are in North Africa or the Near East, 3 are in Asia, and 1 is in Oceania. Five of the ten are large countries, with populations in 1996 of at least 10 million. The countries with the largest projected declines in fertility during the 2000 to 2010 period are also all developing countries.

Figure 20.
Total Fertility Rates: 1996



Source: Table A-8.



From 2.1 to 2.9

Albania (125)
 Argentina (127)
 Azerbaijan (126)
 Brazil (135)
 British Virgin Islands (140)
 Chile (143)
 Colombia (134)
 Costa Rica (111)
 Cyprus (146)
 Dominican Republic (124)
 Ecuador (112)
 Faroe Islands (131)
 Fiji (114)
 Gibraltar (141)
 Greenland (144)
 Guam (142)
 Guyana (145)
 Indonesia (120)
 Israel (117)
 Jamaica (132)
 Kazakhstan (133)
 Kuwait (115)
 Mauritius (147)
 Moldova (148)
 New Caledonia (129)
 North Korea (137)
 Northern Mariana Is. (122)

Palau (116)
 Panama (119)
 Reunion (118)
 Saint Kitts and Nevis (130)
 Saint Lucia (138)
 Suriname (123)
 Tunisia (110)
 Turkey (128)
 Uruguay (136)
 Venezuela (113)
 Vietnam (121)
 Virgin Islands (139)
 Wallis and Futuna (109)



Under 2.1

Andorra (185)
 Antigua and Barbuda (192)
 Armenia (152)
 Aruba (174)
 Australia (170)
 Austria (209)
 Bahamas, The (159)
 Barbados (180)
 Belarus (191)
 Belgium (199)
 Bermuda (178)
 Bosnia and Herzegovina (227)
 Bulgaria (224)
 Canada (175)
 Cayman Islands (215)
 China, Mainland (173)
 China, Taiwan (183)
 Croatia (216)
 Cuba (193)
 Czech Republic (217)
 Denmark (190)
 Dominica (163)
 Estonia (202)
 Finland (179)
 France (208)
 Georgia (188)
 Germany (219)

Greece (211)
 Guadeloupe (165)
 Guernsey (184)
 Hong Kong (220)
 Hungary (206)
 Iceland (156)
 Ireland (164)
 Isle of Man (177)
 Italy (221)
 Japan (212)
 Jersey (213)
 Latvia (198)
 Liechtenstein (210)
 Lithuania (181)
 Luxembourg (194)
 Macau (207)
 Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Rep. of (171)
 Malta (166)
 Martinique (176)
 Monaco (187)
 Montenegro (204)
 Montserrat (161)
 Nauru (151)
 Netherlands (203)
 Netherlands Antilles (168)
 New Zealand (155)
 Norway (186)
 Poland (189)

Portugal (218)
 Puerto Rico (160)
 Romania (223)
 Russia (214)
 Saint Helena (226)
 Saint Pierre and Miquelon (197)
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (154)
 San Marino (205)
 Serbia (157)
 Seychelles (149)
 Singapore (195)
 Slovakia (196)
 Slovenia (225)
 South Korea (182)
 Spain (222)
 Sri Lanka (153)
 Sweden (162)
 Switzerland (200)
 Thailand (167)
 Trinidad and Tobago (158)
 Turks and Caicos Is. (169)
 Ukraine (201)
 United Kingdom (172)
 United States (150)

Mortality

Gap in Life Expectancy Among World Regions Exceeds 20 Years...

Of 100 babies born this year in Sub-Saharan Africa, 9 will die before reaching age 1. In the world's more developed countries, it will take about 60 years for these 9 deaths to occur. The difference reflects a continuing gap in mortality levels faced by the populations of the world's more and less developed countries, and by the populations of the various regions of the developing world.

A child born in Sub-Saharan Africa can expect to live, on average, only about 50 years, while a child born in one of the more developed countries of the world can expect to live to age 74, or nearly 50 percent longer. Life expectancy at birth, or the average number of years a person can expect to live during his or her lifetime, is increasing in most, but not all, countries of the world. Mean levels are now over 60 years in all major regions of the world except Sub-Saharan Africa; life expectancy is 70 years in China, 68 years in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 67 years in the Near East and North Africa (table A-10). In all regions, women live longer than men (figure 21).

Countries with the lowest life expectancies are found predominantly in Sub-Saharan Africa: the 10 countries with the lowest life expectancies are in this region and 7 of these 10

countries are in HIV/AIDS-affected countries.² Their higher mortality is attributable in large part to excess deaths due to HIV/AIDS.

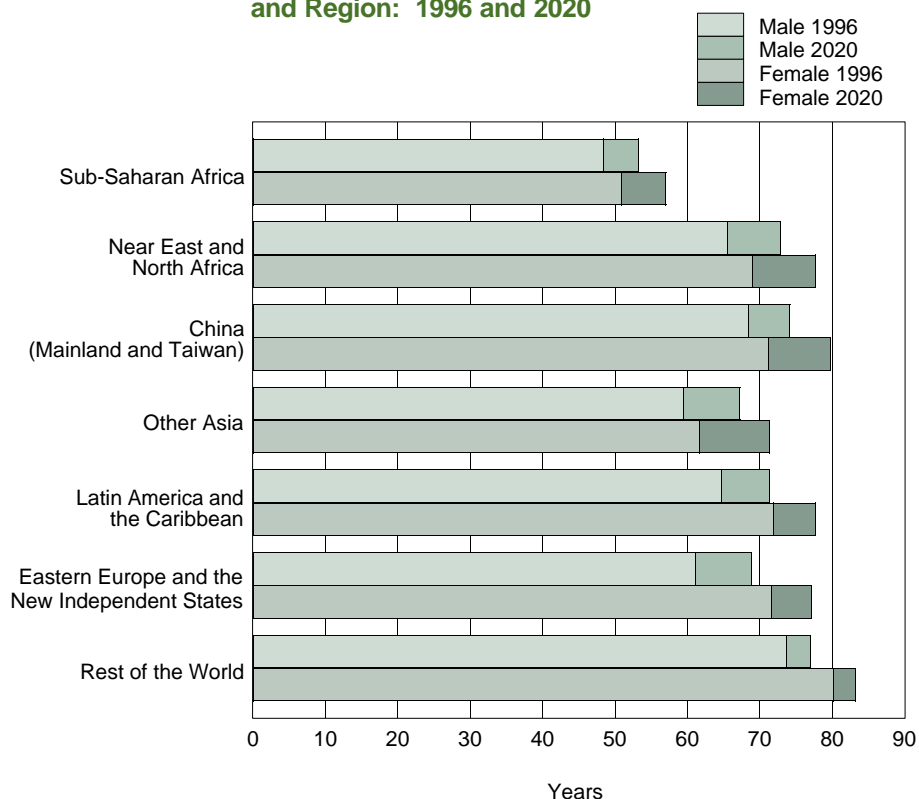
...and Is Only Slowly Narrowing

Over the course of the coming 25 years, the gap between mean life

² To be more precise, the countries are among the 23 HIV/AIDS-affected countries considered by the Bureau of the Census to have AIDS-related mortality high enough to affect projections significantly. This is not to say the other 3 countries have no AIDS-related mortality.

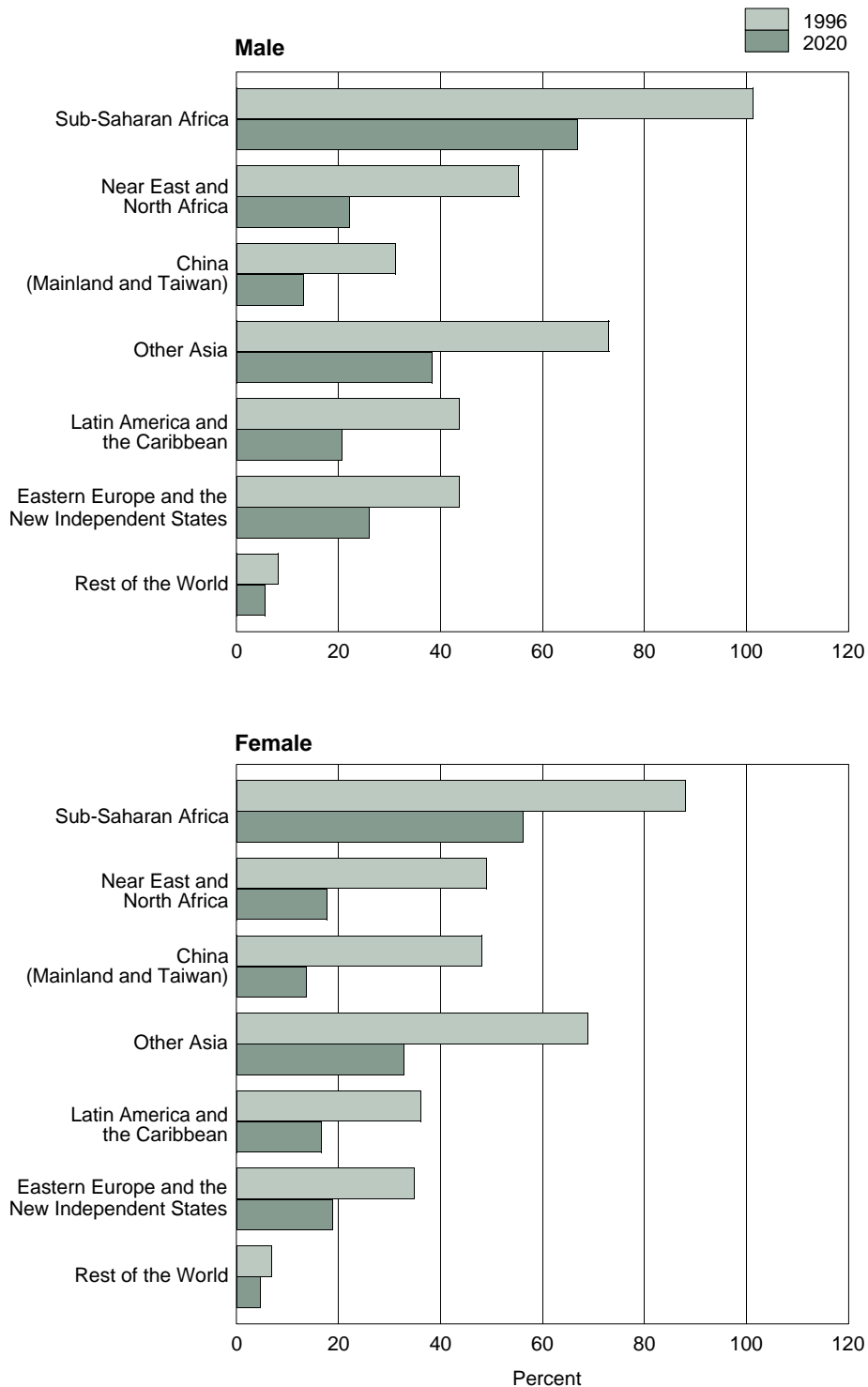
expectancy at birth for more developed countries and less developed regions will close only a little. Regional mean life expectancy at birth for less developed countries is projected to increase by about 6 years between now and the year 2020; that for more developed countries, by about 5 years. Gains in life expectancy made in some developing countries are likely to be offset by a rise in mortality (and a corresponding fall in life expectancy) in HIV/AIDS-affected countries of the region (figure 27, see below).

Figure 21.
Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex and Region: 1996 and 2020



Source: Table A-10.

Figure 22.
**Infant Mortality Rates by Sex and
 Region: 1996 and 2020**



Source: Table A-9 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Sub-Saharan Africa Has the Highest Infant Mortality Rates

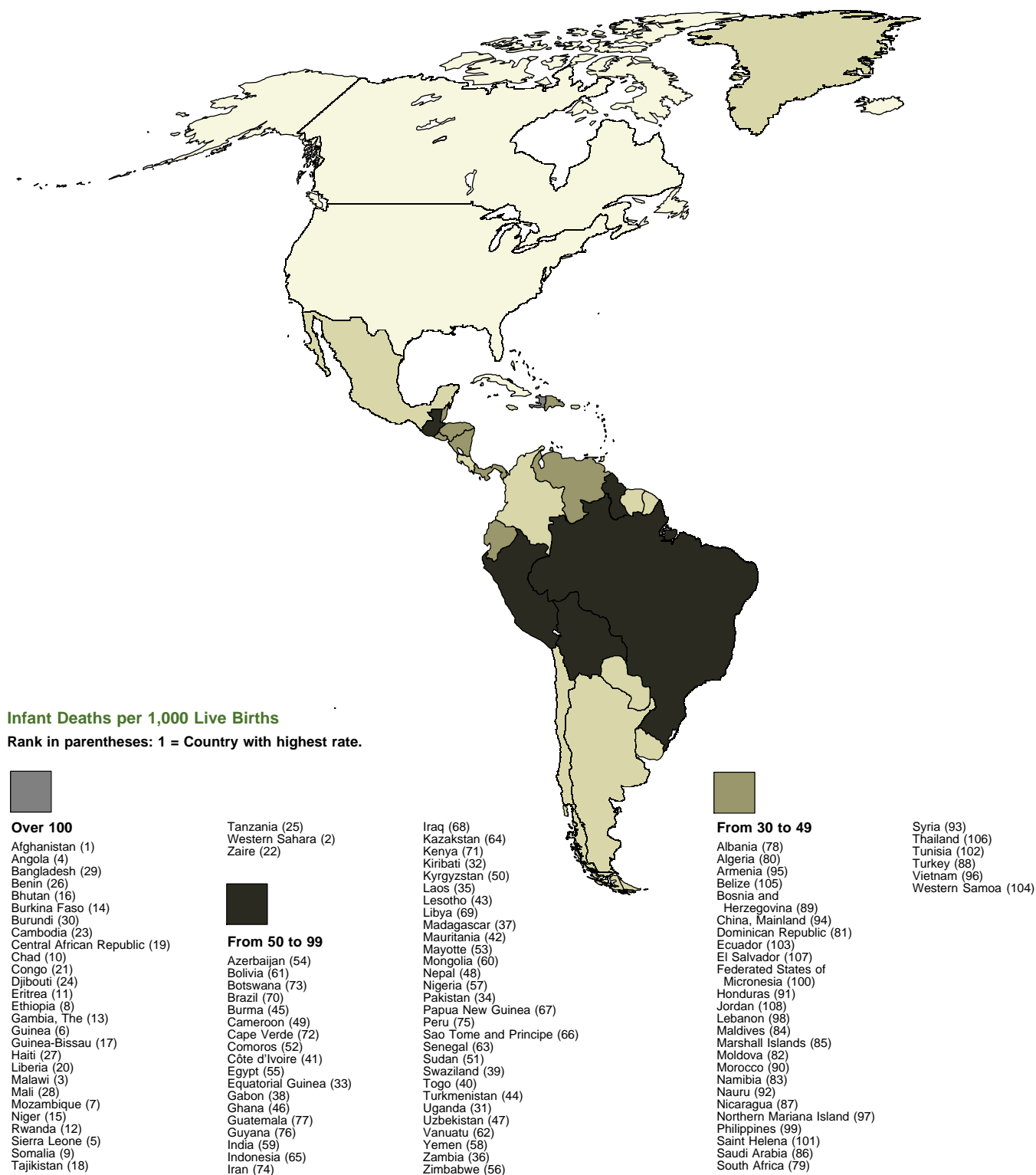
Sub-Saharan Africa, which has the lowest mean life expectancy of any world region, also has the highest infant mortality (95 infant deaths per 1,000 live births for both sexes combined (table A-9)). Figure 22 shows that infant mortality for both males and females is higher in Sub-Saharan Africa than in other world regions.

As overall health conditions improve, reductions in infant (and child) mortality can be precipitous. In the Near East and North Africa, infant mortality rates (IMR's) have declined by a third during the past 10 years (from 78 per 1,000 births in 1986 to 52 in 1996). In Asia (excluding China and Japan), infant mortality was cut by 25 percent (falling from 95 per 1,000 to 71 per 1,000 live births during the same period). In the other major developing regions, the decline has been less steep but substantial nonetheless. Between 1996 and the year 2020, the largest reductions in infant mortality are expected in Asia (where IMR is projected to decrease from 71 to 36 infant deaths per 1,000 live births), Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Near East and North Africa (both projected to decline by more than 30 per 1,000).

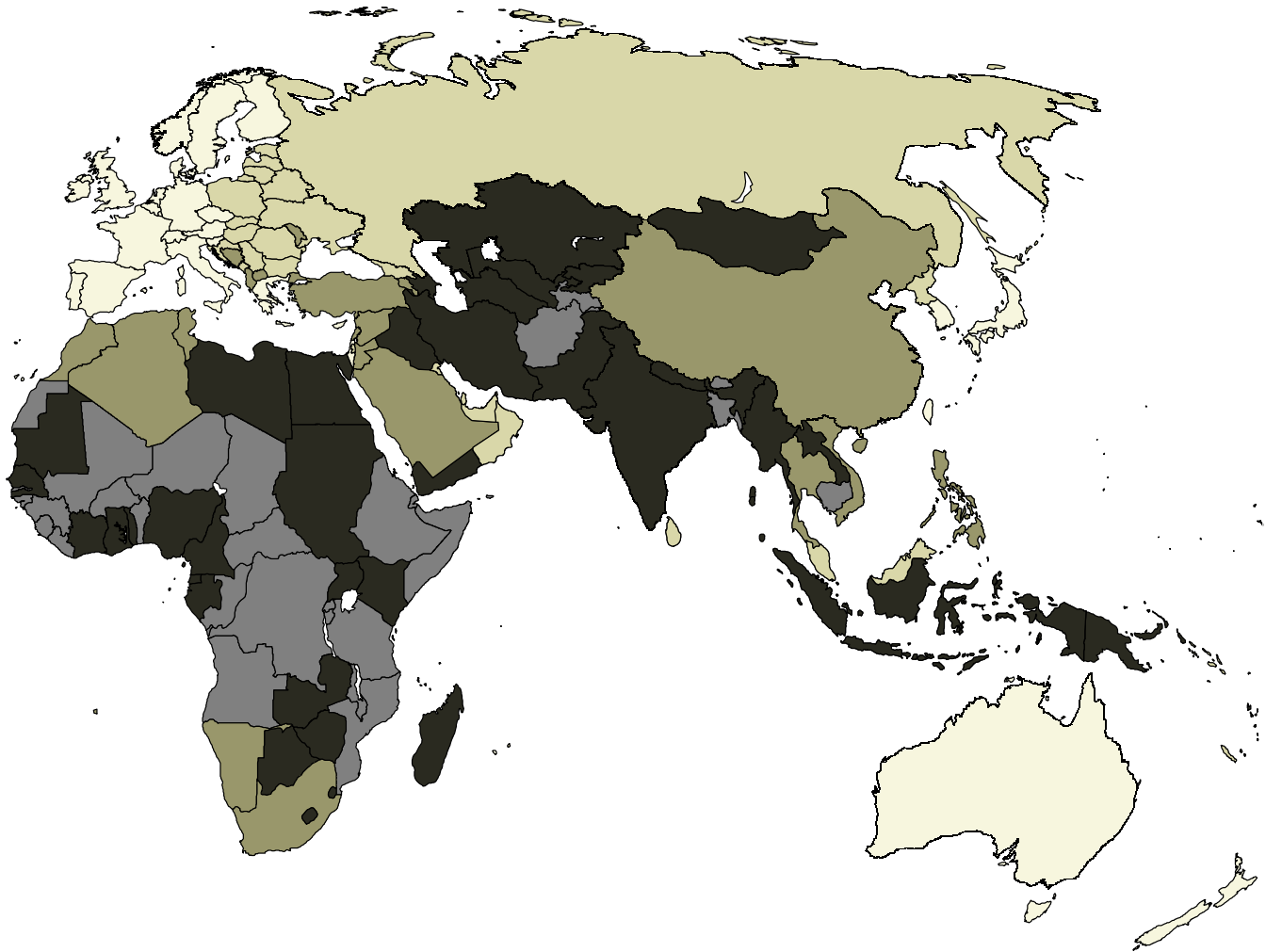
Of Every 1,000 Infants Born in 30 Countries, 100 Die Before First Birthday

Regional averages mask country-to-country variations in infant mortality rates (figure 23). While there are more high infant mortality countries in Sub-Saharan Africa than in any other world region, 23 countries in that region are joined by 7 countries from other regions in having at least 1 in every 10 infants dying before its first birthday.

Figure 23.
Infant Mortality Rates: 1996



Source: Table A-9.



From 10 to 29

American Samoa (144)
 Anguilla (151)
 Antigua and Barbuda (150)
 Argentina (113)
 Bahamas, The (130)
 Bahrain (152)
 Barbados (145)
 Belarus (164)
 Bermuda (165)
 British Virgin Islands (142)
 Brunei (126)
 Bulgaria (155)
 Chile (162)
 Colombia (121)
 Cook Islands (124)
 Costa Rica (163)
 Croatia (176)
 Estonia (148)
 Fiji (147)
 French Guiana (159)
 French Polynesia (160)
 Gaza Strip (114)
 Georgia (135)
 Greenland (128)
 Grenada (172)
 Guam (158)
 Hungary (171)

Jamaica (156)
 Kuwait (174)
 Latvia (136)
 Lithuania (153)
 Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Rep. of (109)
 Malaysia (127)
 Mauritius (149)
 Mexico (123)
 Montenegro (116)
 Montserrat (173)
 New Caledonia (161)
 North Korea (119)
 Oman (117)
 Palau (122)
 Panama (110)
 Paraguay (131)
 Poland (170)
 Puerto Rico (169)
 Qatar (141)
 Romania (132)
 Russia (125)
 Saint Kitts and Nevis (143)
 Saint Lucia (139)
 Saint Pierre and Miquelon (177)
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (154)
 Serbia (133)

Seychelles (168)
 Slovakia (175)
 Solomon Islands (120)
 Sri Lanka (137)
 Suriname (112)
 Tonga (140)
 Trinidad and Tobago (146)
 Turks and Caicos Is. (166)
 Tuvalu (115)
 Ukraine (134)
 United Arab Emirates (138)
 Uruguay (157)
 Venezuela (111)
 Virgin Islands (167)
 Wallis and Futuna (129)
 West Bank (118)



Under 10

Andorra (194)
 Aruba (185)
 Australia (217)
 Austria (205)
 Belgium (204)
 Canada (212)
 Cayman Islands (180)
 China, Taiwan (199)
 Cuba (188)
 Cyprus (181)
 Czech Republic (182)
 Denmark (207)
 Dominica (178)
 Faroe Islands (191)
 Finland (222)
 France (219)
 Germany (214)
 Gibraltar (190)
 Greece (187)
 Guadeloupe (183)
 Guernsey (210)
 Hong Kong (223)
 Iceland (227)
 Ireland (200)
 Isle of Man (189)

Israel (186)
 Italy (201)
 Japan (226)
 Jersey (225)
 Liechtenstein (220)
 Luxembourg (208)
 Macau (221)
 Malta (195)
 Martinique (198)
 Monaco (202)
 Netherlands (215)
 Netherlands Antilles (179)
 New Zealand (206)
 Norway (213)
 Portugal (192)
 Reunion (196)
 San Marino (216)
 Singapore (224)
 Slovenia (197)
 South Korea (184)
 Spain (203)
 Sweden (218)
 Switzerland (211)
 United Kingdom (209)
 United States (193)

Afghanistan, Western Sahara, Malawi, Angola, and Sierra Leone — all with infant deaths over 135 per 1,000 live births — have the highest infant mortality rates in 1996.

Greatest Reductions in Infant Mortality Taking Place in the Near East and North Africa

All nations are working to reduce infant mortality, and mortality overall, in keeping with goals set out in Cairo. During the decade of the 1990's the greatest gains are being made in the Near East and North Africa, where the IMR is expected to decline from a regional average of about 66 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 44 infant deaths per 1,000 births in the year 2000. Five of the ten countries with the largest IMR declines during the 1990 to 2000 period are from this region.

In general, the less developed regions of the world are expected to make substantial gains in reducing infant mortality over the next 25 years (figure 22).

In addition to the Near East and North Africa, major gains during the 1990's are underway in China (a projected decrease by year 2000 of 20 infant deaths per 1,000 live births from 51.6 in 1990) and the rest of Asia (a decrease of 17 from the 1990 regional mean of 81 per 1,000). Infant mortality actually appears to be rising in one region — Eastern Europe and the New Independent States — during the 1990's.

The Census Bureau's projections show infant mortality declining in all major world regions during the next decade (years 2000 to 2010). The largest absolute reductions in IMR after the turn of the century are likely to occur in the less developed countries of Asia (excluding China),

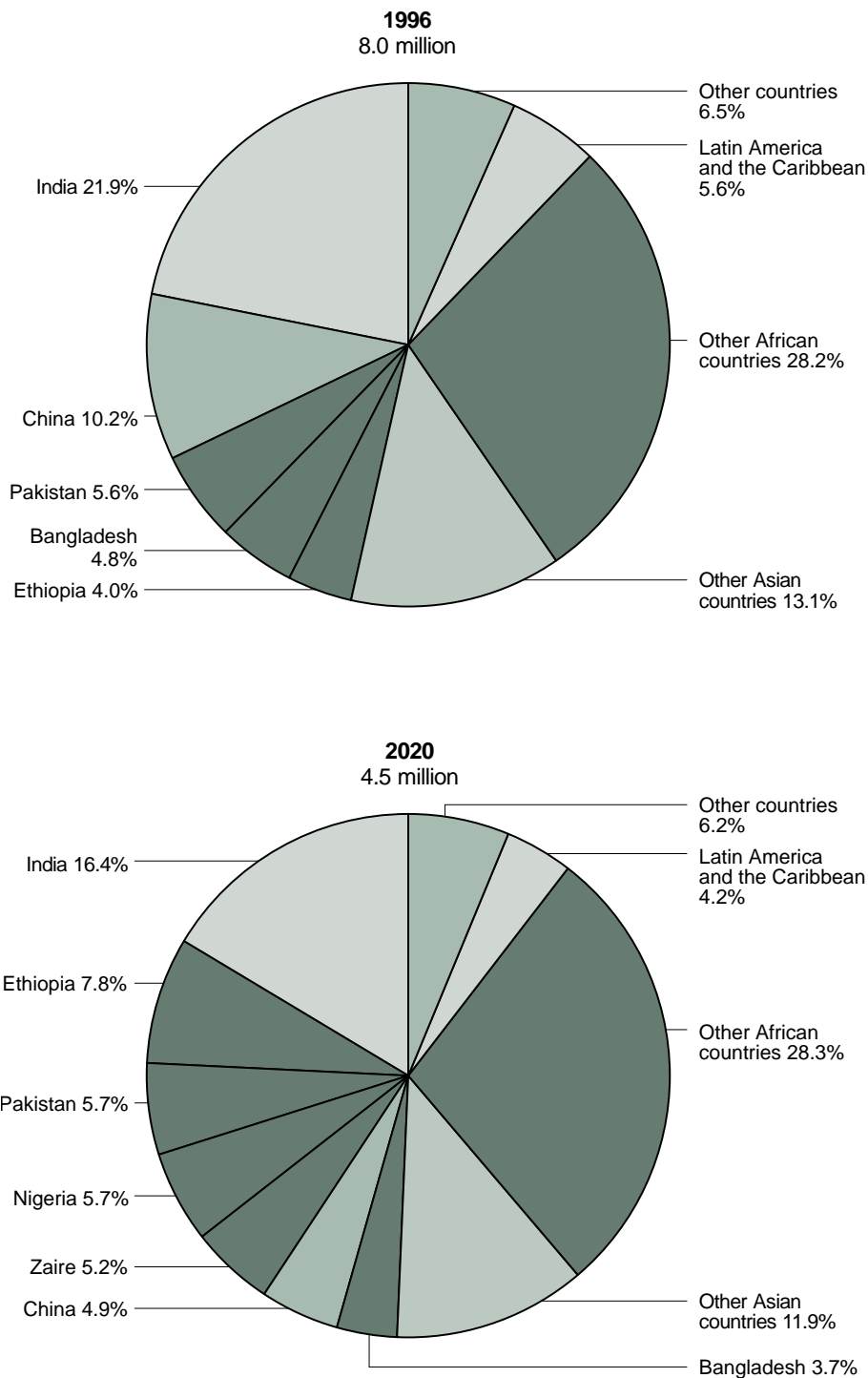
Countries With Largest Projected Infant Mortality Declines Male

| 1990 to 2000 | Infant mortality rate | |
|----------------|-----------------------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 |
| Yemen | 99 | 61 |
| Maldives | 68 | 35 |
| Morocco | 70 | 37 |
| Angola | 171 | 138 |
| Sierra Leone | 171 | 139 |
| Afghanistan | 173 | 142 |
| Western Sahara | 171 | 139 |
| Mozambique | 152 | 123 |
| Turkey | 66 | 37 |
| Laos | 124 | 95 |
| 2000 to 2010 | 2000 | 2010 |
| Angola | 138 | 106 |
| Sierra Leone | 139 | 107 |
| Afghanistan | 142 | 111 |
| Mozambique | 123 | 93 |
| Guinea | 135 | 109 |
| Yemen | 61 | 35 |
| Gambia, The | 119 | 93 |
| Laos | 95 | 69 |
| Somalia | 120 | 96 |
| Tajikistan | 124 | 100 |

Female

| 1990 to 2000 | Infant mortality rate | |
|----------------|-----------------------|------|
| | 1990 | 2000 |
| Yemen | 89 | 55 |
| Maldives | 70 | 35 |
| Western Sahara | 159 | 127 |
| Angola | 145 | 114 |
| Sierra Leone | 138 | 107 |
| Morocco | 59 | 29 |
| Iran | 73 | 44 |
| Afghanistan | 162 | 133 |
| Saudi Arabia | 63 | 34 |
| Turkey | 57 | 30 |
| 2000 to 2010 | 2000 | 2010 |
| Angola | 114 | 84 |
| Afghanistan | 133 | 103 |
| Sierra Leone | 107 | 78 |
| Guinea | 112 | 87 |
| Yemen | 55 | 30 |
| Gambia, The | 96 | 71 |
| Mozambique | 107 | 83 |
| Benin | 86 | 64 |
| Liberia | 90 | 68 |
| Bhutan | 110 | 88 |

Figure 24.
Distribution of World Infant Deaths by Country: 1996 and 2020



Note: China includes Mainland China and Taiwan.
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Near East and North Africa, where IMR's are now the highest and the potential for reduction is greatest.

Eight Million Infants to Die This Year...

About 8 million infant deaths will occur in 1996, and more than 90 percent of these will be in the developing countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. One out of every three of these deaths will occur in China or India (figure 24).

...but Number Likely to Be Cut in Half in Coming 25 Years

If present trends continue, however, the total number of infant deaths worldwide will drop by about half, to 4.5 million, by the year 2020. The drop reflects decreases in infant mortality rates as well as a leveling off in the number of births (and hence the number of infants at risk).

As Many As One of Every Four Who Die Is an Infant

About 15 percent of all deaths worldwide are infant deaths. Where overall mortality levels are still relatively high, infant deaths typically constitute a high proportion of all deaths. The highest proportions are in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Near East and North Africa, where about a fourth of all deaths occur to children under 1 year of age, followed by the developing nations of Asia (excluding China), where about 1 in 5 deaths is that of an infant (figure 25). In Europe and North America, where deaths tend to be concentrated in the older ages, only 1 of every 100 persons dying is under 1 year of age.

As infant mortality rates fall, the proportions of all deaths that occur under the age of one will also fall, to 17 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa, and to less than 10 percent of all deaths in other world regions by the year 2020.

Child Mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa Is More Than Double That in Other Regions

The proportion of children who die before their fifth birthday is a frequently used indicator of the prevailing childhood health risks in a population. Under-5 mortality may be considered an index for the overall climate governing healthy child development and, together with infant mortality rates, provides evidence of the impact of child health services over time.

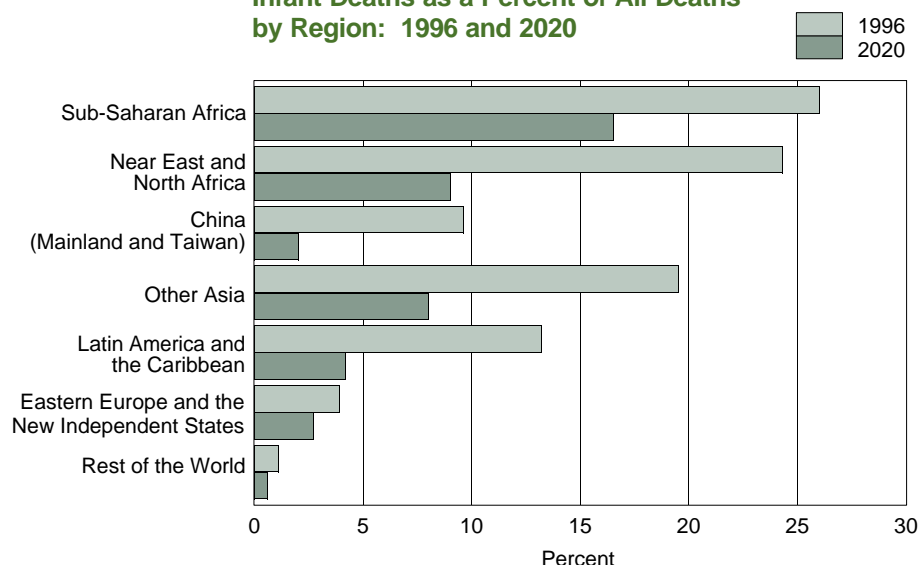
Regional values of under-5 mortality range from nearly 160 per 1,000 live births in Sub-Saharan Africa to 9 per 1,000 for Western Europe, North America, Japan and Oceania (Rest of World). Sub-Saharan Africa's under-5 mortality rate is more than double that of the rest of the world combined and

at least 40 percent higher than that of any other major world region in 1996 (figure 26 and table A-9). The disparity between Sub-Saharan Africa and the other world regions in under-5 mortality exceeds that for infant mortality, suggesting major differences in environmental and infectious disease risks faced by children in the 1 to 4 age group, health services

availability, or both. The Sub-Saharan African under-5 mortality rate is more than ten times higher than that of the world's more developed countries in 1996.

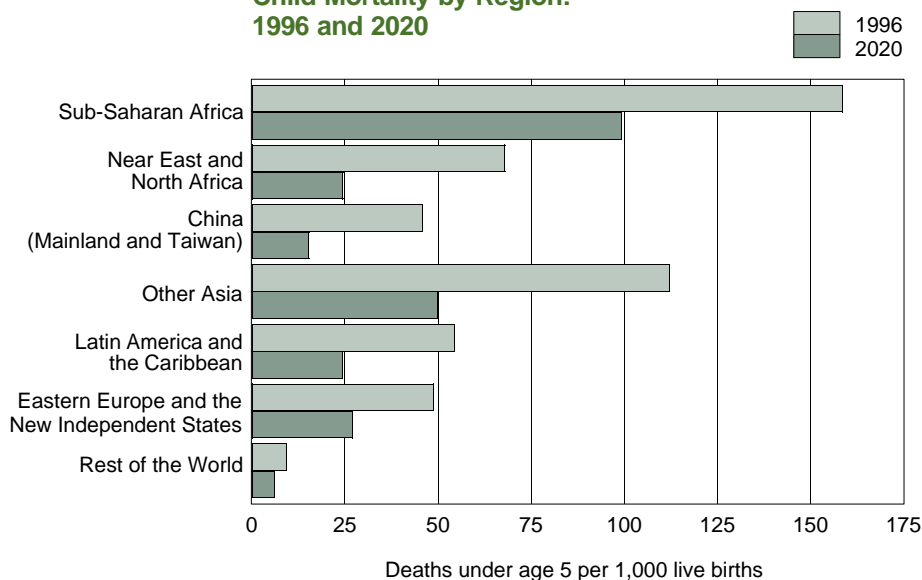
Under-5 mortality is projected to decline in all world regions during the coming 25 years, and the absolute gap in child mortality between

Figure 25.
Infant Deaths as a Percent of All Deaths by Region: 1996 and 2020



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Figure 26.
Child Mortality by Region: 1996 and 2020



Source: Table A-9 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Sub-Saharan Africa and other regions should shrink during this period.

However, the ratio of Sub-Saharan African under-5 mortality to that of MDC's will remain about the same through the year 2020, and the ratio of Sub-Saharan African under-5 mortality to that of other LDC's will increase substantially. By the year 2020, Sub-Saharan Africa's average under-5 mortality, which is currently 60 percent higher than all developing countries taken together, will be 80 percent higher than the composite LDC level if present trends continue.

AIDS Mortality Projected to Cause 50 Million Excess Deaths by 2010

Since the outbreak of the AIDS pandemic in the early 1980's, the age-specific mortality schedules of at least some countries in every world region have been adversely affected.

Age-specific death rates, particularly young adult (ages 15 to 44) death rates, have been shifted upward, in some nations many times over. The projections of the Bureau of the Census incorporate estimates of the mortality impact of the current and future AIDS epidemics in developing countries particularly hard hit by the pandemic. The projections assume that the epidemic will peak in 2010 and that AIDS mortality will decline from the level reached in that year to a negligible level in 2050 (methodology is described in more detail in appendix B).

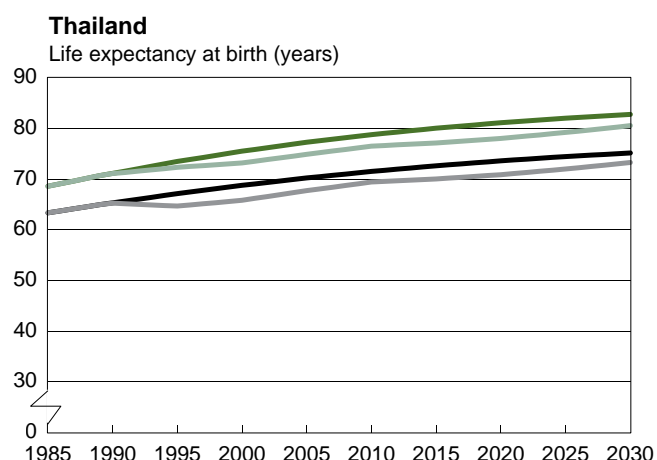
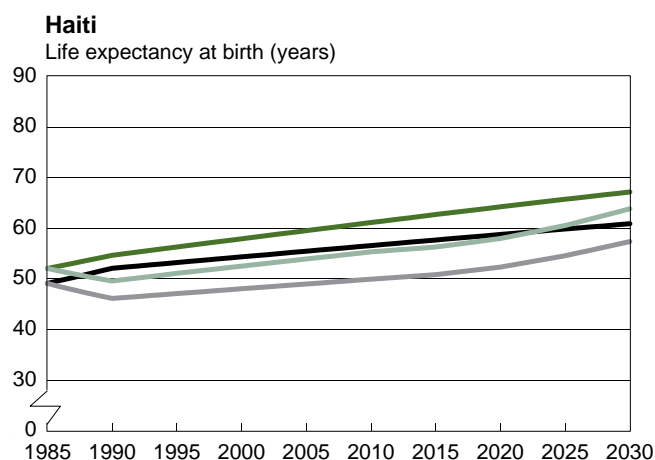
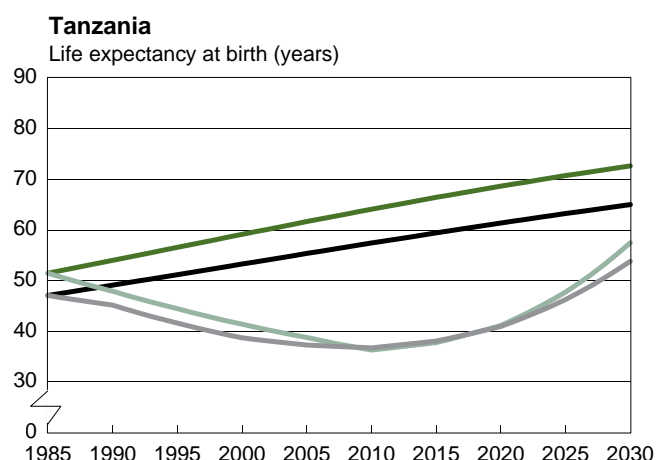
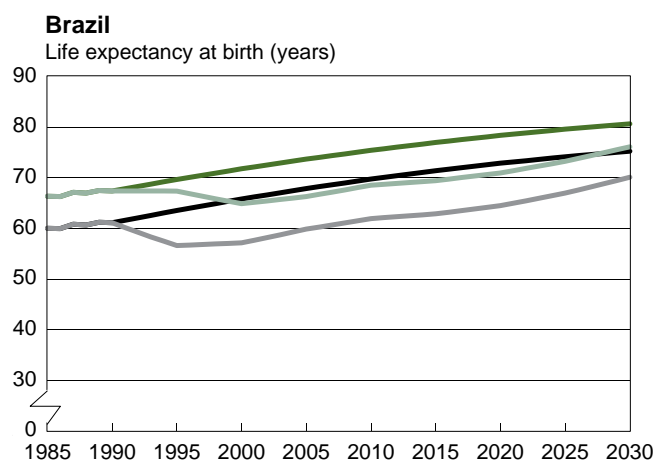
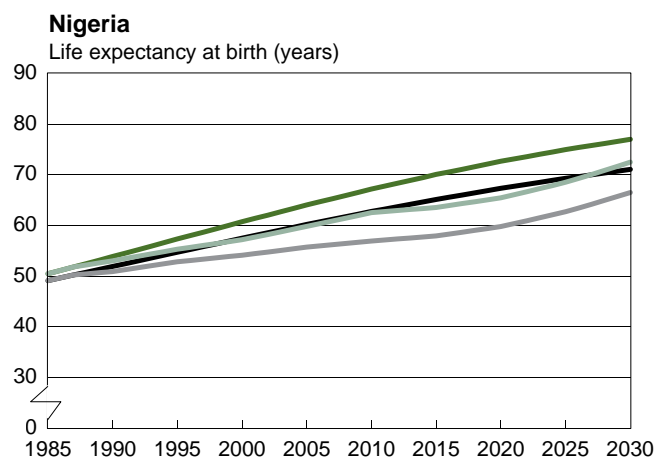
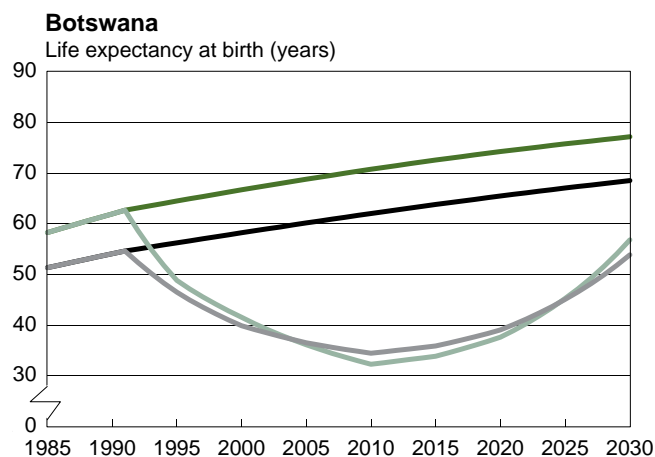
The impact of HIV/AIDS in the 23 countries with substantial AIDS-related mortality currently being tracked by the Bureau of the Census is dramatic: nearly 2 million additional deaths attributable to AIDS in 1996, rising to 2.8 million in the year 2000 and to about 4.5 million in the year 2010. AIDS-related deaths account for about 22 percent of all deaths

in these countries in 1996; about 38 percent in 2010. Altogether, nearly 50 million excess deaths attributable to AIDS are projected for the 1996-2010 period.

Figure 27 illustrates variability in the effect of AIDS-related mortality on life expectancy at birth for males and females in 6 of the 23 countries being followed by the Bureau of the Census. These data suggest that the impact of the epidemic will be severe in Botswana, moderately severe in Tanzania, and somewhat less severe in Nigeria, Thailand, Brazil, and Haiti. Life expectancy at birth in Botswana is now projected to be about 33 years in the year 2010, or just half of what it would be in the absence of AIDS. The average loss in life expectancy is approximately 20 percent in the year 2010 for the group of 23 countries taken together. Years of life expectancy lost are about the same for males and females.

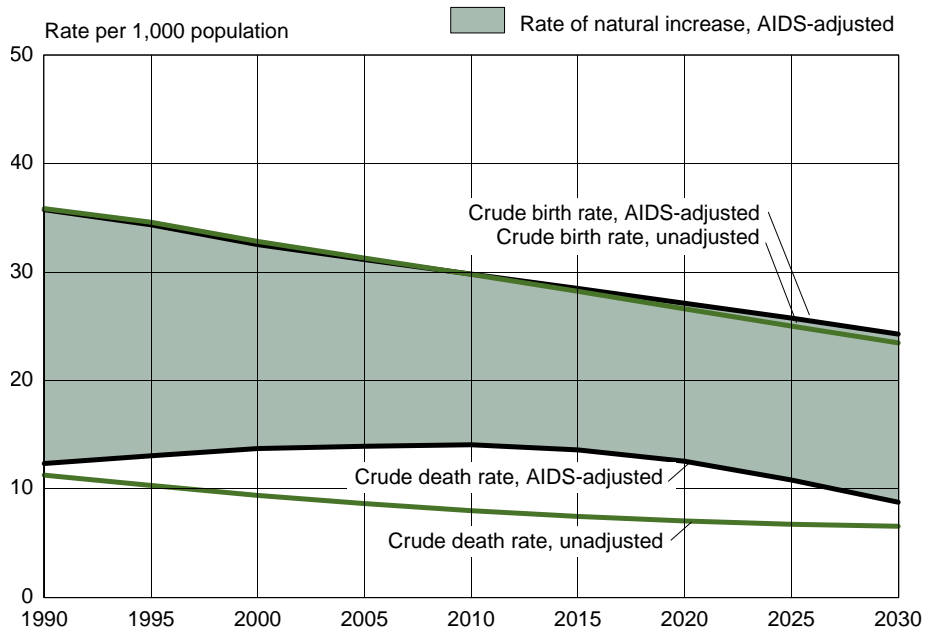
Figure 27.
**Effect of AIDS Mortality on Life Expectancy at Birth,
 Selected Countries: 1985 to 2030**

— Female unadjusted
 — Female AIDS-adjusted
 — Male unadjusted
 — Male AIDS-adjusted



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Programs Center.

Figure 28.
Vital Rates, With and Without AIDS, for
23 Countries: 1990 to 2030



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Programs Center.

AIDS Will Slow, but Not Halt, Population Growth in Affected Countries

Because HIV/AIDS affects the numbers of births in a population less than it affects the number of deaths — most AIDS mortality occurs **after** the average age of childbearing — the crude birth rate in AIDS-affected populations is altered little by the disease. As a result, natural increase remains positive but is significantly smaller than it would be in the absence of AIDS (figure 28). The net difference in population size between the AIDS-adjusted and non-adjusted projections for the 23 countries is about 3 percent in the year 2000, and about 8 percent in the year 2010.

International Migration

Migration Is Key to Understanding Population Change in a Select Group of Countries

For most countries, ongoing trends in fertility and mortality will determine the future size, growth, and composition of population. When there is movement of people across international boundaries, however, a country's population growth rate may differ significantly from the rate of natural increase. While the net impact of international migration is negligible for most countries, international migration strongly influences overall population change in some (figure 29).

Whether the movement of persons across international boundaries is driven by economic and social disparities, by political conditions, by civil unrest, or by natural disaster, net international migration **can** have major impacts on the growth rates of both sending and receiving nations.

In some countries (Italy and Germany, for instance), more persons are added to the population through net international migration than through natural increase each year. In other countries, net emigration may exceed natural increase and the composite growth rate still may be negative (as in Georgia and Guyana), or emigration may even augment negative natural increase (as in Romania). Elsewhere, moderately high net emigration rates may have a dampening effect on what otherwise would be relatively high population growth rates (as in Tajikistan). Of course, for most countries migration is negligible compared with natural increase (e.g., India).

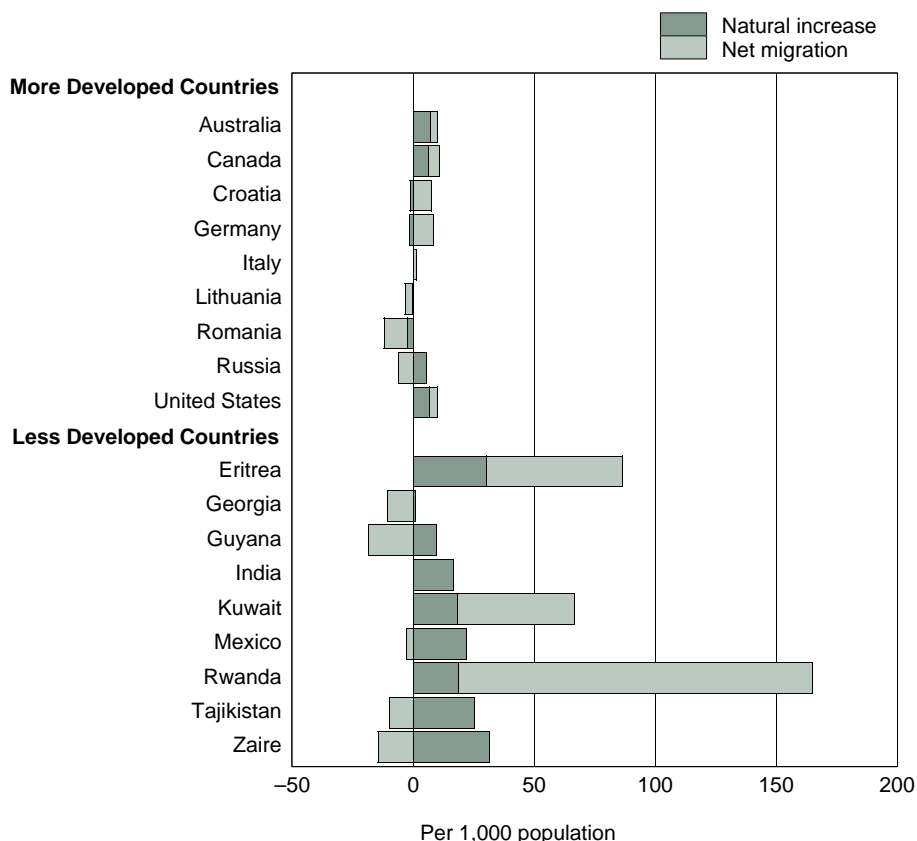
In general, more developed countries have been net recipients of

international migrants for the past two decades while less developed countries have lost population to international movement. This pattern is expected to continue into the new millennium.

In the 1990's, in addition to well-established movements of people from the less developed countries of the "South" to the more developed nations of the "North," there are substantial movements of workers and asylum-seekers from "East" to "West," i.e., from Central and Eastern Europe, as well as from the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union, to Germany and other destinations in Western Europe (and to some destinations in Southern and Eastern Europe (United Nations 1995b)).

Some of the largest movements of people across country borders during the 1990's have involved refugees returning to Afghanistan, Eritrea, and Mozambique, and Rwandan refugee movements from Rwanda to Zaire and back to Rwanda. However, largely economically motivated migrants have added substantially to the populations of several of the more industrialized nations during the 1990-96 period. The United States remains the most popular migrant destination. Approximately 6 million more persons entered the United States since 1990 than left the country, more net immigration than any other country. Germany and Russia are also major migrant destinations. Approximately 5.6 million more migrants entered Germany than left it

Figure 29.
**Rate of Natural Increase and Net Migration
Rate for Selected Countries: 1996**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

from 1990 to 1996. The comparable figure for Russia is 3.3 million persons. These include both economic migrants and ethnic Russians relocating from other parts of the former Soviet Union.

Demographic Goals and Demographic Realities

Demographic change at the national, regional, and global levels during the coming quarter century will be determined by the interplay of (1) ongoing, country-specific processes of social change; (2) national demographic goals and the efforts of individual nations and the international community to achieve these goals; and (3) the present demography of nations, which sets the limits of demographic change within any specific time frame. The ICPD Program of Action, endorsed by some 180 governments in 1994, establishes a broad agenda for change very much in keeping with the overriding theme of the conference, which emphasized interpretation of population processes within the broader context of the process of sustainable development.

This agenda encompasses a series of objectives in the areas of access to reproductive health care; women's rights and improved educational and employment opportunities for women; environmental protection and sustainable production and consumption patterns; the eradication of poverty; as well as specific goals in the area of mortality reduction. In addition, regional preparatory conferences held in Dakar, Amman, Bali, Mexico City, and Geneva set some regional goals that augment those of the International Conference on Population and Development.

Monitoring progress toward the achievement of the ICPD and regional goals is one part of the larger task of goal attainment. The demographic estimates and projections of the Bureau of the Census for the countries of the world provide a baseline against which to measure progress during the coming years. This section compares Bureau projections with ICPD and regional targets to suggest which countries and regions are most likely to attain specific goals in infant and child mortality reduction, improve-

ment in life expectancy, and lowering of rates of natural increase and fertility levels.

Infant and Child Mortality Reduction

The ICPD Program of Action calls for specific reductions in infant and under-5 mortality (the probability of a child dying prior to its first or fifth birthday, respectively) by the turn of the century, with additional reductions by the year 2015. In a restatement of targets adopted at the 1990 World Summit for Children (United Nations 1995a:41-42; UNICEF 1990, 1994:56), infant mortality is to be lowered by one-third the 1990 level or to a level of 50 per 1,000 live births (whichever is less), by the year 2000. In addition, the international community has adopted a goal of 35 infant deaths per 1,000 live births by the year 2015 (United Nations 1995a: section 8.16).

Comparisons of infant mortality levels currently being projected for the year 2000 for the developing regions of the world with the two targets (two-thirds of the 1990 level and 50 per 1,000

Can the ICPD Infant Mortality Goal for the Year 2000 Be Met in Less Developed Countries?

| Region | Regional median infant mortality in 2000 | Total number of countries* | Number of countries meeting 50/1,000 goal | Number of countries meeting 33 percent reduction goal | Number of countries meeting lower of the two goal |
|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|---|---|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 89 | 51 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Near East and North Africa | 31 | 22 | 17 | 8 | 7 |
| China** | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Other Asia | 40 | 24 | 13 | 4 | 4 |
| Latin American and the Caribbean | 17 | 45 | 42 | 9 | 9 |
| New Independent States*** | 73 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Oceania**** | 26 | 15 | 13 | 1 | 1 |

* Only developing countries for which the Bureau of the Census makes cohort component projections are represented in this table.

** Mainland China will meet the 33 percent reductions goal; Taiwan, whose infant mortality was about a sixth as large as Mainland China's in 1990, has already met the ICPD goal of 50 per 1,000 but probably will not meet the goal of an additional 33 percent reduction by the year 2000. Mainland China and Taiwan are counted as one country here.

*** Seven of the fifteen NIS are classified as more developed countries and are excluded from the table.

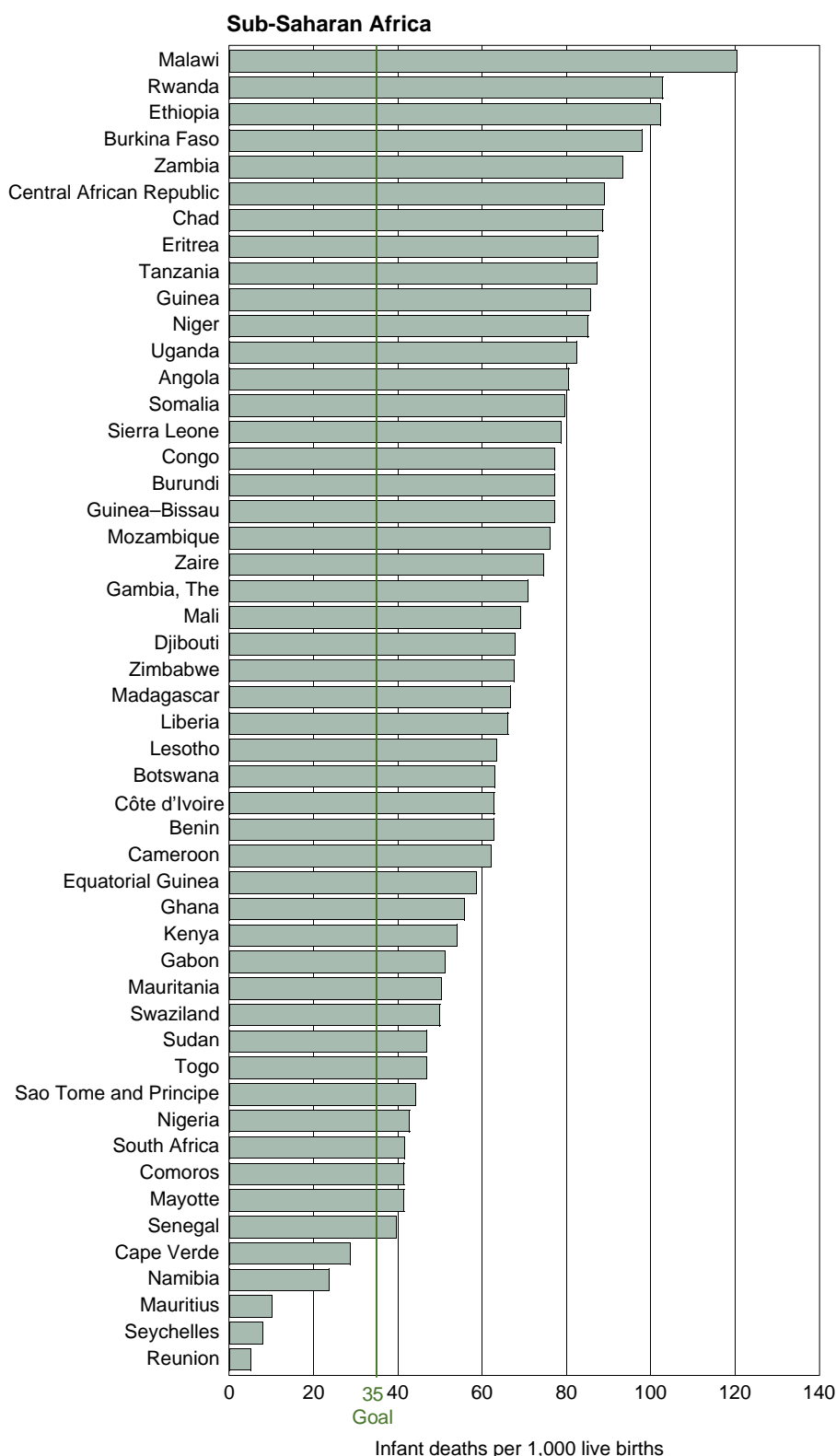
**** Australia and New Zealand are classified as more developed countries and are excluded from the table.

live births) highlight the variation among regions in terms of attaining the more immediate goal. Only 7 of 51 Sub-Saharan African countries are likely to attain the target of 50 or fewer infant deaths per 1,000 live births by the year 2000, and no country in this region is expected to reduce its infant mortality rate below two-thirds its 1990 level by that year. If the ICPD goal is defined as “50 per 1,000 or a reduction by one-third the 1990 level, *whichever is less*,” then every Sub-Saharan African country is projected to fail to meet the infant mortality goal for the year 2000.

If current trends in infant mortality rates continue, about three-quarters of the remaining developing countries of the world are expected to reach the 50 per 1,000 goal, though only 1 in 5 countries is also likely to reach the more difficult goal of reducing infant mortality by one-third as quickly as the year 2000. Most of the countries in the Near East and North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania will have IMR's below 50 per 1,000 by the turn of the century (indeed, most of these countries have already attained IMR's at or below this level), as will half of Asia's less developed countries and 2 of 8 Asian New Independent States.³

The ICPD infant mortality goal for the year 2015 is 35 or fewer infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Sub-Saharan Africa, the Asian New Independent States, and parts of the rest of Asia are also unlikely to be able to reduce infant mortality to this level in the next 20 years (figure 30). Most of the countries of the Near East and North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania, in contrast,

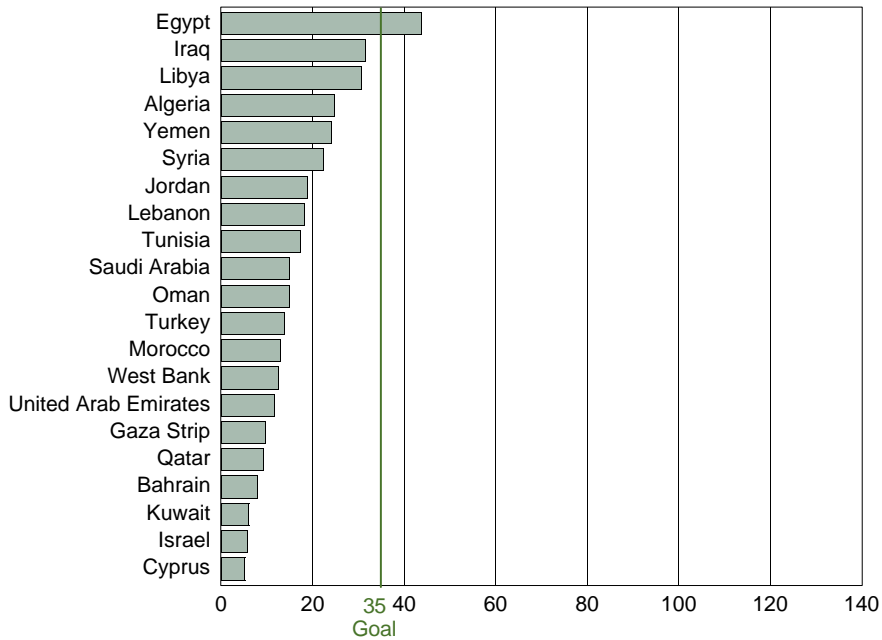
Figure 30.
Infant Mortality for Developing Countries and the ICPD Goal for Year 2015



³ Eight of the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union are geographically part of Asia, are referred to here as Asian, and are classified as developing countries. However, they are not grouped with Other Asian countries in the figures of this report.

Figure 30.
**Infant Mortality for Developing Countries and
the ICPD Goal for Year 2015—Continued**

Near East and North Africa



Asia

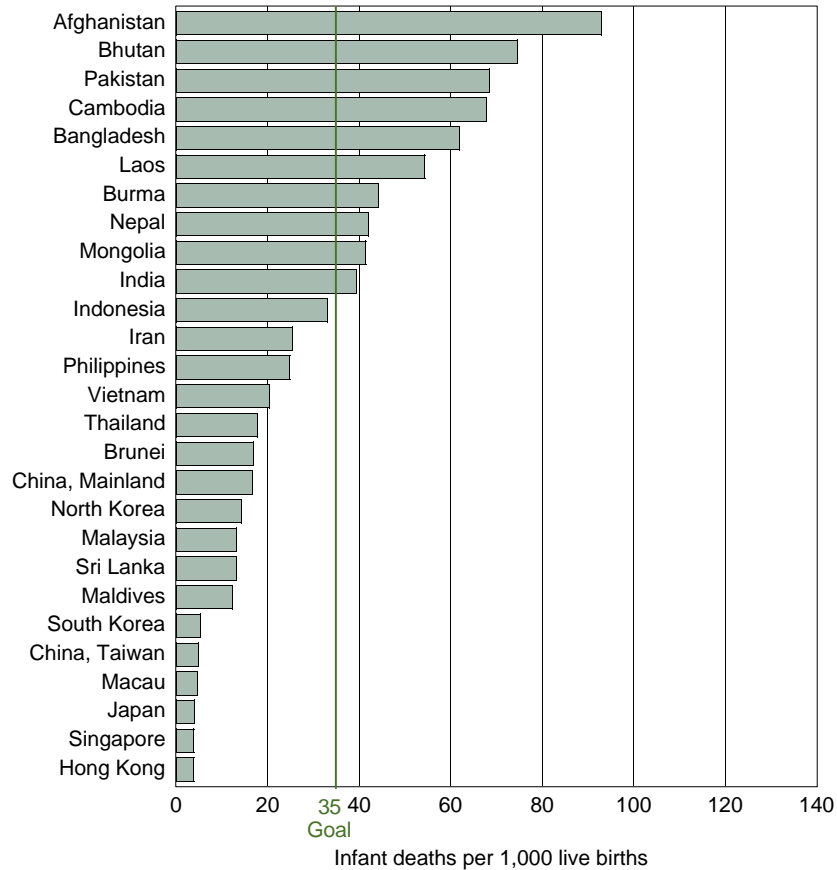
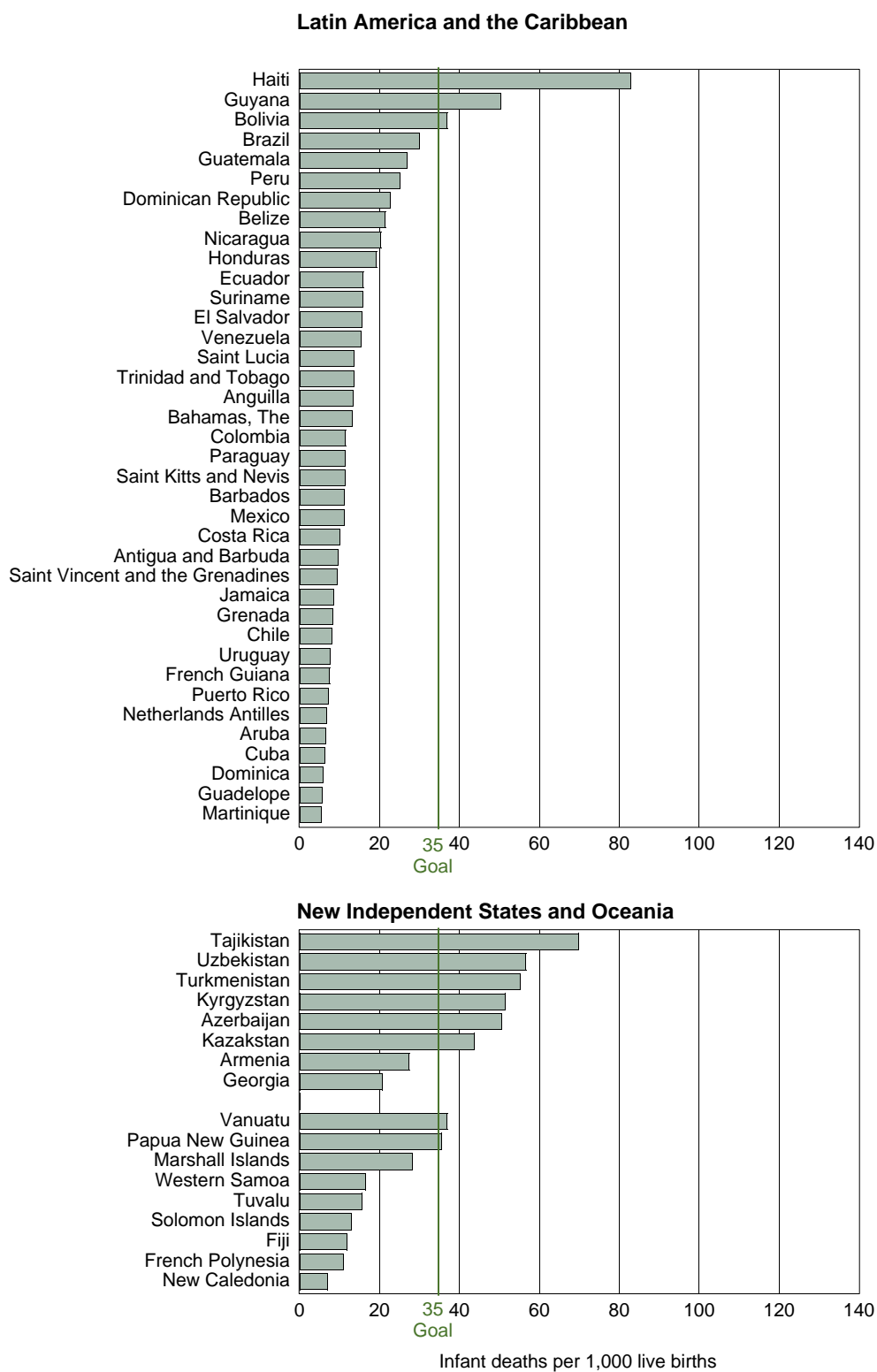


Figure 30.
**Infant Mortality for Developing Countries and
 the ICPD Goal for Year 2015—Continued**



Note: Argentina and Panama meet the goal. Projected IMR's for these countries are under revision.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

are expected to reach this longer term goal.

Mortality Under Age 5

The child mortality reduction goals specified in the Cairo document call for all nations to lower the probability of a child's failing to survive the first 5 years of life to 70 per 1,000 live births, or to two-thirds the 1990 level, whichever is less, by the year 2000. The year 2015 target is fewer than 45 deaths per 1,000.

Like the ICPD goal for infant mortality reduction, the year 2000 child mortality goal is very ambitious. Fewer than 1 in 5 developing countries, will be able to cut under-5 mortality by a third by the end of the decade.

Regional patterns in likelihood of meeting the more attainable, numerical goals for child mortality reduction mirror those for infant mortality: Only 4 of the 50 Sub-Saharan African countries are likely to meet the goal of

70 child deaths per 1,000 live births by the year 2000; about half the Asian countries and 3 of 8 Asian NIS countries will. Most other developing countries, either already have or will.

However, fewer than half the countries of the Near East and North Africa, and only 30 percent of Latin American countries should be able to meet the lower of the two under-5 mortality goals for the year 2000. No Sub-Saharan African country and none of the eight Asian NIS are likely to meet the more difficult year 2000 goal.

Just over half of all countries are expected to meet the year 2015 ICPD goal of 45 child deaths per 1,000 births. However, while most countries in the Near East and North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania should be able to reach this target if ongoing infant and child mortality reductions continue, Sub-Saharan Africa and the Asian NIS will again have more difficulty than other regions in meeting this goal. Only 2

of the 8 Asian NIS and only 5 of the 50 Sub-Saharan African countries are likely to meet the year 2015 ICPD childhood mortality goal.

The ICPD Life Expectancy Goals

The International Conference on Population and Development also reaffirmed the goal, earlier stated in the Alma Ata declaration, of raising life expectancy at birth to 65 years by the year 2005 and to 70 years by the year 2015 (United Nations 1995a: section 8.5). Projected life expectancy at birth (for both sexes combined) for 2015, follows the same regional patterns described with respect to the infant and child mortality goals. Much of the Near East and North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Oceania, and more than half the countries of Asia should reach this goal; the majority of Sub-Saharan African and Asian New Independent States will not, if present rates of mortality improvement continue.

Can the ICPD Under-5 Mortality Goals Be Met in Less Developed Countries?

| Region | Regional median under-5 mortality in 2000 | Total number of countries* | Year 2000 Goals | | | Year 2015 Goals |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| | | | Number of countries meeting 70/1,000 goal | Number of countries meeting 33 percent reduction goal | Number of countries meeting lower of the two goals | Number of countries meeting 45/1,000 goal |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 136 | 50 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Near East and North Africa | 38 | 21 | 18 | 9 | 8 | 20 |
| China** | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Other Asia | 58 | 24 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 14 |
| Latin American and the Caribbean | 24 | 40 | 37 | 11 | 11 | 36 |
| New Independent States*** | 89 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Oceania**** | 37 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 7 |

* Only developing countries for which the Bureau of the Census makes cohort component projections are represented in this table.

** Mainland China will meet the 33 percent reduction goal; Taiwan, whose under-5 mortality was just under 11/1,000 in 1990, has already met the ICPD goal of 70 per 1,000 but probably will not meet the goal of an additional 33 percent reduction by year 2000. Mainland China and Taiwan are counted as one country here.

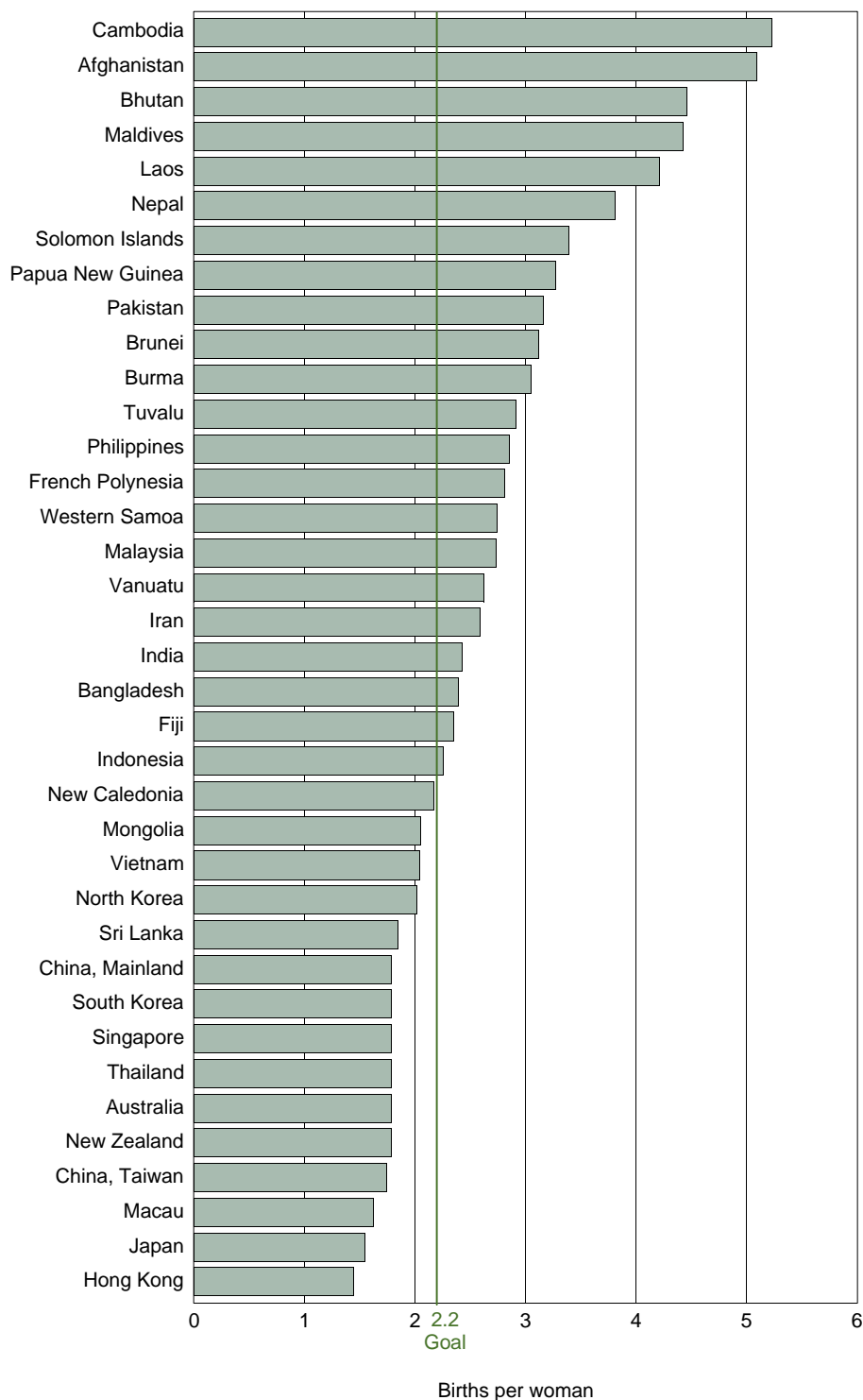
*** Seven of the fifteen NIS are classified as more developed countries and are excluded from the table.

**** Australia and New Zealand are classified as more developed countries and are excluded from the table.

The Fertility Goal Set Out in the Bali Declaration

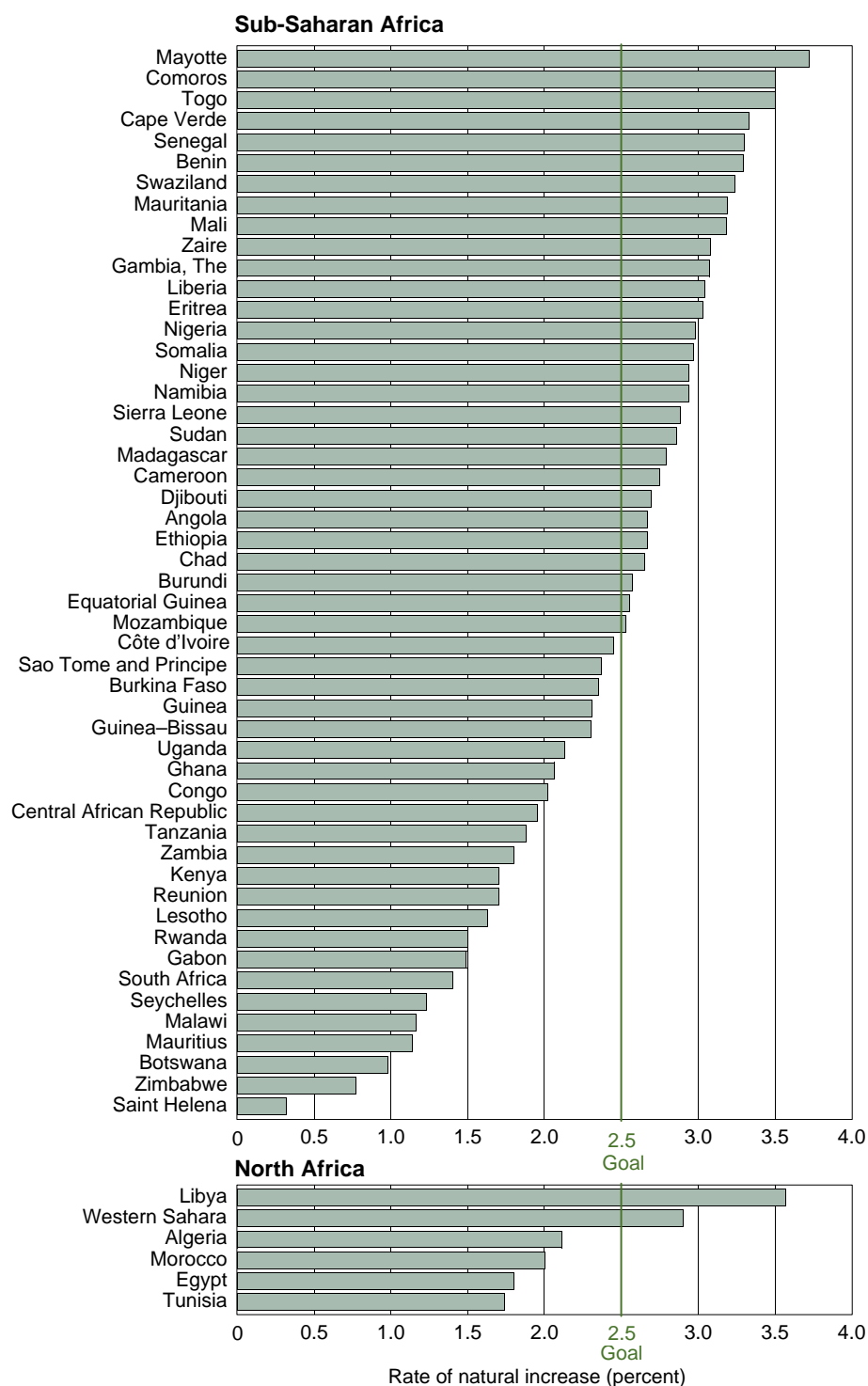
In preparation for the ICPD, the nations of Asia and the Pacific recognized the difficulties posed for sustainable development by high rates of population growth and agreed that the countries of the region should seek to attain replacement level fertility, which they defined as approximately 2.2 children per woman, by the year 2010 or sooner (Fourth Asian and Pacific Population Conference 1992:770). Figure 31 presents projected total fertility rates for 37 Asian and Pacific Island nations and areas for the year 2010. These data suggest that the majority of these areas (22 of 37) will fail to reach that goal if present trends continue. India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Bangladesh, and Pakistan are among the countries likely to have total fertility rates above 2.2 in the year 2010.

Figure 31.
Total Fertility Rate and the Asian and Pacific Regional Fertility Goal for Year 2010



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Figure 32.
Natural Increase and the African Regional
Natural Increase Goal for Year 2000



Note: The goal of a regional rate of natural increase of 2.5 percent per annum was adopted at the Third African Population Conference held in 1993.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

The Natural Increase Goal Set Out in the Dakar/Ngor Declaration

African governments meeting in Dakar in December of 1992 adopted a comprehensive set of principles and objectives focusing on population within the context of sustainable development and emphasizing recognition of family concerns in all development policies (Third African Population Conference 1993:209). Among the demographic goals set out in the Dakar/Ngor Declaration on Population, Family and Sustainable Development is one which calls for a reduction in the **regional** rate of natural increase from around 3.0 to 2.5 percent by the year 2000, and to 2.0 percent by the year 2010.

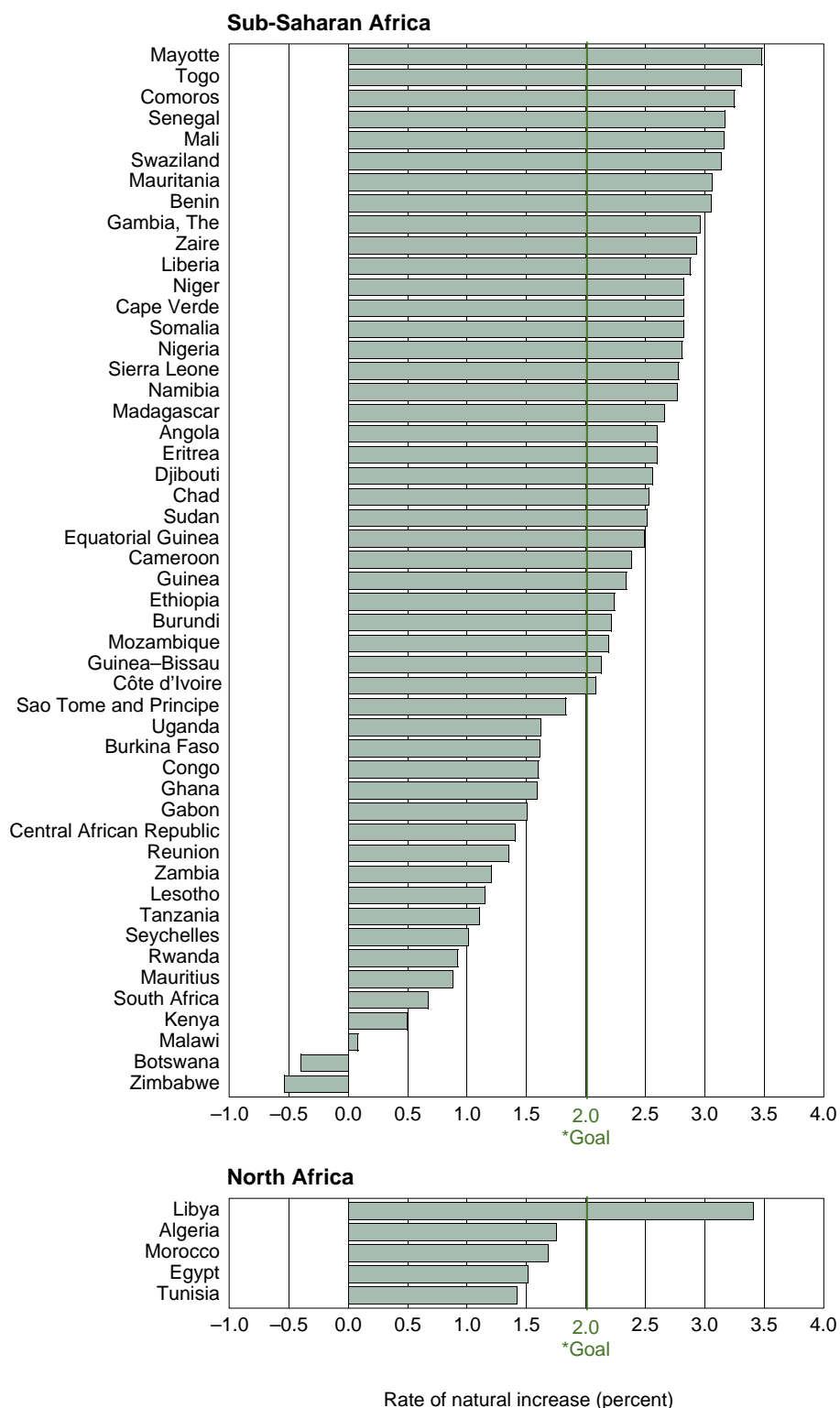
The projections of the Bureau of the Census indicate that Africa's rate of natural increase (RNI) is likely to decline to about 2.4 percent by the year 2000, meeting the first part of this goal. However, if current trends continue, the year 2010 goal of an RNI as low as 2.0 percent may not be achieved. The projected regional rate for all of Africa for the year 2010 is 2.1 percent.

Sub-Saharan Africa's rate, which was about 2.7 percent at the time of the 1994 Cairo conference, should decrease to just under 2.5 percent by the year 2000, but the projected rate for the year 2010 — 2.2 percent — is even further from the natural increase goal set in Dakar than is the all-Africa rate.

As figures 32 and 33 indicate, more than half the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are unlikely to meet the goals for 2000 and 2010. Were it not for the fact that a number of the countries most affected by AIDS epidemics are projected to have very low rates of natural increase, the regional growth rate would be even higher.

Figure 33.

Natural Increase and the African Regional Natural Increase Goal for Year 2010



Note: The African regional natural increase goal for 2010 is 2 percent.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Contraceptive Prevalence



Contraceptive Prevalence

Only About Half of Married Women Practice Contraception in World's Largest Countries

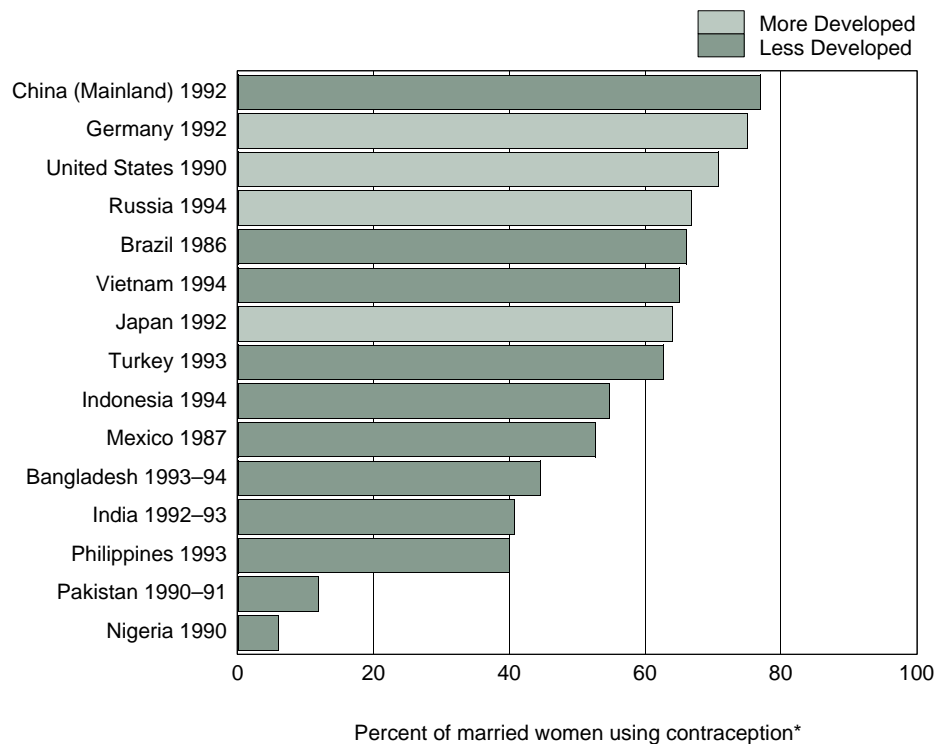
Women in more developed countries have historically used, and continue to use, family planning to control their fertility more often than women in less developed countries. For example, about 71 percent of married women of reproductive age (MWRA) in the United States used contraception in 1990, compared to an average of 47 percent of women in the largest less developed countries in the late 1980's or early 1990's (figure 34 and table A-11). While this kind of disparity underscores the continuing disadvantage of women in the developing world in terms of reproductive health, it is also true that contraceptive use is widespread in a number of less developed countries. Among the largest countries, over three-quarters of married women in China (Mainland) and two-thirds of married women in Brazil use some method of contraception.

From the ICPD Program of Action:

"Reproductive health ... [implies that people] have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. Implicit in this last condition are the right of men and women to be informed and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family-planning of their choice ..."
(section 7.2)

Figure 34.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Large Countries: Late 1980's or Later



* Here and in all subsequent figures, contraceptive prevalence refers to percent of currently married women of reproductive age using contraception. In most cases, these women are ages 15-49.
Source: Table A-11.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rates Are Highest in Asia and Latin America, Lowest in Sub-Saharan Africa, Among Developing Regions

Within the developing world, use of contraception by married women of reproductive age varies substantially from region to region, as well as from country to country (table A-11).

In most of the larger countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, contraceptive prevalence is under 30 percent. The highest rates shown in figure 35 are 50 percent of MWRA in South Africa and 33 percent in Kenya. The median prevalence level for the region, based on the latest data for all countries in the region having data (table A-11), is 15 percent; that is, contraceptive prevalence levels are below 15 percent in half of the countries.

With the exception of Turkey, contraceptive use is also less common in the Near East and North Africa than in other parts of the developing world. The most recent estimates range from 7 percent for Yemen to 63 percent for Turkey.⁴ The median value for the Near East and North Africa is 41 percent.

In Asia, a majority of countries now have prevalence rates for MWRA above 50 percent. In China (both Mainland and Taiwan), as well as in South Korea and Hong Kong, recent information indicates that over three-quarters of MWRA use some means of contraception to control their fertility, prevalence rates that are equal to those in many developed countries.

⁴ Nearly half of Turkey's overall prevalence rate reflects use of less effective, traditional methods. Modern method prevalence in the region ranges from around 6 percent in Yemen to about 45 percent in Egypt. For purposes of international comparison, both total and modern method prevalence have advantages. Method-specific prevalence rates for currently-married women are shown in table A-11.

Figure 35.
Contraceptive Prevalence and Total Fertility Rates for Largest Countries, by Region: 1985 or Later

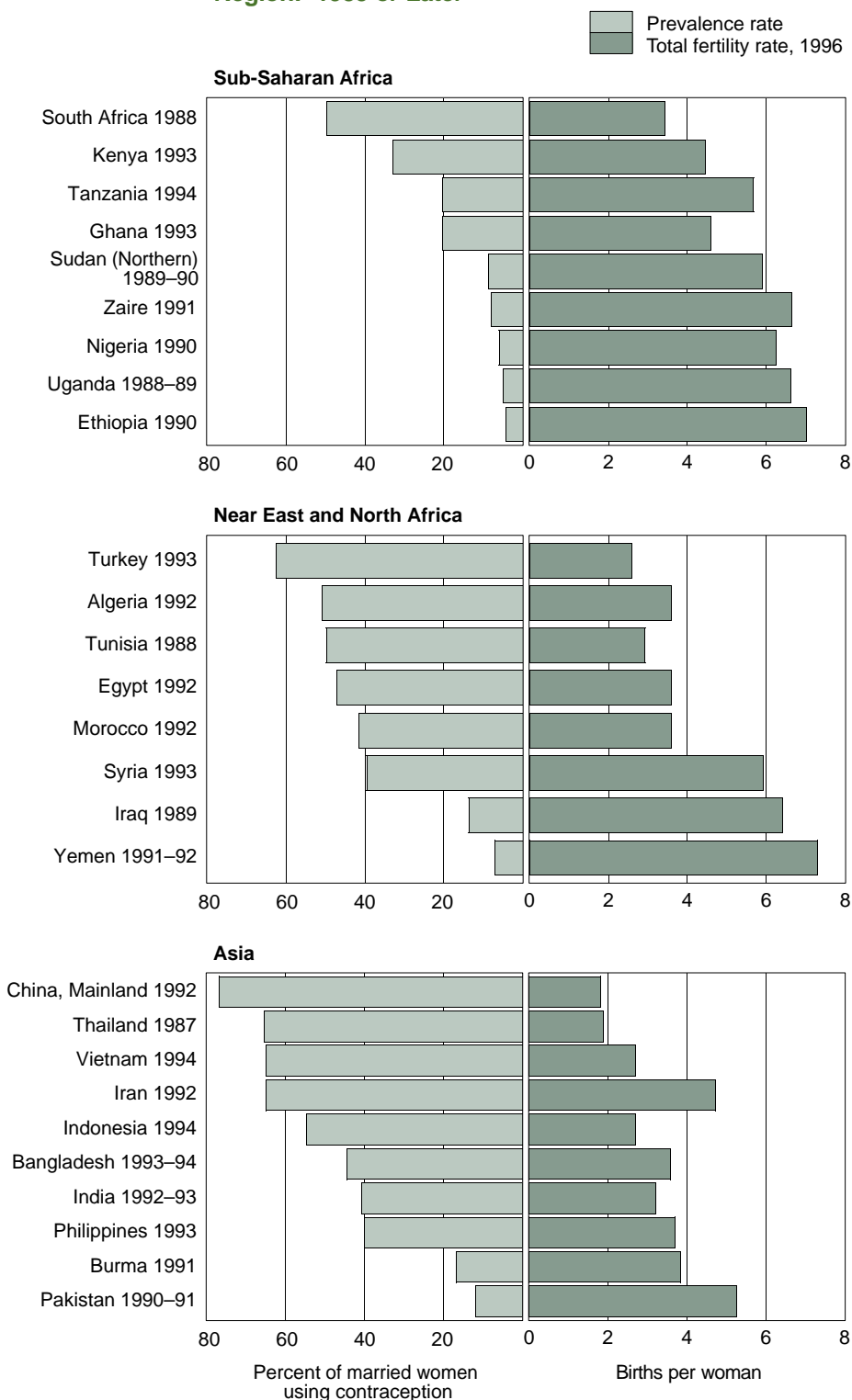
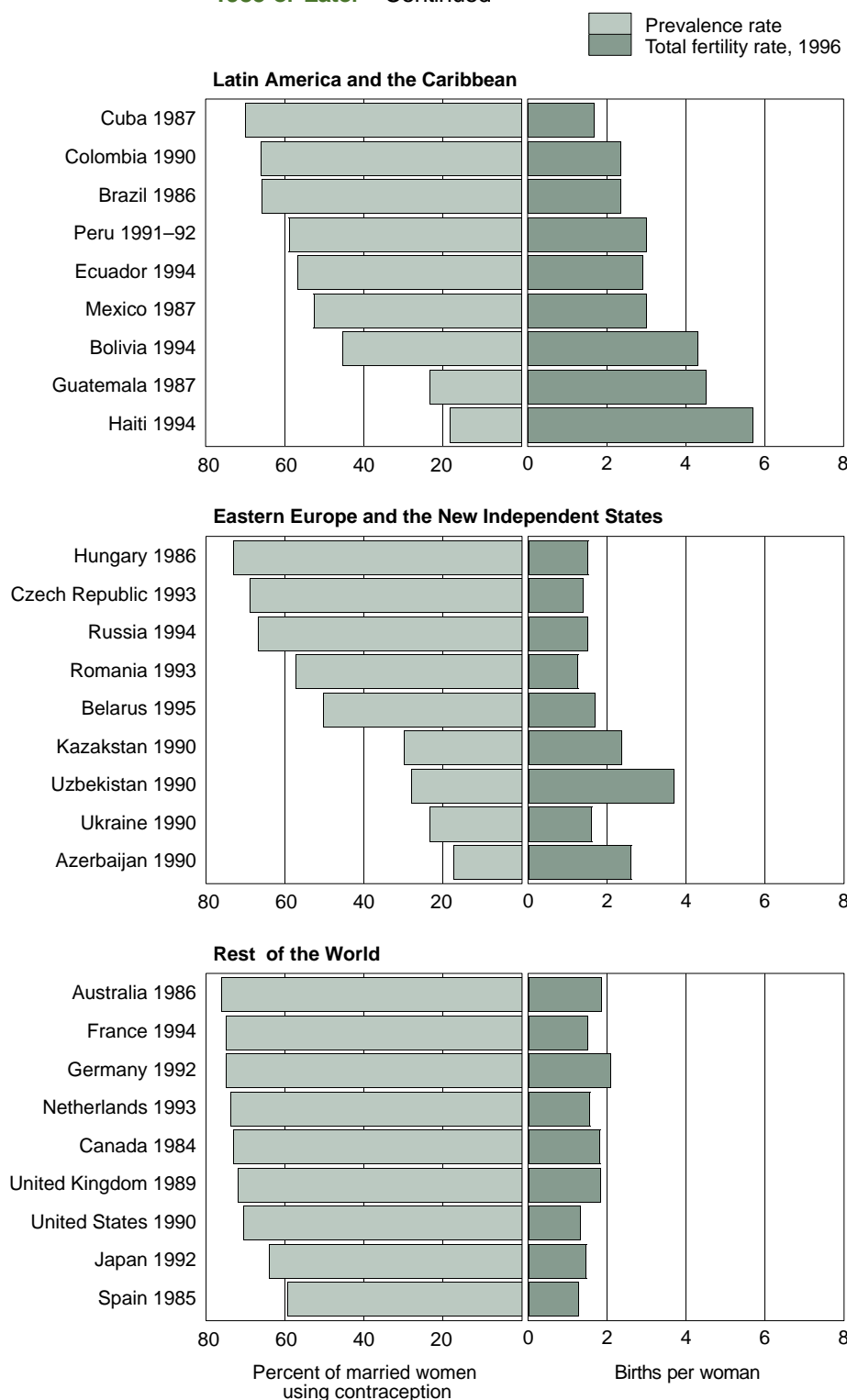


Figure 35.
**Contraceptive Prevalence and Total Fertility
Rates for Largest Countries, by Region:
1985 or Later—Continued**



Source: Tables A-8 and A-11.

The median level for Asian countries with data, including China but excluding Japan, is 58 percent.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the most recent data from surveys indicate that use of family planning among MWRA in the most populous countries varies from 18 percent in Haiti to 70 percent in Cuba. Cuba, Colombia, and Brazil have the highest prevalence rates in the region (well over 60 percent); Guatemala and Haiti, the lowest (under 30 percent). The regional median prevalence rate for Latin America and the Caribbean is 53 percent.

Contraceptive prevalence rates among the largest countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union range from 17 percent to 73 percent. Eastern European rates are generally comparable to, or higher than, those for Western Europe. The corresponding values for the New Independent States tend to be lower, though in Russia, about two-thirds of MWRA report that they use contraception. Prevalence is much lower in Azerbaijan and Georgia, where the latest available data suggest the rate is on the order of 17 percent.

The regions of the developing world and the New Independent States contrast sharply with the remaining world (Western Europe, Japan, and Oceania) in terms of percentages of women using family planning. Contraceptive prevalence in the United States and the largest countries in the rest of the world ranges from 59 to 76 percent.

The contribution of family planning to reducing fertility (and national population growth) is underscored in figure 35. Fertility (as measured by TFR) and contraceptive prevalence are inversely related for the largest countries of each major world region except the Rest of the World. Though family planning is used to delay or

space wanted births as well as to limit childbearing once desired family size is reached, countries with higher proportions of MWRA making use of family planning tend also to be countries with lower fertility.

Family Planning Use Is Typically Higher in Urban Areas...

In developing countries, use of contraception is virtually always higher in urban areas than in the countryside, although the difference is sometimes minimal. In Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Turkey, for example, married women of reproductive age in rural areas are 80 to 90 percent as likely as their urban counterparts to plan their families (figure 36), but in other countries, as in Côte d'Ivoire, rural women are only about a third as likely as urban women to use contraception.

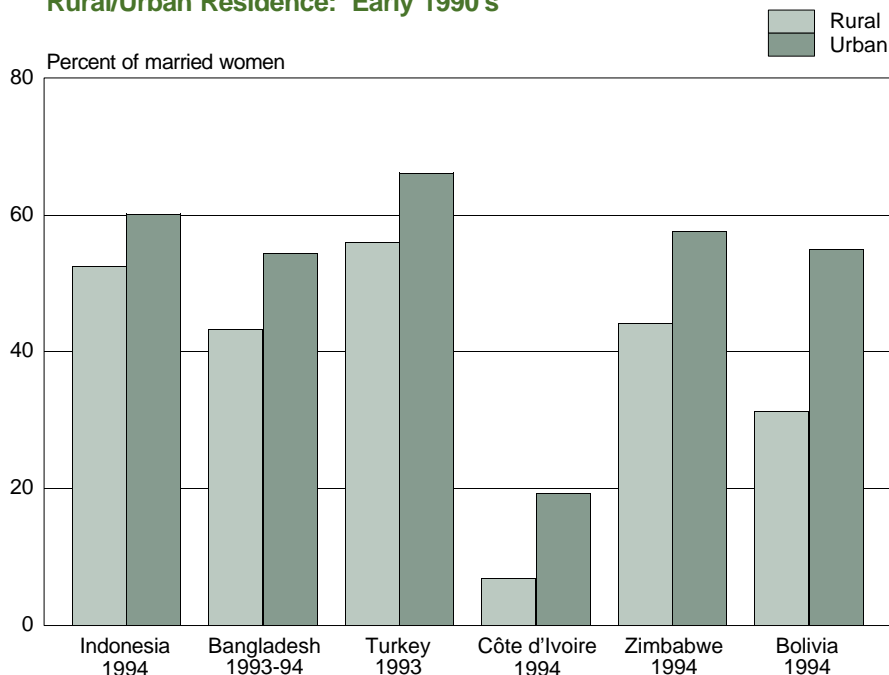
These kinds of differences are partially attributable to educational differentials between urban and rural populations, partially to higher costs of living and smaller family norms prevailing in urban areas, and partially to the greater availability of family planning services and products in urban settings.

...and Among More Educated Women

Female educational attainment has repeatedly been found to be closely linked to fertility regulation and to use of more effective methods of contraception. Women with some primary schooling are consistently more likely to be using contraception than women with no education, and women with more than a primary education have even higher prevalence rates in the countries shown in figure 37.

Figure 36.

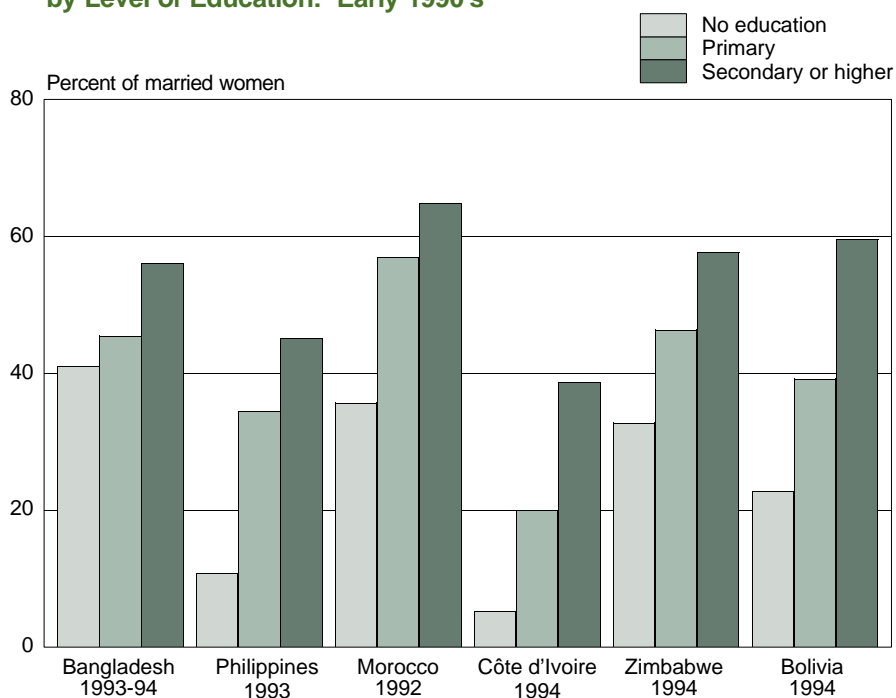
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Selected Countries by Rural/Urban Residence: Early 1990's



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys.

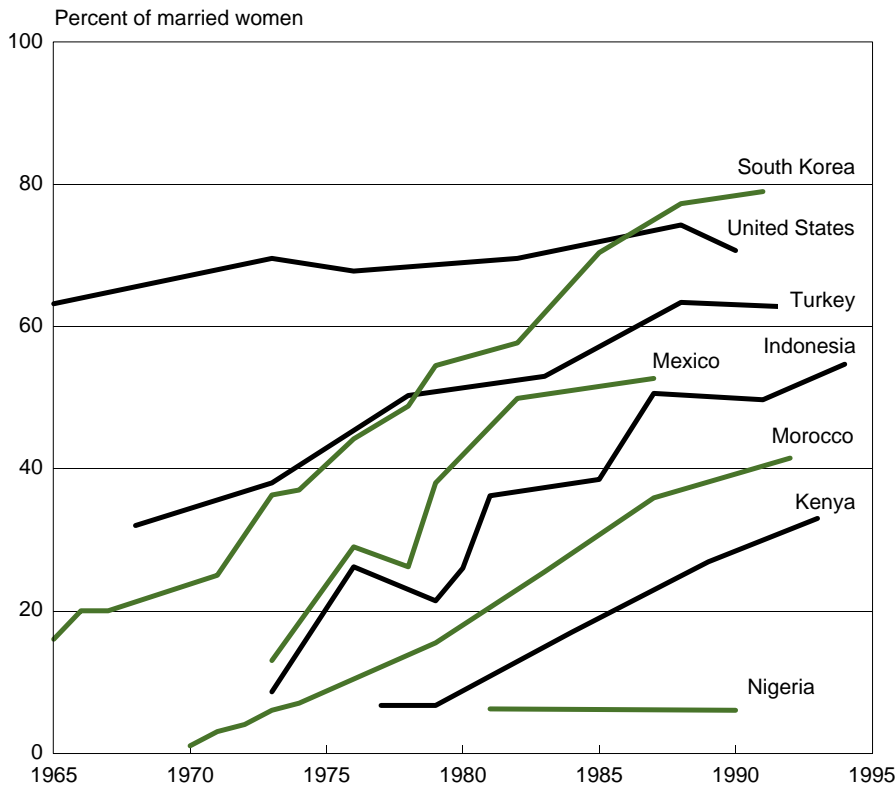
Figure 37.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Selected Countries by Level of Education: Early 1990's



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys.

Figure 38.
Trends in Contraceptive Prevalence for
Selected Countries: 1965 to 1994



Source: Table A-11.

Women Are Adopting Family Planning in Increasing Numbers in Every World Region

In countries with multiple surveys the trend in contraceptive prevalence is upward virtually everywhere. As a result of the rapid growth in contraceptive prevalence in countries previously having lower levels of use, the gap between high- and low-prevalence countries (and between more- and less-developed regions) has continued to narrow.

Country-specific trends vary considerably within and between the world's regions, however. In Nigeria and Kenya, for example, only 6 to 7 percent of MWRA were using contraception when first measured in the late 1970's or early 1980's (figure 38). The latest surveys show the prevalence rate to have increased to 33 percent in Kenya (1993), while remaining unchanged in Nigeria (1991). In some other countries, where family planning was introduced much earlier, prevalence rates have grown more. For example, in South Korea, the rate increased from 16 percent of married women in 1965 to 79 percent in 1991; in Morocco, it increased from an estimated 1 percent in 1970 to 42 percent in 1992.

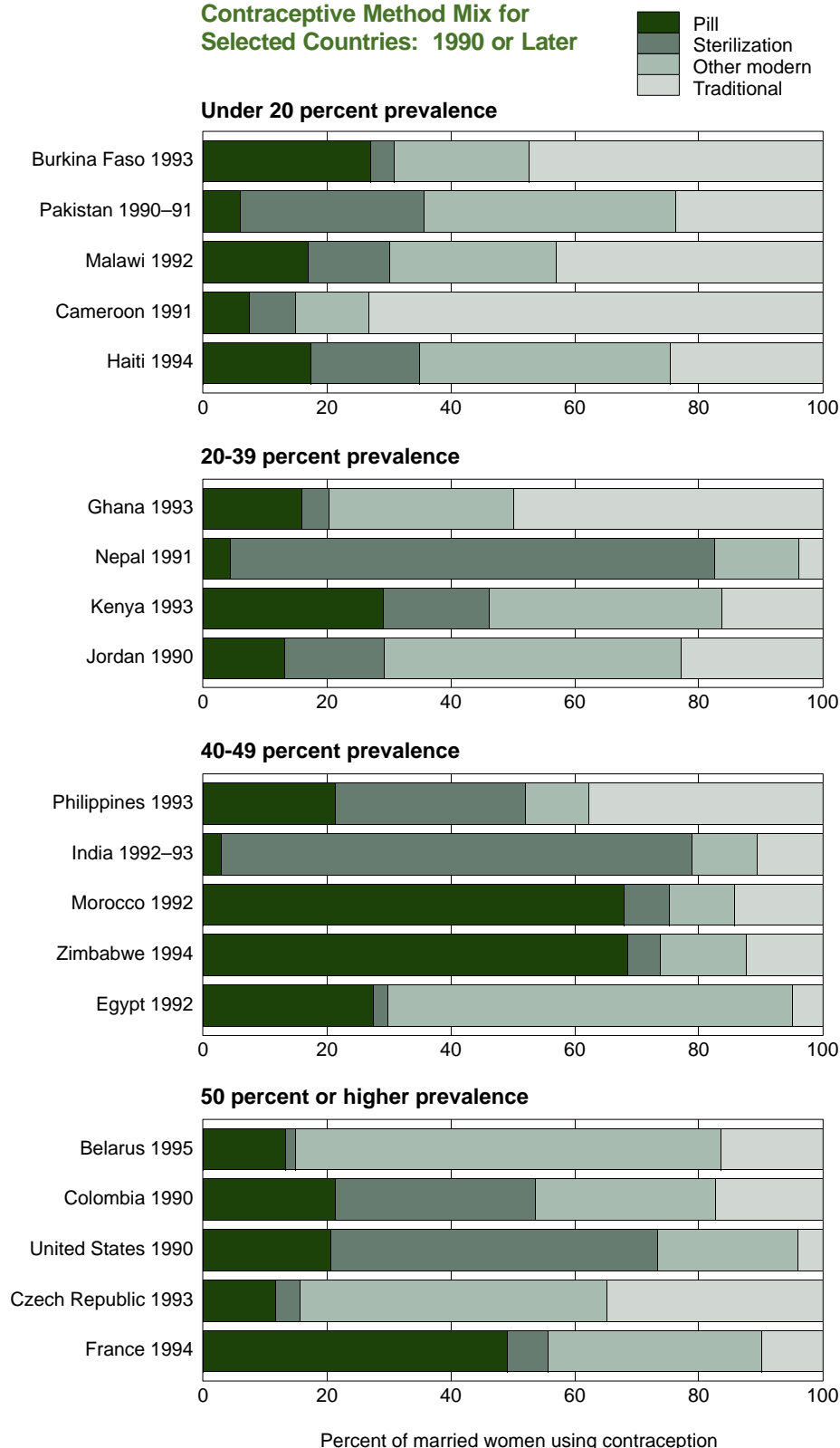
Contraceptive Method Mix Varies Among Countries...

Methods of contraception used in both less developed and more developed world regions vary considerably from country to country. Specific method mixes depend on the availability and relative cost of public and private sector-supplied contraceptive services, community norms and personal preferences. Large proportions of couples in the developing world, as well as in more developed countries, are using more effective, modern methods of family planning (table A-11 and figure 39).

Where overall use of contraception is low, it is not unusual for a third or more of users to rely on traditional methods, which tend not to require the use of contraceptive devices. Such methods include periodic abstinence, withdrawal and douche, as well as various folk methods (herbs, amulets, etc.). In Sub-Saharan Africa, where contraceptive use is generally the lowest among world regions, married women who do plan their families have relied heavily on traditional methods, but this is changing.

Where overall use of contraception is relatively high, modern methods dominate, though again, method mix varies from country to country. Among modern methods used worldwide, sterilization is becoming increasingly widespread. About half of users in the United States and Mainland China, and about three-quarters of users in India rely on sterilization to limit family size.

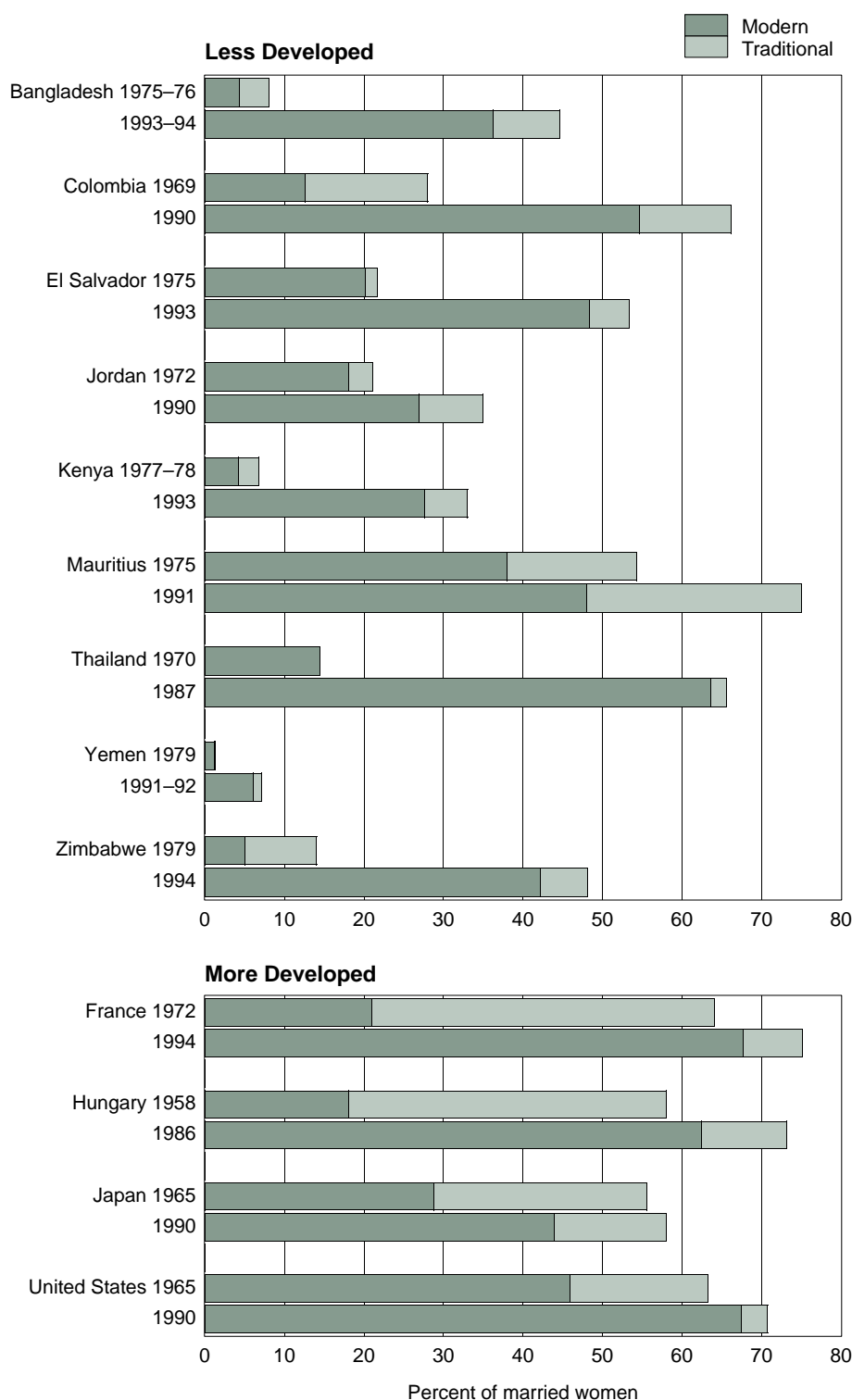
Figure 39.
Contraceptive Method Mix for Selected Countries: 1990 or Later



Note: Refers to method of contraception reported by currently married women ages 15 to 49. For Ghana, Morocco, Egypt, Japan, and the Czech Republic, male sterilization is not reported.

Source: Table A-11.

Figure 40.
Trends in Use of Modern and Traditional Methods
of Contraception: Selected Countries



Source: Table A-11.

...and the Trend Is Towards Use of More Effective Modern Methods

Though not a universal pattern, increases in overall use over time are more often than not accompanied by increases in the percentage of users opting for more effective, modern methods of family planning (figure 40).

One of the best examples is Zimbabwe, where about two-thirds of users chose a traditional method, such as rhythm, in 1979. By 1984, however, only about 3 in 10 users relied on traditional methods, and in 1994 only 12 percent of married women using contraception chose traditional methods.

In Kenya the contraceptive prevalence rate increased from 7 percent to 33 percent of married women ages 15 to 49 between 1978 and 1993. During the same period, the proportion of these users selecting modern methods increased from 63 percent to 84 percent. In Hungary, as overall prevalence increased from 58 percent of MWRA in 1958 to 73 percent in 1986, the proportion of users relying on modern methods rose from 31 to 85 percent. Recent surveys show similar trends in Colombia, Thailand, and other countries.

There are also exceptions to the rule: In Mauritius, Jordan, Yemen, and El Salvador, for example, the proportion of traditional methods has actually risen slightly since the 1970's, while the overall prevalence rate has increased substantially.

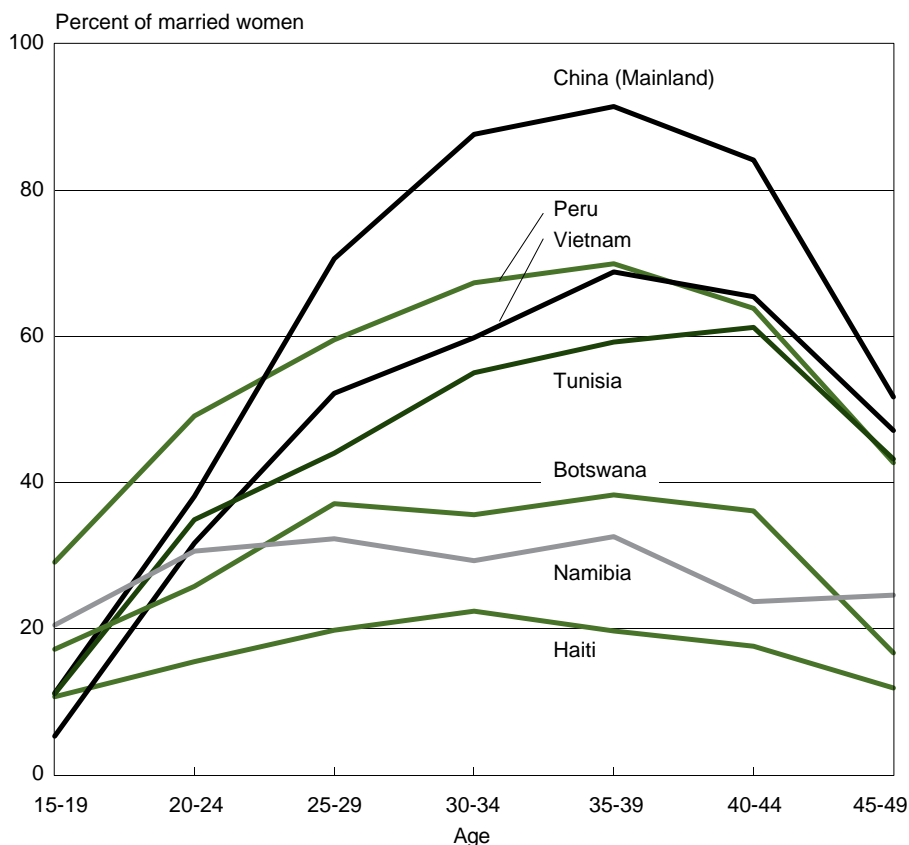
In two-thirds of the less developed countries with multiple data points included in table A-11, the proportion of users relying on modern methods has risen between the earliest and latest surveys.

Contraceptive Use Is Typically Highest Among Women in Their Late Thirties...

Married women in their thirties, usually their late thirties, are the most likely to use contraception to plan their families (table A-12). As illustrated by a sample of countries from all developing regions, this is true regardless of the level of overall use, although differences among age groups are largest when overall use is high (figure 41). In Mainland China and Peru, for example, where overall rates are relatively high, contraceptive use follows a pattern of low rates at ages 15 to 19 years, climbing to a high at ages 35 to 39 years, and declining again for the older reproductive ages. In Namibia, which has one of the lowest overall rates among the countries shown (29 percent), prevalence is roughly constant for age groups 20 to 24 through 35 to 39.

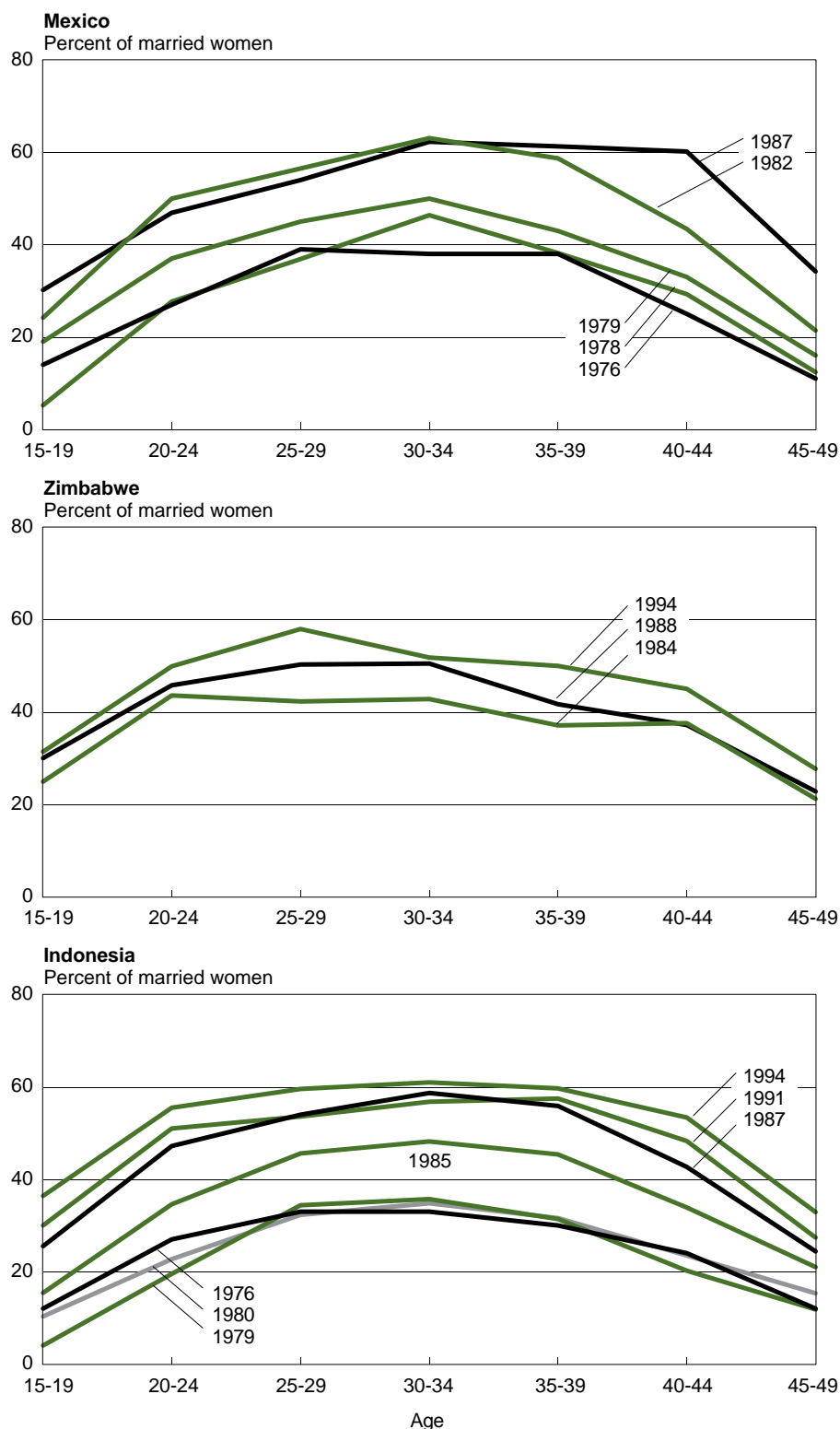
In Haiti, which has the lowest overall prevalence of the countries shown, the spread in age-specific prevalence rates is only 11 percentage points. In Mainland China, in contrast, age group 35 to 39 has a prevalence rate 80 percentage points higher than age group 15 to 19.

Figure 41.
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Age for
Selected Countries: 1988 or Later



Source: Table A-12.

Figure 42.
Trends in Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Age
for Selected Countries: 1976 to 1994



Source: Table A-12.

...but Patterns of Increase in Age-Specific Prevalence Depend on Reasons for Use

Over time, increases in contraceptive use within populations that use family planning to limit, rather than space, childbearing tend to be smallest among younger women, who have yet to attain their desired family size; largest, among women in their thirties and early forties, who *have* attained desired family size but are not yet subject to the decreased fecundity characteristic of the 45 to 49 age group (figure 42). In Mexico, for example, while the overall contraceptive prevalence rate was increasing from 29 percent to 53 percent between 1976 and 1987, the rate for women ages 25 to 29 years increased by 15 percentage points; and that for women ages 40 to 44 years, by 35 percentage points, the largest increase in any age group.

Where contraception is used more to space births or where family planning and educational attainment are highly correlated, increases in age-specific prevalence may be concentrated in the 20's and 30's, as in Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe, Central Statistical Office and Macro International 1989:50).

In Indonesia, where some 55 percent of married women of reproductive age were using family planning in 1994, increases in prevalence rates since 1976 have been about equal for every age group other than the very youngest (15 to 19) and oldest (45 to 49). These increases, averaging 27 percentage points, reflect widespread use of contraception for both child spacing and family size limitation (Indonesia, Central Bureau of Statistics, et al. 1995:70).

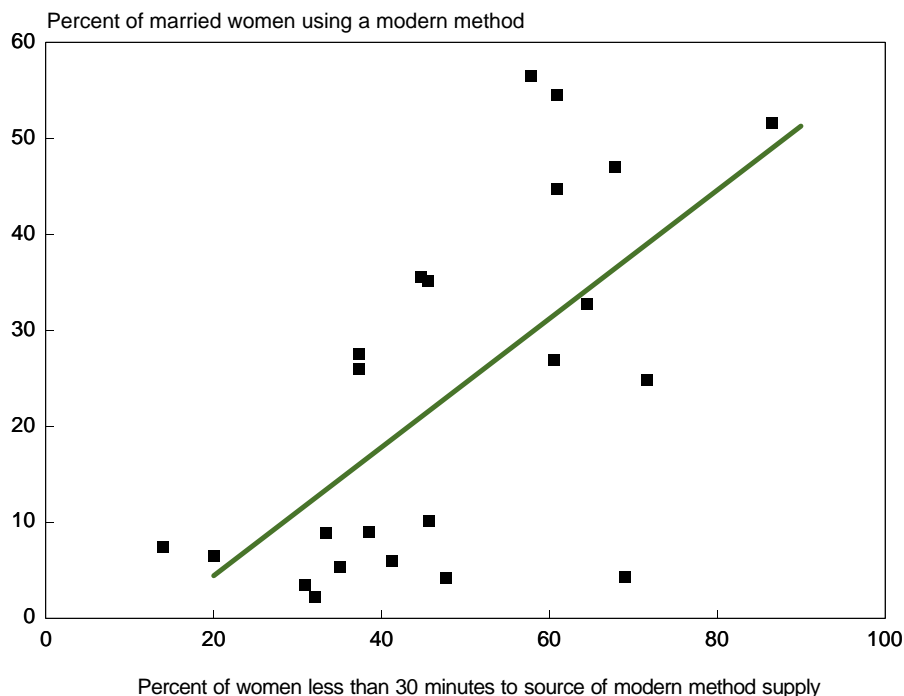
Continued Expansion in Contraceptive Prevalence Is Partially a Matter of Access

If family planning is to continue to play an important role in improving reproductive health around the world, and in the developing world in particular, couples must know about contraceptive methods, including the demonstrated benefits of lower-risk pregnancies to maternal and child health; couples must be motivated to use family planning; and family planning services must be readily available to them. Evidence from surveys conducted in the late 1980's and early 1990's shows that modern method prevalence is associated with proximity of a source of supply (figure 43).

Moreover, the general pattern is that women have fewer children (TFR) where modern methods are more readily available, again as measured by proximity (figure 44).

Figure 43.

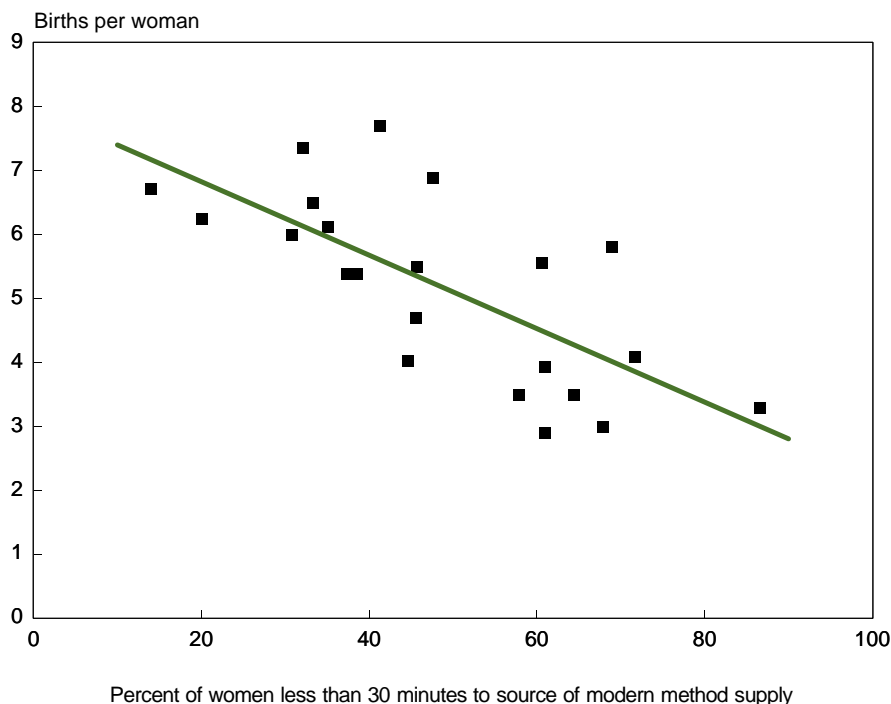
Modern Method Contraceptive Use by Proximity to Supply Source (23 countries)



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys.

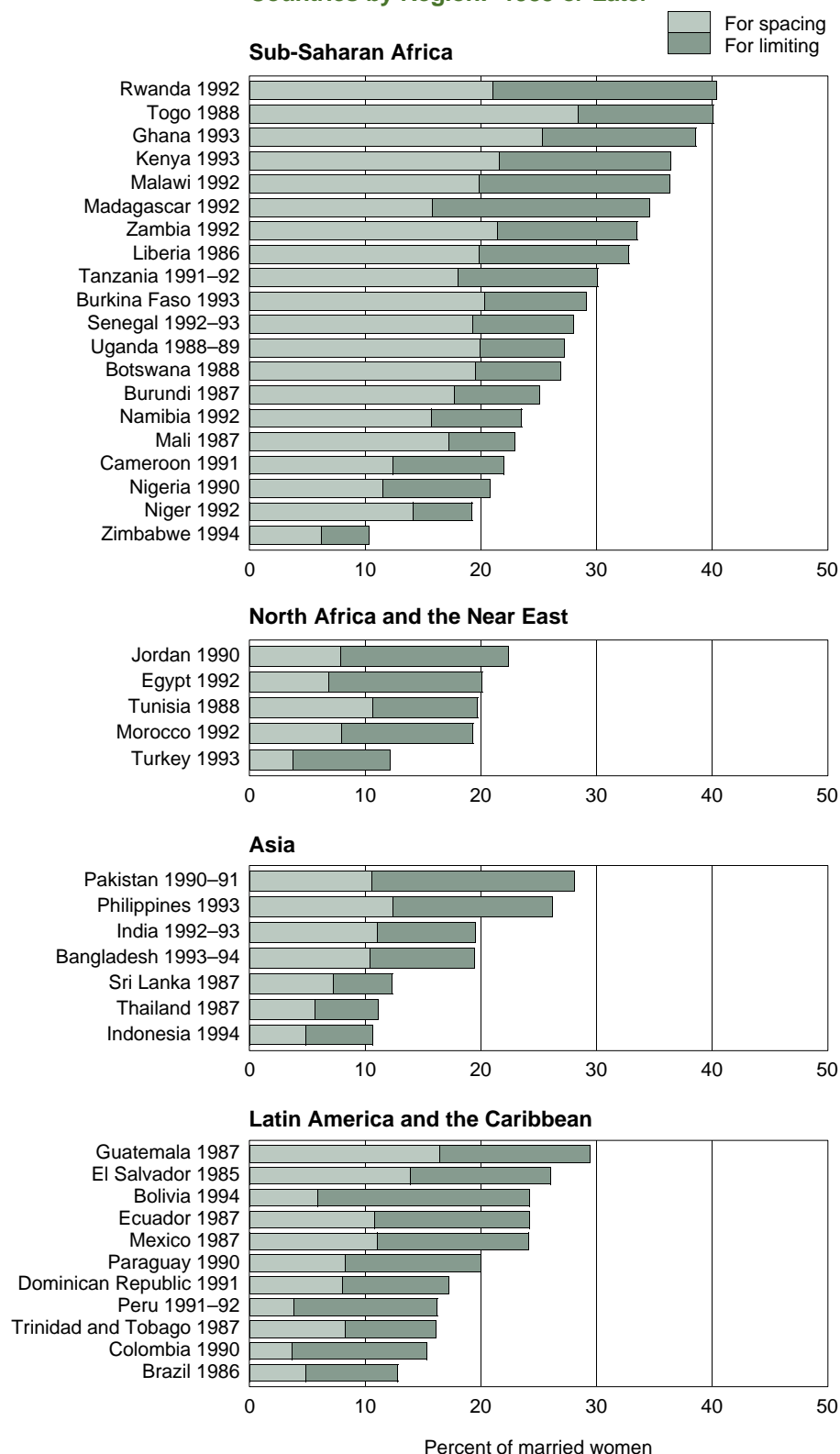
Figure 44.

Total Fertility Rate by Proximity to Supply Source (23 countries)



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys.

Figure 45.
**Unmet Need for Family Planning Among
 Currently Married Women for Selected
 Countries by Region: 1985 or Later**



Source: Most recent Demographic and Health Surveys.

Growing Body of Evidence Indicates Unmet Need for Family Planning Is Widespread

Many women at risk of childbearing say they would like to delay the onset of childbearing, postpone their next pregnancy, or have no additional births, but are not using contraception. Since the publication of data about this unmet need for 25 countries in 1991 (Westoff and Ochoa 1991, reproduced in *World Population Profile: 1994*), information on unmet need has become available for an additional 18 countries. These data and the earlier data together portray each major region of the developing world as having substantial unmet need for family planning (figure 45).

Unmet need is generally highest in Sub-Saharan Africa, where the primary component is the need for methods for spacing births. Unmet need is particularly high in Rwanda, Togo, Kenya, and Ghana where roughly 2 in every 5 currently married women of reproductive age are not using contraception but desire to control their fertility.

Unmet need is high in some Latin American, Near East and North Africa, and Asian countries as well. Pakistan (28 percent), the Philippines (26 percent), El Salvador (26 percent), and Guatemala (29 percent) have particularly high levels of unmet need. In Latin America and the Caribbean, and in the Near East and North Africa, the primary component of unmet need is often a need to limit rather than a need to space births.

In the seven Asian countries with information on unmet need, evidence suggests overall unmet need is moderate, with a balance between unsatisfied demand for family planning for spacing and limitation.

The ICPD Program of Action (United Nations 1995a: section 7.13) notes that, while five times as many couples are using some method of family planning today in developing countries, compared with the situation prevailing in the 1960's, the full range of modern methods is unavailable to as many as 350 million couples worldwide. In recognition of this unmet need, much of it in the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, the International Conference on Population and Development adopted universal access to family planning methods and related reproductive health services as a key goal to be pursued over the course of the next two decades.

Improved availability of family planning services, leading to more widespread use of family planning, would carry widely recognized maternal and child health benefits, particularly in less developed countries (United Nations 1995d, Maine 1981, Omran 1984). The ICPD Program of Action draws attention to survey evidence indicating that some 120 million additional women worldwide would use a modern method of contraception if services were more accessible and if their partners, families, and communities were more supportive of family planning.

Giving couples more control over the number and spacing of their children could have substantial demographic effects apart from expected impacts on infant, child, and maternal mortality. Specifically, greater use of family planning could reduce unwanted fertility, which may be as high as 15 to 20 percent of all fertility in Asia and

Sub-Saharan Africa, and as high as 30 percent in Latin America and North Africa.⁵

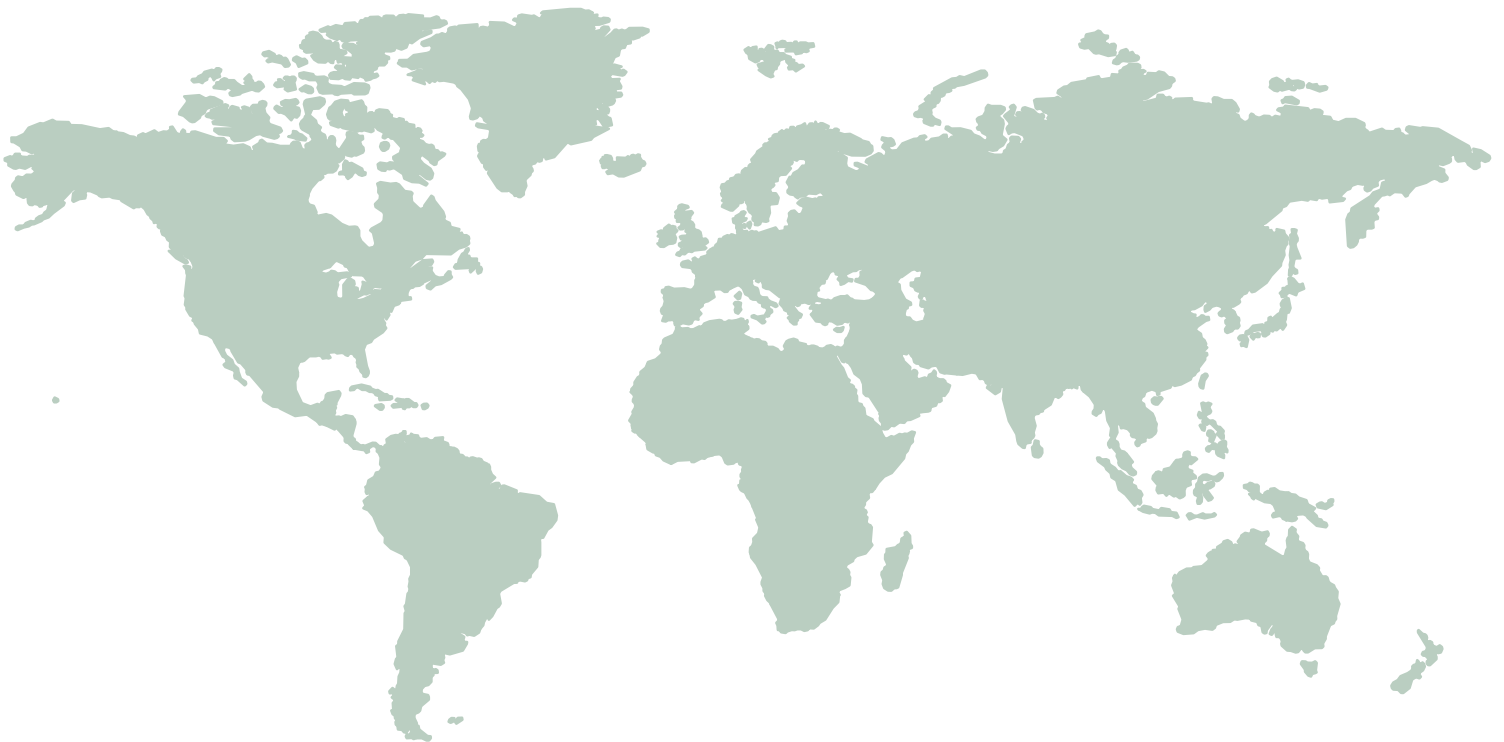
⁵ Unweighted region-specific means of percentage differences between total fertility rates and desired total fertility rates taken from Westoff (1991: table 5.1). Westoff's data are from 26 DHS surveys conducted in the late 1980's.

From the ICPD Program of Action:

"All countries should, over the next several years, assess the extent of national unmet need for good-quality family-planning services and its integration in the reproductive health context, paying particular attention to the most vulnerable and underserved groups in the population. All countries should take steps to meet the family-planning needs of their populations as soon as possible and should, in all cases by the year 2015, seek to provide universal access to a full range of safe and reliable family-planning methods and to related reproductive health services ..." (section 7.16).

"... approximately 120 million additional women worldwide would be currently using a modern family-planning method if more accurate information and affordable services were easily available, and if partners, extended families and the community were more supportive. These numbers do not include the substantial and growing numbers of sexually active unmarried individuals wanting and in need of information and services." (section 7.13)

**Focus on
Adolescent Fertility in
the Developing World**



Focus on Adolescent Fertility in the Developing World⁶

Reproductive health was a key theme of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development. The Cairo Program of Action's chapter on reproductive rights goes beyond the earlier World Population Plan of Action in specifically underscoring the need to contend with the adolescent

⁶ "Developing countries" in this section of *World Population Profile: 1996* refers to Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia (excluding Japan and China [Mainland and Taiwan], but including the central Asian republics of the former Soviet Union), the Near East and North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand). The difference between this grouping and that used elsewhere in the report is the exclusion of China. The term "Asia" refers to Asia except for China, Japan, and the central Asian republics of the former Soviet Union, because none of the survey data reported were collected from China or any of the NIS. Thus, "Asia" in this section corresponds to "Other Asia" as used elsewhere in the report. "Remaining World" includes North America and Europe, the New Independent States, Japan, Oceania and China.

reproductive health issues of unplanned pregnancies, sexually transmitted disease, and unsafe abortion. The Program of Action acknowledges the need to urgently address the well-documented maternal and infant health problems of high risk pregnancies including, by definition, the pregnancies of adolescent women.

This part of *World Population Profile: 1996* brings together internationally comparable survey data collected over the past 25 years to show how adolescent reproductive behavior has changed, and to quantify current levels and regional variation in teenage fertility. It also suggests the magnitude of the challenge to improve adolescent reproductive health, insofar as it is linked to adolescent childbearing, that faces the nations of the developing world during the coming 25 years.

300 Million High-Risk Births Expected in Developing Countries During Next 25 Years

About 15 million babies are born to young women ages 15 to 19 (hereafter, "adolescents" or "teenagers") each year. These are high-risk births from the perspective of the health of both mother and child. They are also high-cost births when the associated negative effects on the quality of life and role of women in society are considered. About 8 in every 10 of these babies, or 13 million, are born in the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Thirteen percent of all children born in these countries are born to teenage mothers.

This section of *World Population Profile: 1996* highlights the principal findings of a report recently issued by the Bureau of the Census, entitled *Trends in Adolescent Fertility and Contraceptive Use in the Developing World*. This excerpt and the report on which it is based draw upon information from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) program carried out by Macro International, Inc. from 1984 to the present; the World Fertility Surveys (WFS) program overseen by the International Statistical Institute during the 1970's and early 1980's; the family health and contraceptive prevalence surveys carried out by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) since 1985; as well as a number of other data sources, including the Census Bureau's International Data Base. The survey data are available for 56 countries representing about three-quarters of the developing world's population (excluding China).

Population size and fertility data in this section have been updated to be consistent with the data in the current report. However, the definitions of less developed countries and "Rest of the World" used in this section of *World Population Profile: 1996* differ from those employed elsewhere in the report. They reflect the geographic classification employed in *Trends*. Population size and fertility data underlying statements about regional populations have been updated for 1996 so that such statements may differ from those found in *Trends*.

Adolescent Fertility Raises Health, Women's Status, and Population Growth Concerns

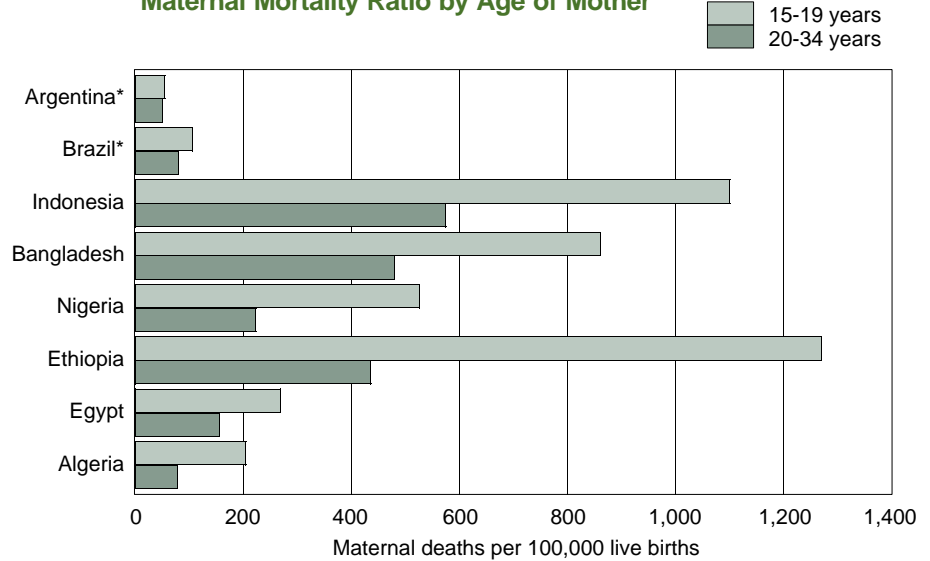
The health risks associated with adolescent pregnancy and childbearing include higher risks of maternal and infant morbidity and mortality. Reproductive health problems are a particular concern in the case of early adolescent pregnancy and childbearing; i.e., where the mother is age 17 or younger, rather than age 18 or 19.

Young women are more likely than more mature women to suffer pregnancy-related complications that endanger their lives or lead to infertility. Maternal mortality ratios for women ages 15 to 19 may be more than double those of women in their 20's and early 30's (figure 46).

Younger, unmarried women also are more likely than older married women to consider late, unsafe abortions as an alternative to carrying a pregnancy to term (Senderowitz 1995:16-17; cf. WHO 1989:7).

Figure 46.

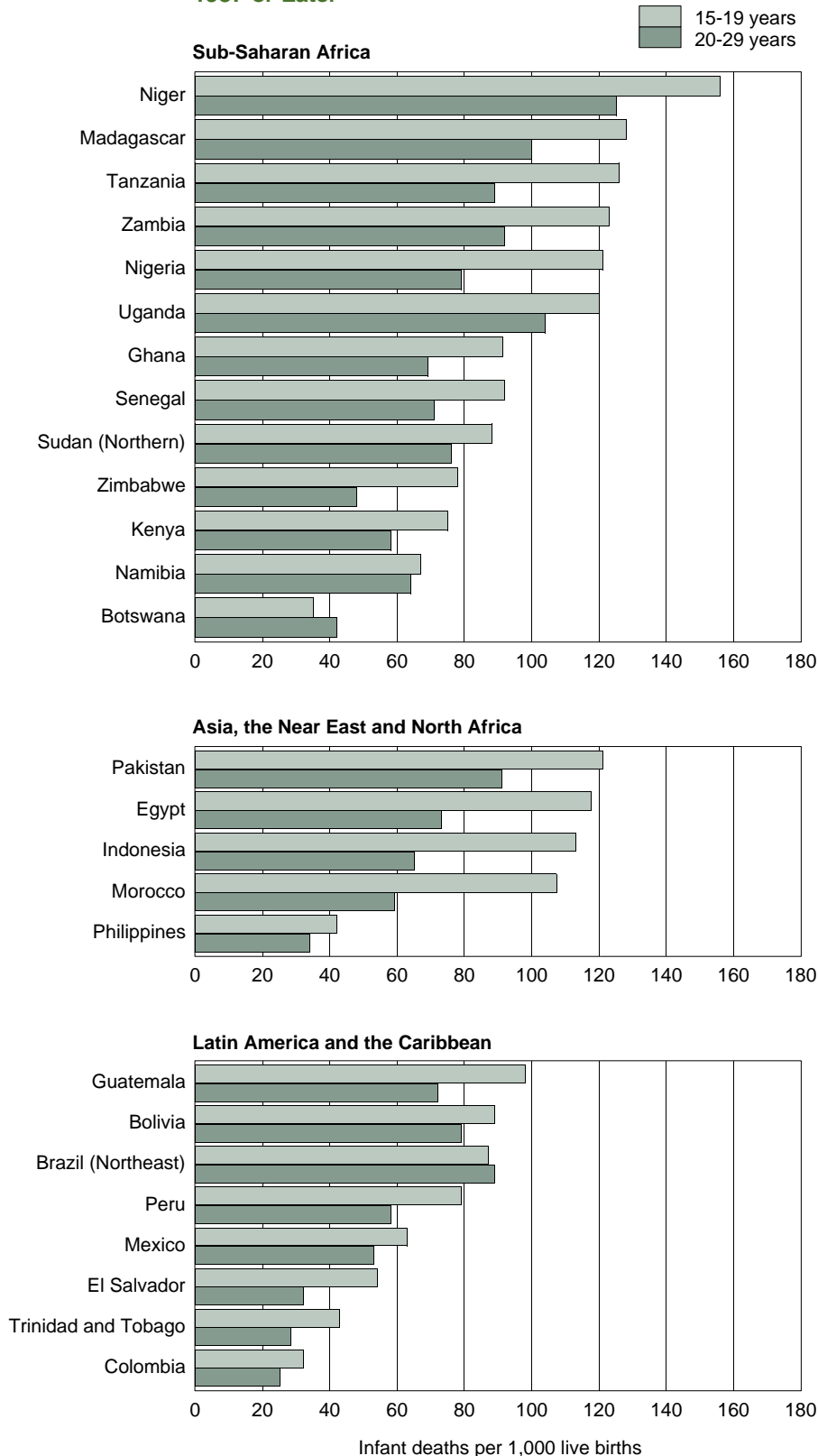
Maternal Mortality Ratio by Age of Mother



* For Argentina and Brazil, older women are 20 to 29 years.

Source: World Health Organization (1989).

Figure 47.
**Infant Mortality Rate by Age of Mother:
 1987 or Later**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1996b).

Infants born to adolescent mothers face greater risks of low birth weight, prematurity, birth injuries, stillbirth, and mortality than do babies born to older women (Bledsoe and Cohen 1993:6; WHO 1989:5). Infant mortality rates for teenage births are as much as 80 percent higher than those for women in the age group 20 to 29 (figure 47).

Infant mortality among babies born to adolescent mothers is highest in those countries with the largest proportions of early teenage births (figure 48, cf. United Nations 1995d).

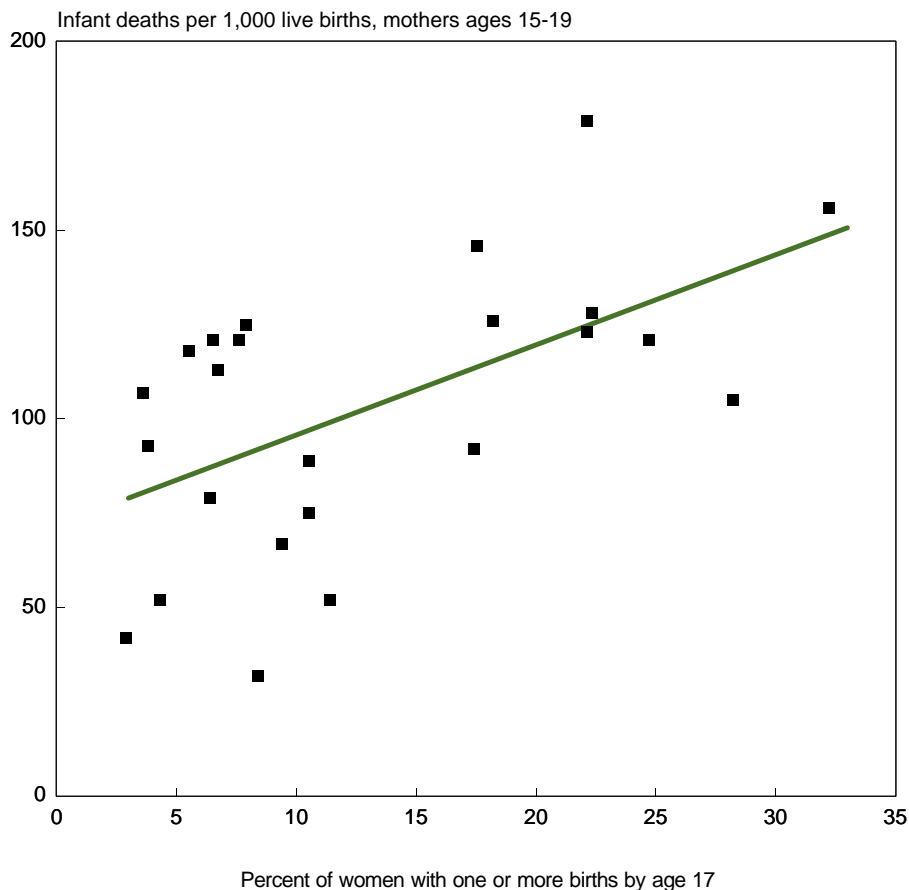
Apart from the health risks, adolescent childbearing and the conditions associated with it are fundamental factors determining the quality of life and role of women in a society. Untimely pregnancy can force young women to discontinue their education, reducing their employment options later in life.

In addition, national efforts to achieve the kinds of demographic goals referred to in the third section of this report may suffer because childbearing at early ages tends to be associated with higher fertility over women's reproductive lives. Rapid population growth continues to represent a challenge to many nations in terms of providing education, health services and employment for their people now and in the future.

Figure 48.

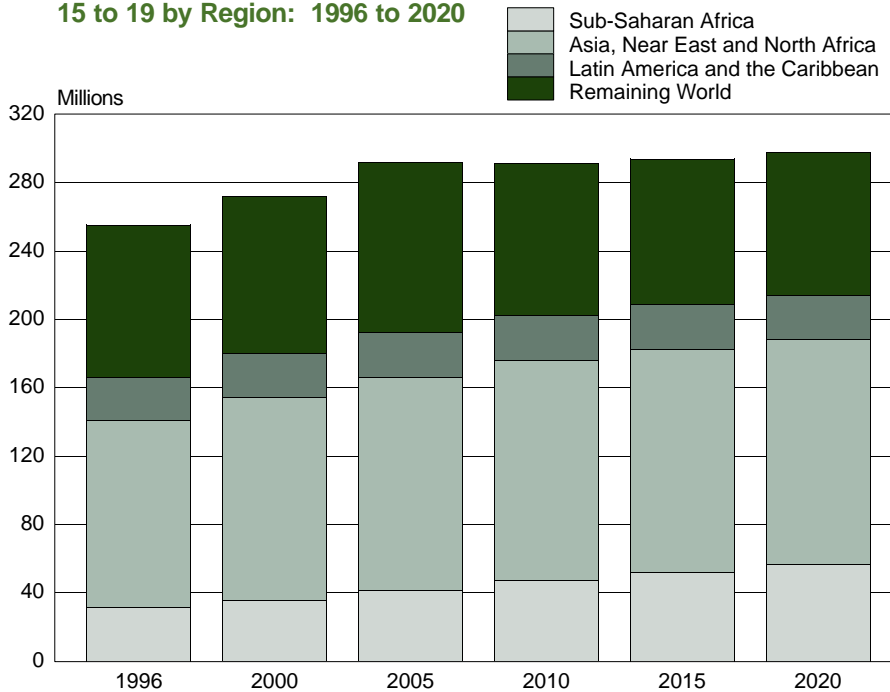
Infant Mortality by Percentage of Women With One or More Births by Age 17

(24 countries)



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1996b).

Figure 49.
Trends in Number of Women Ages
15 to 19 by Region: 1996 to 2020

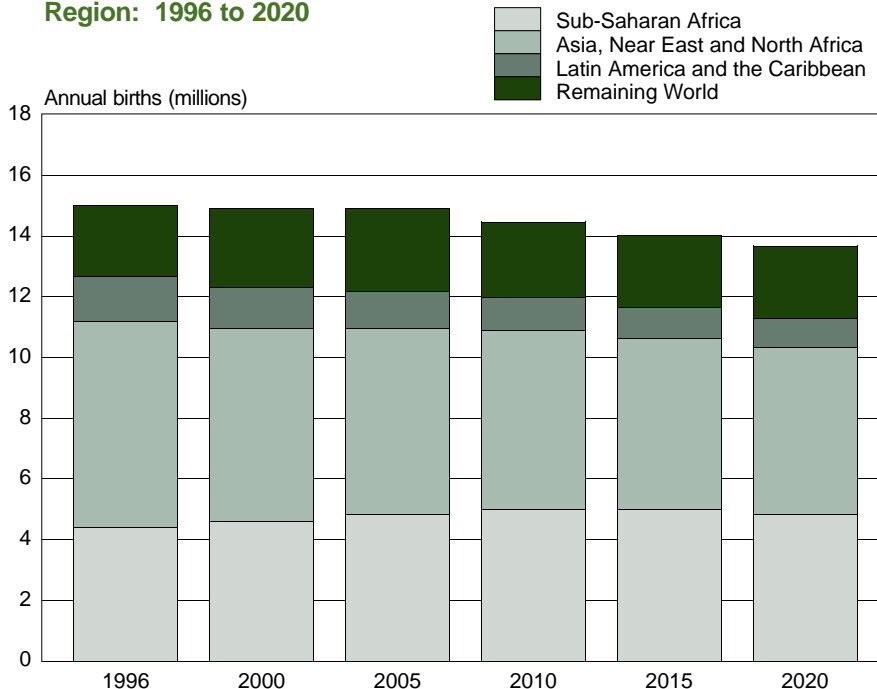


Note: Asia, the Near East and North Africa excludes China and Japan.
The Remaining World includes North America, Europe, Japan, Oceania, and China.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Growing Teen Population Spurs Adolescent Births and Determines Their Geographic Distribution

If present trends continue, over 300 million babies will be born to adolescent women living in Africa, Asia, and Latin America over the next quarter of a century. The number of births to teenage mothers will decrease slowly, from nearly 15 million in 1996 to 13.7 million in the year 2020, as a result of significant declines in fertility that have occurred in many developing countries during the past 10 to 20 years and that are continuing today (both among adolescents and among all women of reproductive age). The decline would be more rapid were it not for the fact that numbers of adolescent women will continue to grow during the coming quarter century as the result of past high fertility, and this is particularly true for Sub-Saharan Africa, where fertility levels have fallen less than in other regions of the world.

Figure 50.
Trends in Adolescent Births by
Region: 1996 to 2020

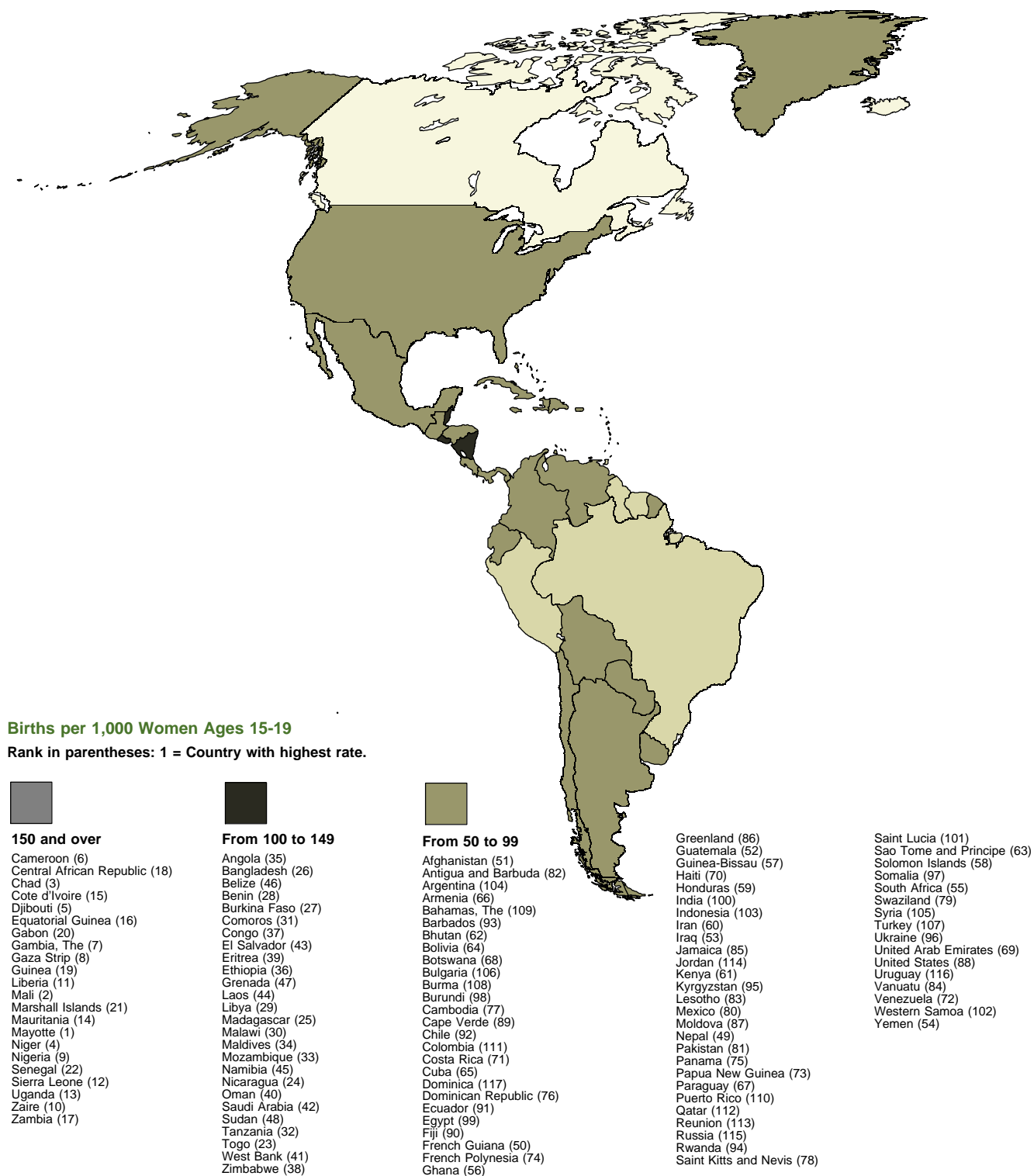


Note: Asia, the Near East and North Africa excludes China and Japan.
The Remaining World includes North America, Europe, Japan, Oceania, and China.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

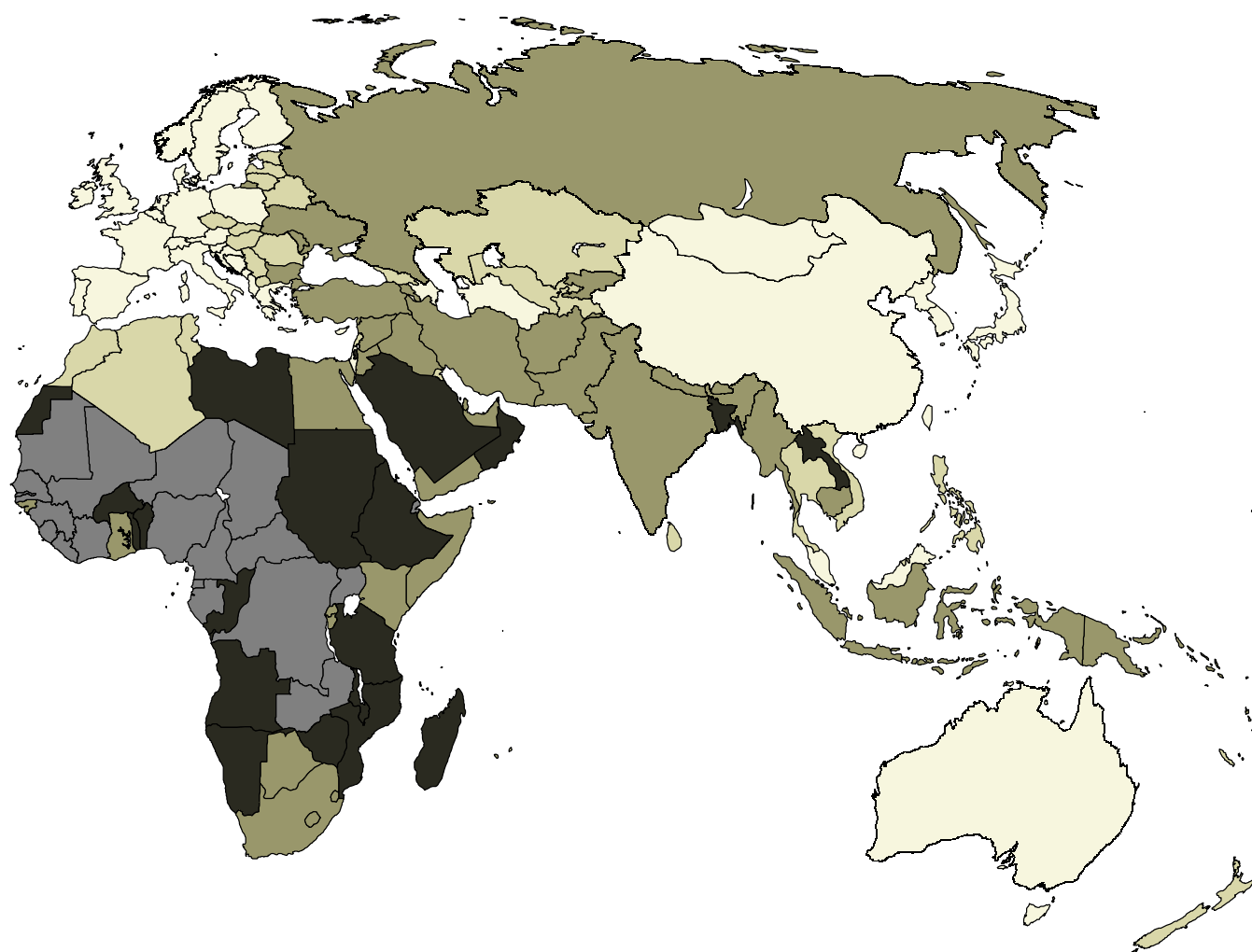
There are some 256 million women ages 15 to 19 alive in 1996, and about 2 in every 3, or 166 million, live in Africa, Asia, the Near East, or Latin America and the Caribbean (table A-13). These numbers are projected to increase during the next quarter century. The size of the adolescent cohort will grow by about 40 million, to 298 million young women by the year 2020, and nearly all of this growth will occur in these regions (figure 49). By the end of the next 25 years, the number of adolescent women living in the Remaining World will actually have declined by about 6 million persons. Nearly 3 in every 4 adolescent women will then be living in Asia, Africa, the Near East, and Latin America.

As a result of the interplay of trends in the size of the adolescent cohort and adolescent fertility, projected births to teenage mothers will decline by about 9 percent of the number occurring in 1996 over the course of the next 25 years. This overall decrease

Figure 51.
Adolescent Fertility Rates: 1996



Source: Table A-13.



From 30 to 49

Algeria (129)
Aruba (137)
Belarus (126)
Brazil (132)
Brunei (142)
Czech Republic (147)
Estonia (125)
Georgia (124)
Guadeloupe (153)
Guyana (141)
Hungary (154)
Isle of Man (151)
Kazakhstan (119)
Kuwait (149)
Latvia (127)
Lebanon (133)
Lithuania (128)
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Rep. of (144)
Mauritius (122)
Morocco (135)
Netherlands Antilles (136)
New Caledonia (134)
New Zealand (155)
Peru (121)
Philippines (120)
Romania (138)

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (118)
Serbia (139)
Seychelles (143)
Slovakia (146)
Sri Lanka (152)
Suriname (123)
Tajikistan (130)
Thailand (131)
Trinidad and Tobago (145)
Tunisia (150)
Uzbekistan (140)
Vietnam (148)



Under 30

Albania (186)
Andorra (178)
Anguilla (183)
Australia (170)
Austria (173)
Azerbaijan (157)
Bahrain (165)
Belgium (194)
Bosnia and Herzegovina (172)
Canada (161)
China, Mainland (179)
China, Taiwan (180)
Croatia (166)
Cyprus (162)
Denmark (197)
Faroe Islands (168)
Finland (190)
France (188)
Germany (192)
Gibraltar (189)
Greece (164)
Guernsey (175)
Hong Kong (204)
Iceland (160)
Ireland (184)
Israel (177)

Italy (201)
Japan (207)
Jersey (191)
Liechtenstein (206)
Luxembourg (193)
Macau (202)
Malaysia (171)
Malta (195)
Martinique (185)
Monaco (200)
Mongolia (159)
Montenegro (174)
Netherlands (205)
North Korea (198)
Norway (182)
Poland (163)
Portugal (176)
San Marino (196)
Singapore (199)
Slovenia (181)
South Korea (208)
Spain (156)
Sweden (187)
Switzerland (203)
Turkmenistan (169)
Tuvalu (158)
United Kingdom (167)

reflects a drop in adolescent births in several regions offset by an increase in Sub-Saharan Africa. Adolescent births are expected to fall by about 20 percent of the 1996 level in Asia, the Near East and North Africa; by 35 percent in the relatively more developed countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (figure 50). However, over 400,000 more births to teenage mothers — a 10 percent increase over the 1996 level — will occur in Sub-Saharan Africa by the end of the 1996-2020 period.

Sub-Saharan African adolescent fertility rates (births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19) are generally higher than those for countries in other regions of the world (figure 51). The regional level is over twice that of the other developing regions, and the fertility of young women in Africa is expected to remain well above that of adolescent women in other parts of the developing world through 2020 (table A-13).

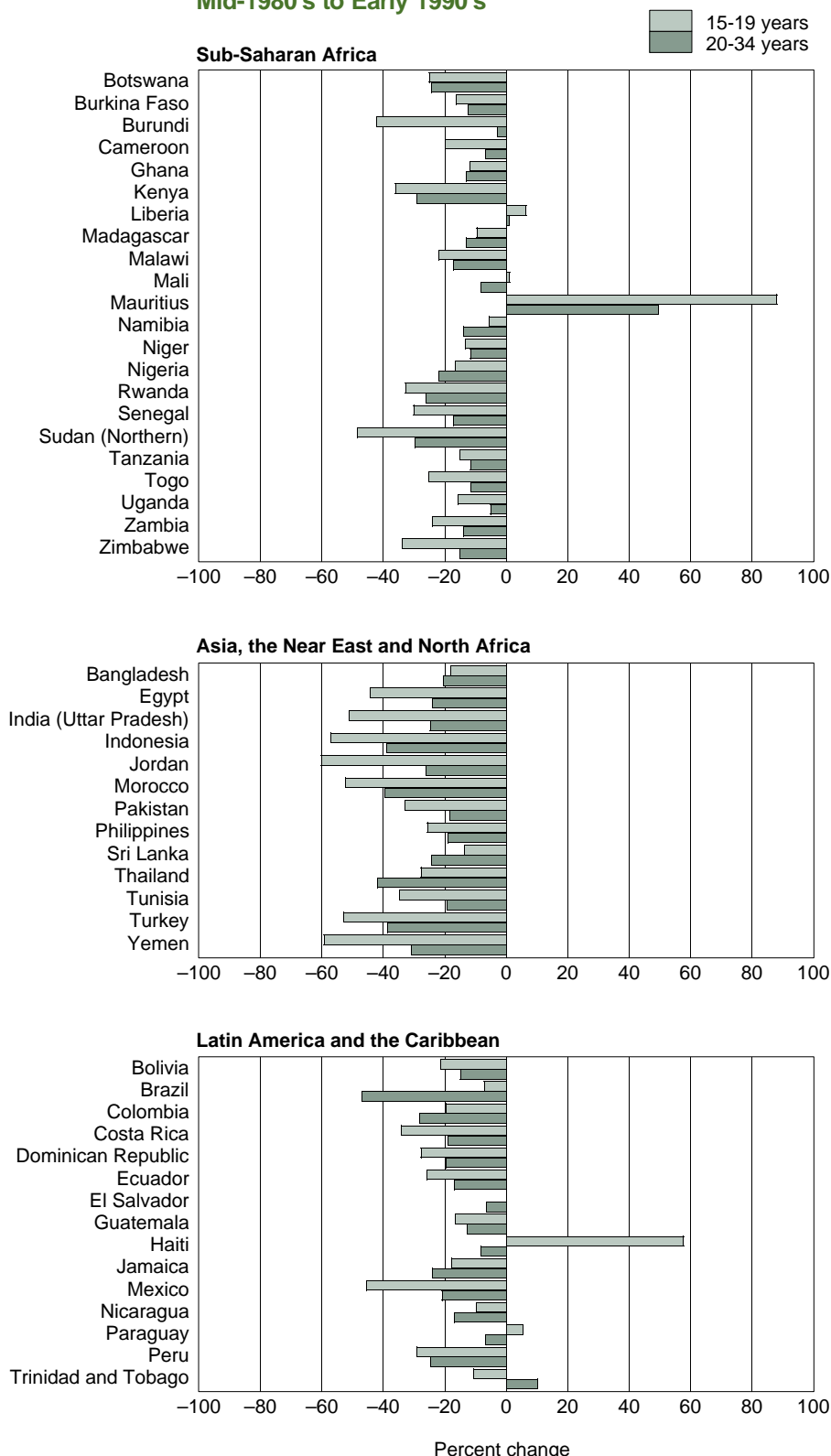
Declines in Adolescent Fertility Exceed Those of Older Women

Data from the World Fertility Survey studies of the late 1970's and early 1980's, and from surveys undertaken by the DHS program and Centers for Disease Control in the late 1980's and early 1990's show that the fall in adolescent fertility has tended to exceed changes for women in the prime reproductive years (ages 20 to 34) during the past 10 to 15 years (table A-14 and figure 52).

Differences in fertility decline for adolescent women vis-a-vis older women reflect trends toward later marriage in many developing countries, which affect the younger group more than the older group. The differences may also reflect ongoing urbanization and the progress being made by many nations toward providing greater educational opportunities for girls and women, commensurate with those available to boys and men.

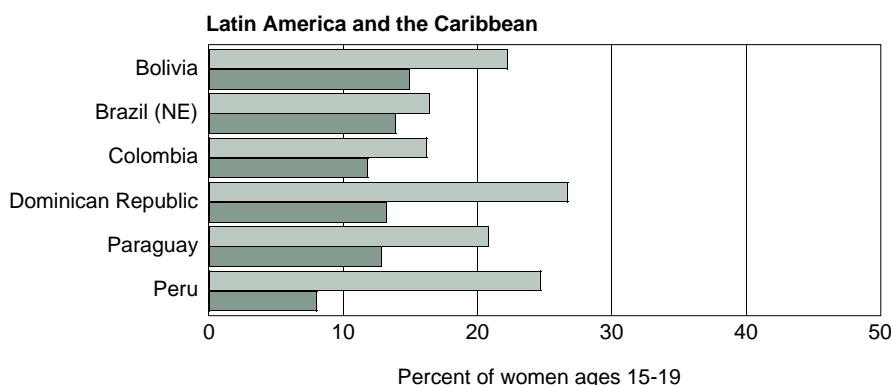
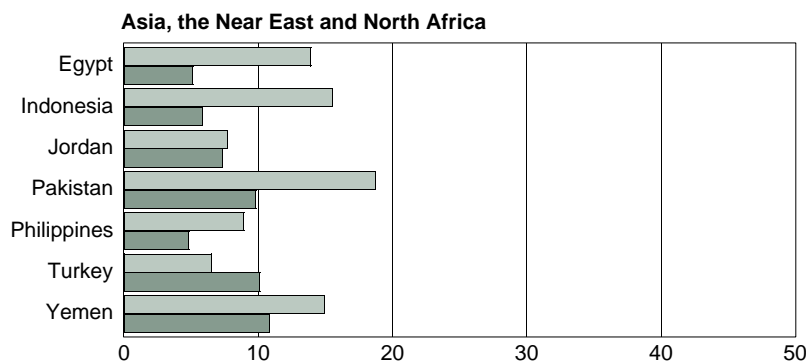
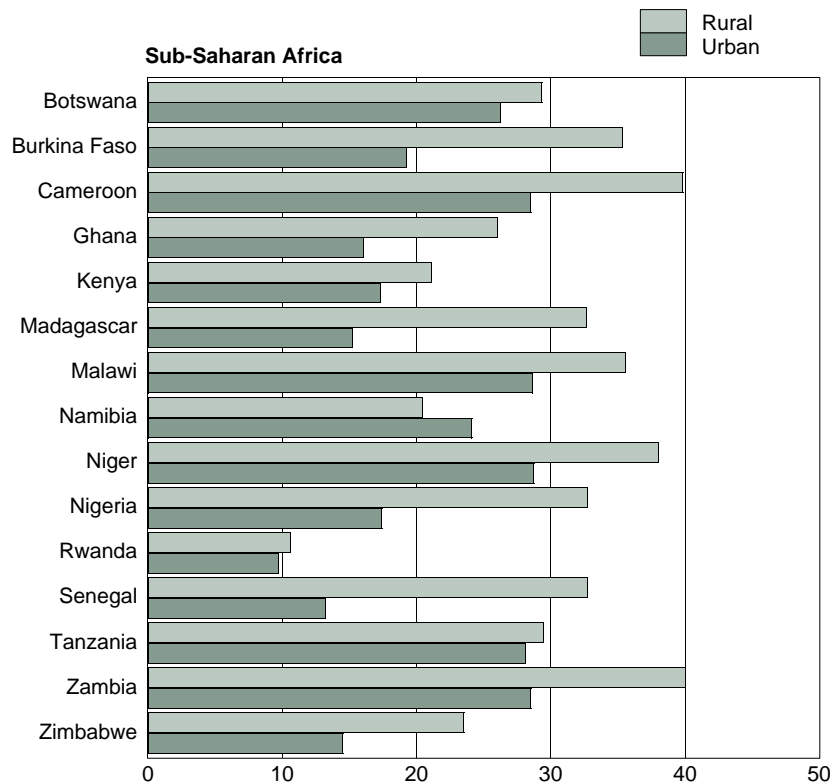
Figure 52.

Percent Change in Fertility by Age of Mother: Mid-1970's to Early 1980's Versus Mid-1980's to Early 1990's



Note: Percent change in fertility shown is standardized for a 10-year period.
Source: Table A-14.

Figure 53.
**Adolescent Women Who Have Begun Childbearing
 by Rural/Urban Residence**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1996b).

Adolescent Childbearing — Lower in Urban Areas...

Urban women have lower fertility because they desire smaller families, marry later, and are more likely to use family planning. Offsetting these effects to some extent, urban women breast-feed less often and for shorter durations than rural-resident women, leading to earlier return of ovulation following a birth and correspondingly shorter birth intervals (United Nations 1987). While these generalizations refer to all women rather than to adolescent women per se, data from countries where DHS or CDC surveys were conducted in the late 1980's or early 1990's are consistent with the statement. With few exceptions, the percentage of urban adolescent women who have begun childbearing is less than the corresponding percentage of rural women.

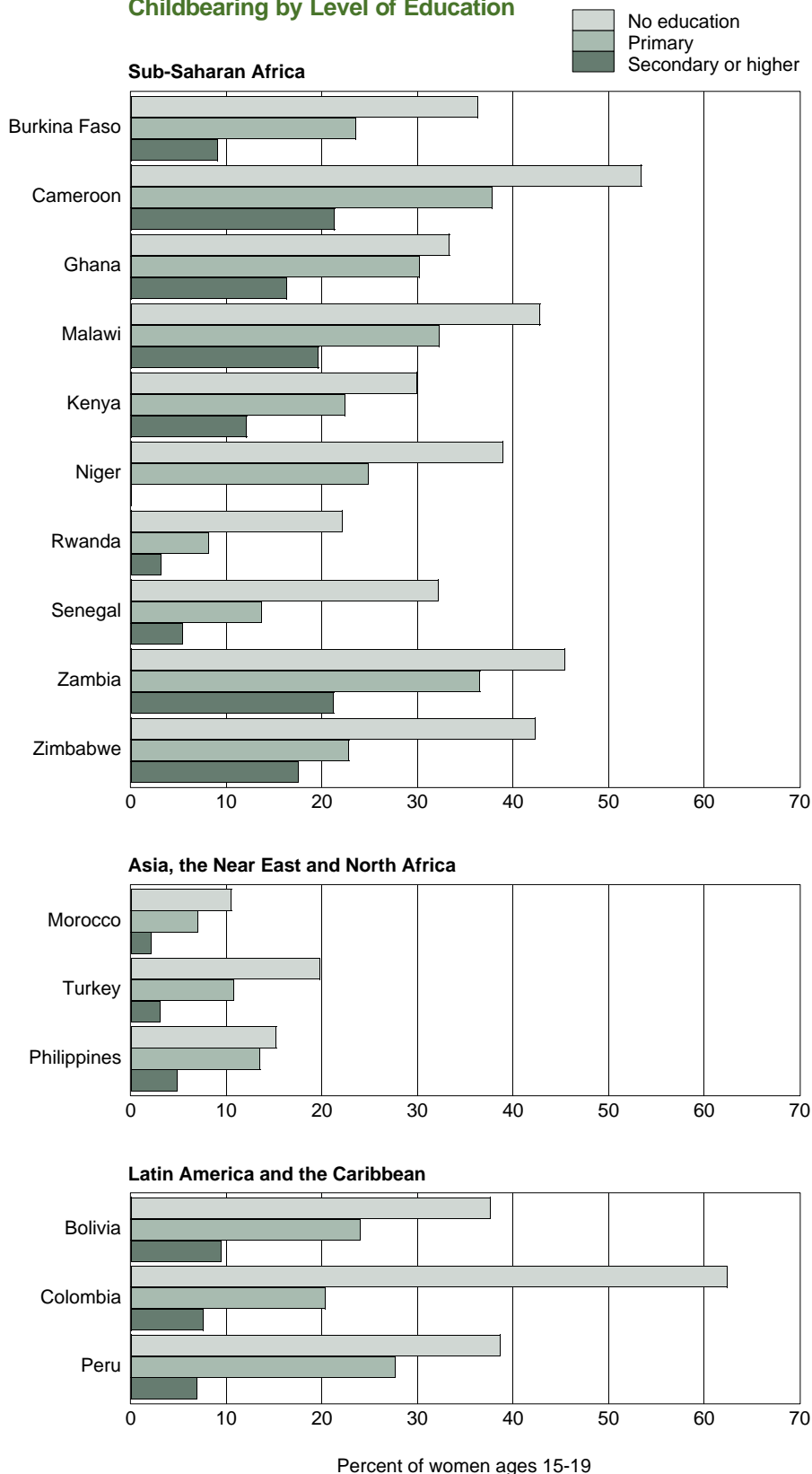
About 24 percent of rural women in the developing world begin childbearing in their teenage years, versus 16 percent of urban women (based on countries with survey data, including those countries shown in figure 53). Both shares are higher in Sub-Saharan Africa — 30 percent of rural and 21 percent of urban adolescents — than in other major regions of the world.

...and Among More Educated Women

Women with more education marry later and have lower fertility within marriage. The United Nations' (1987:214) analysis of World Fertility Survey data indicated that in the late 1970's and early 1980's women with seven or more years of schooling married nearly 4 years later, on average, than women with no education — reducing adolescent and, potentially, lifetime fertility. The same women also had about 25 percentage points higher contraceptive use (another fertility reducing effect), although they breast-fed children 8 months less than women with no education (a counterbalancing effect that could increase fertility).

More recent survey data show that, regardless of the absolute level of fertility among adolescents, the proportion of young women who have begun childbearing (i.e., have either given birth or are now pregnant) among those with secondary or higher education is only about 30 percent of that for women with no education among 16 countries for which DHS data are available (figure 54). Even a primary education is associated with significantly later initiation of childbearing — on average, the proportion of young women with primary schooling who begin childbearing as adolescents is about 60 percent of that of women with no schooling (based on data from the 16 countries shown).

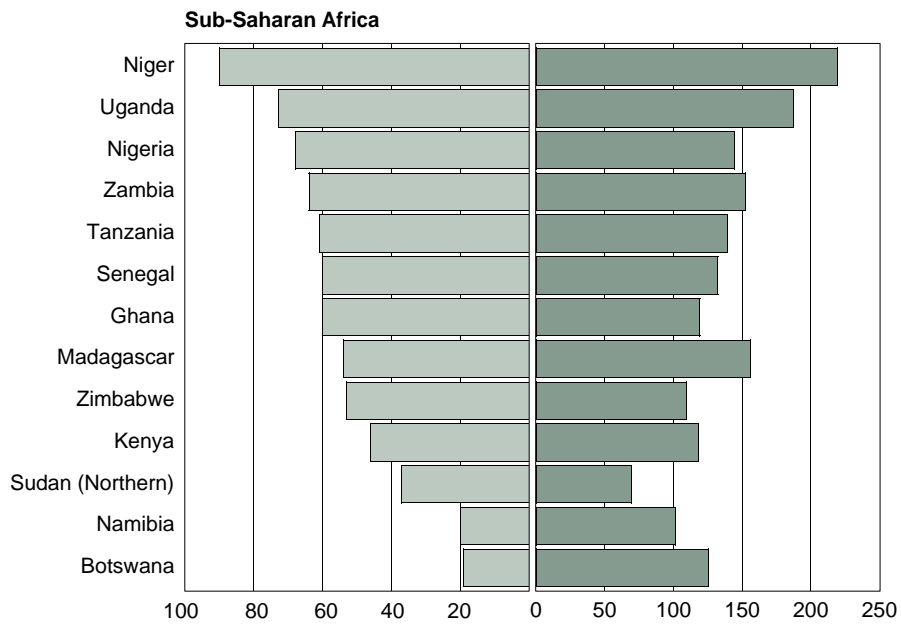
Figure 54.
Adolescent Women Who Have Begun
Childbearing by Level of Education



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1996b).

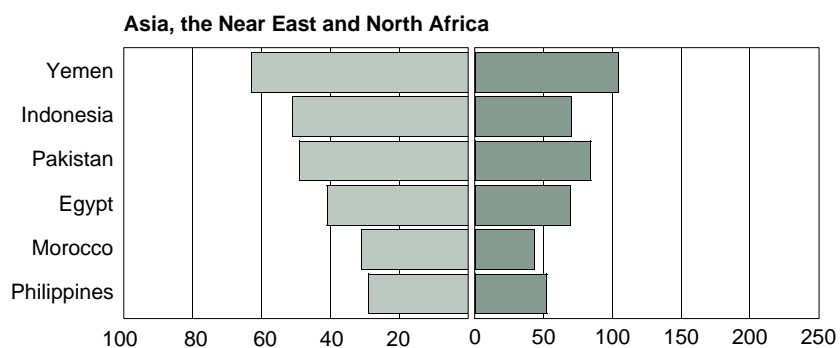
Figure 55.
Early Marriage and Adolescent Fertility

Age at Marriage Explains Differences in Adolescent Fertility

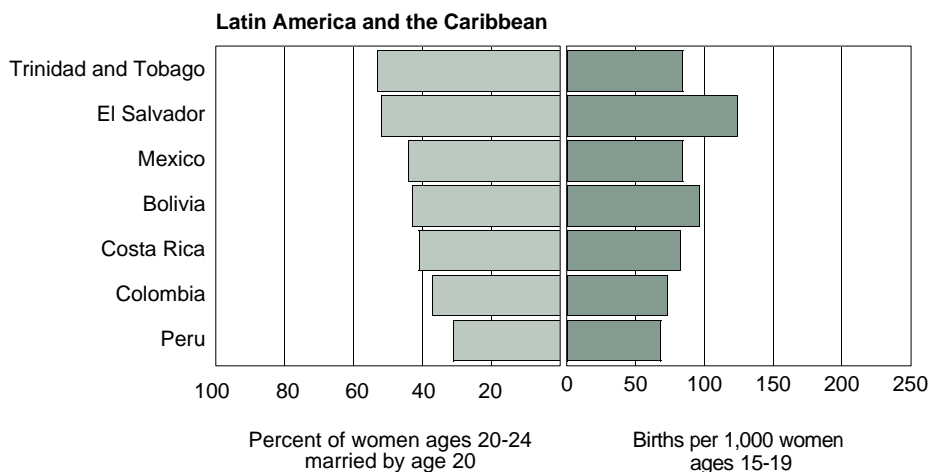


Marriage marks the transition to adulthood in many societies; the point at which certain options in education, employment, and participation in society are foreclosed; and the beginning of regular exposure to the risks of pregnancy and childbearing.

Variation in age of entry into marriage helps explain differences in fertility across populations and helps explain trends in fertility within individual populations over time. Populations with later mean ages at first marriage also tend to be more urbanized, to have higher levels of educational attainment and, more often, to use family planning within marriage.



The relationship between the pace of marriage by age 20 and adolescent fertility, based on survey data collected in the late 1980's and early 1990's, is illustrated in figure 55.



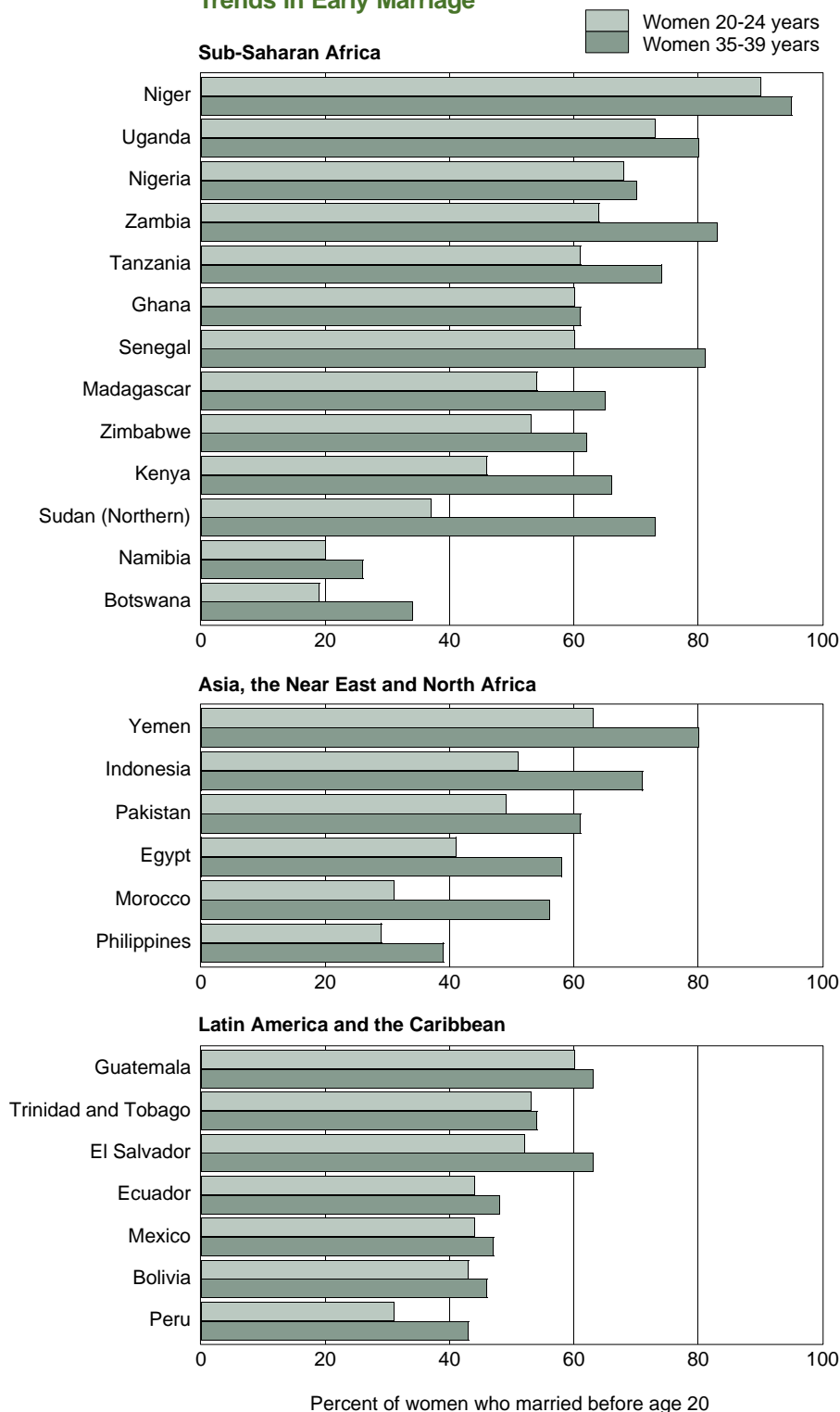
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1996b).

Proportions of teenage women marrying are declining in most countries, including Sub-Saharan African countries. Figure 56 shows the percentage of women from two age groups — 20 to 24 and 35 to 39 — who reported being married by age 20 (defined to include both formal marriage and simply living in union with a man). A comparison of these percentages provides evidence of the trend in teenage marriages over approximately a 15-year period.

Smaller proportions of the younger cohorts of women report being married when they were adolescents than do older women from the same populations. The differences are somewhat smaller for Latin America and the Caribbean, but the same general trend is evident for Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

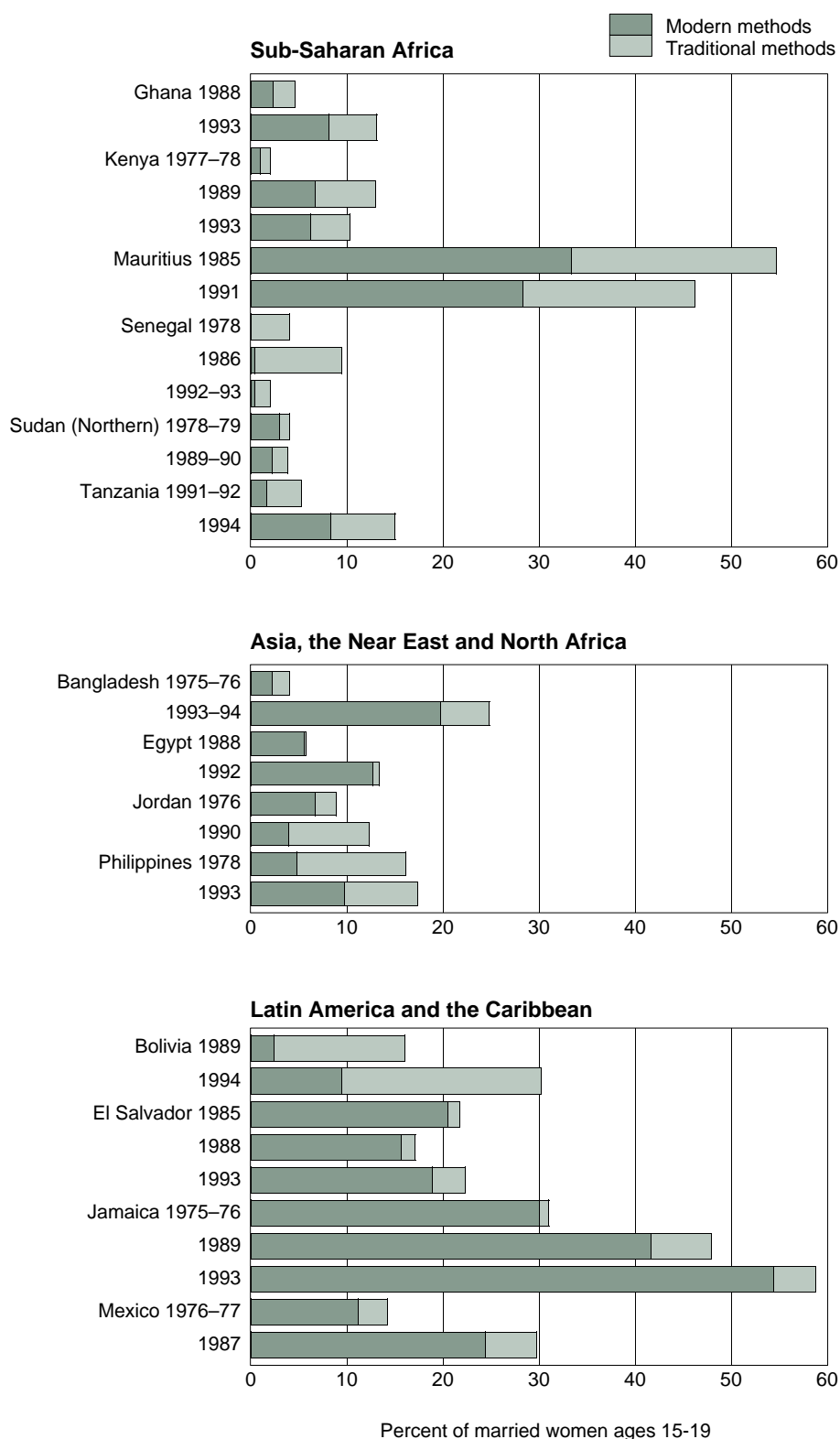
Even though there is a general trend towards later marriage throughout the developing world, teenage marriages continue to prevail in many countries, and in Africa in particular. In just over half the Sub-Saharan African countries represented here, at least 1 out of every 4 women ages 15 to 19 is married. And as figure 56 shows, on average, about half of the women in the countries represented here marry by age 20.

Figure 56.

Trends in Early Marriage

Note: Percents are by age of woman at time of survey.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1996b).

Figure 57.
Trends in the Use of Contraceptive Methods
by Adolescent Women



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1996b).

Contraceptive Use Plays Secondary but Growing Role

Since the late 1960's, general improvements in public acceptance of women's rights in the area of fertility limitation and the expansion of government services to under-served populations have been associated with substantial increases in the use of contraception by women in all age groups. However, the extent to which contraceptive use, rather than rising age at marriage, has been important in determining declines in fertility rates has varied from country to country. In general, the use of family planning by adolescent women has been and remains less important a determinant of their fertility than age at entry into union (United Nations 1987:178).

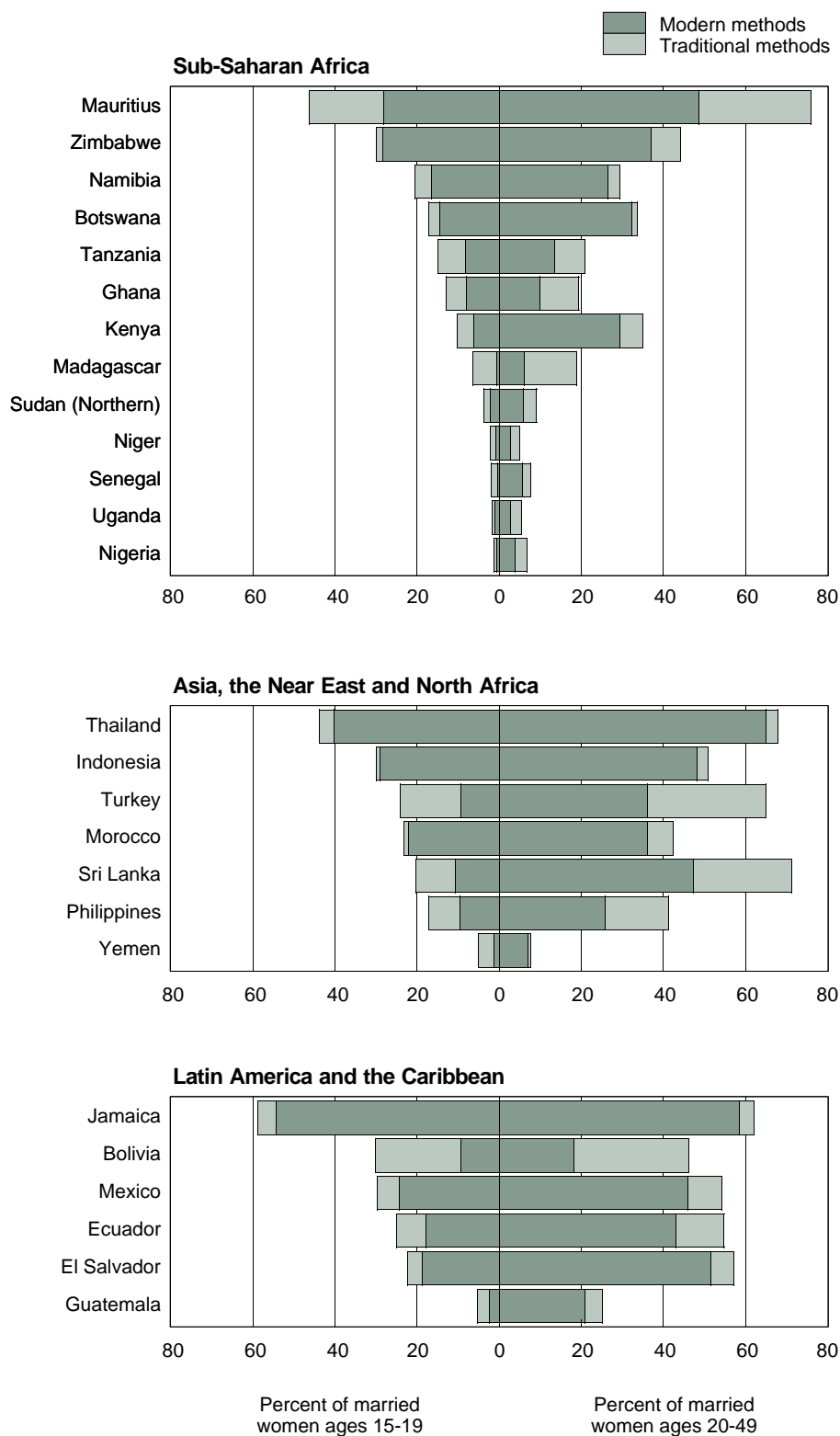
A comparison of WFS and DHS data documents regional changes that have occurred in modern method prevalence. The data suggest that use of family planning by married adolescents has risen in most, though not in all, countries of the developing world during the past 10 to 20 years (figure 57). Prevalence has risen as adolescent women have become increasingly aware of, and motivated to use, contraceptives for delaying the onset of childbearing or for spacing their pregnancies, and as family planning services have become more readily available in many countries.

Contraceptive Use Less Common Among Adolescent Wives Than Among Older Women

Once married, adolescent women living in much of the developing world begin their reproductive lives with relatively low reliance on contraception. And, at least in some countries, when they *do* use contraception to delay or limit their childbearing, they may use less efficient (traditional, rather than modern) methods more often than older women (figure 58).

Age-specific differences in method mix are generally small, but where there do seem to be sizeable within-country differences — as in Senegal and Tanzania in Sub-Saharan Africa, in Yemen in the Near East, and in Guatemala in Latin America — these consistently point to use of less effective methods by *adolescent* women.

Figure 58.
Use of Contraceptive Methods by Adolescent
and Older Women



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1996b).

Figure 59.

Extent of Unmet Need for Family Planning Among Married Adolescent Women

| Unmet Need for Spacing and Limiting | Sub-Saharan Africa | Asia, the Near East and North Africa | Latin America and the Caribbean |
|--|--|--|---|
| Under 20 percent | Cameroon Niger Nigeria Sudan (Northern) | Indonesia Morocco | Colombia Paraguay |
| 20 - 29 percent | Burkina Faso Burundi Madagascar Malawi Rwanda Senegal Tanzania Uganda Zambia | Egypt Jordan Pakistan Sri Lanka Thailand Turkey | Brazil Guatemala |
| 30 - 39 percent | Botswana Mali Namibia | Philippines Tunisia | Bolivia Dominican Republic Ecuador Peru Trinidad and Tobago |
| 40 percent or more | Ghana Kenya Liberia Togo | | El Salvador |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1996b).

12 Million Adolescent Women Have Unmet Need for Family Planning

The term “unmet need” refers to women at risk of pregnancy who do not want additional children or want to postpone their next birth, but are not presently using any method of contraception. For whatever reasons, most age groups in most populations include a group of women who may be said to have unmet need.

Demographic and Health Surveys data indicate that between 15 percent and 48 percent of currently married adolescent women in each region of the developing world classify them-

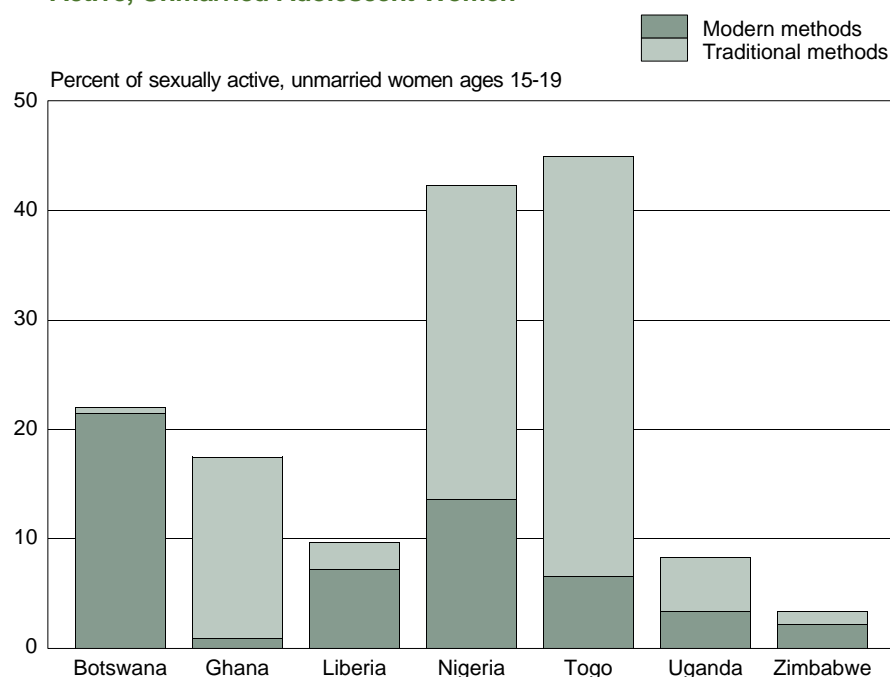
selves as having unmet need for contraception (figure 59).

The implied number of married adolescents with unmet need is in itself a rather large figure. It represents nearly 3 million women in Sub-Saharan Africa; 8 million women in Asia, the Near East and North Africa; and approximately 1 million women in Latin America and the Caribbean. Most of the unmet need reported is for spacing or postponement rather than fertility limitation, since very few couples in the age range 15 to 19 intend to stop family formation at this age.

However, survey data suggest the existence of some additional unmet

need attributable to sexually active, unmarried teenagers who are not using any means of contraception. DHS data from seven African countries (Botswana, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Togo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe, reported in Macro International, Inc. 1993a-1993g) indicate that, on average, only 16 percent of (ever) sexually active unmarried teens in these countries are currently using contraception, and only 8 percent are using a modern method of contraception (figure 60). Comparable data are not yet available for other parts of the world, and the extent to which similar unmet need exists among unmarried adolescent populations elsewhere is unknown.

Figure 60.
**Contraceptive Prevalence Among Sexually
 Active, Unmarried Adolescent Women**



Source: Macro International (1993a-1993g).

The Challenge of Teenage Pregnancy and Childbearing

The Cairo Program of Action calls upon all countries to “assess the extent of national unmet need for good-quality family planning services and its integration in the reproductive health context, paying particular attention to the most vulnerable and underserved groups in the population” (section 7.16). The pregnancies associated with adolescent unmet need are high-risk pregnancies — in terms of both maternal and infant health — as well as being unplanned. For this reason, perhaps even more than for reasons having to do with the various social disadvantages and societal costs of early childbearing, this group of women should be considered for special attention as governments of the developing world formulate their responses to the reproductive health challenges highlighted in Cairo.

Appendix A Detailed Tables

New estimates and projections of population and vital rates are made for each issue of the *World Population Profile* based on the latest information available. Sometimes the latest information requires making a revision to estimated data for the past as well as new projections for the future. Therefore, the user is cautioned against creating time series of population or the components of population change from different issues of the report.

A data diskette has been prepared to accompany *World Population Profile: 1996*. Available on request, at no charge, the WP96 data diskette is a 3.5" diskette containing all data shown in the Appendix A tables and some additional detail. Data are stored on diskette in Lotus 1-2-3 *.wk1 format.

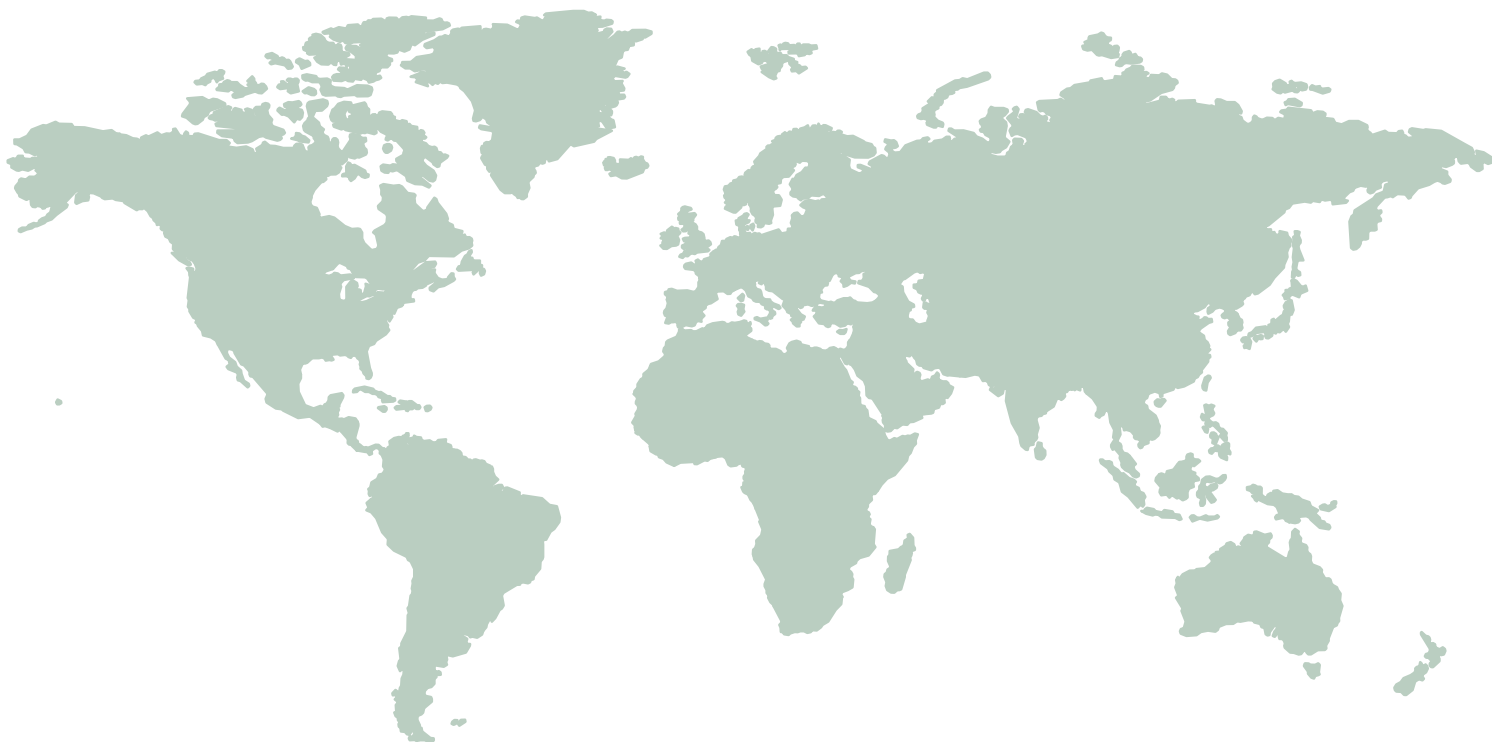


Table A-1.
World Population by Region and Development Category: 1950 to 2020

[Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region | Midyear population (millions) | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1996 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
| WORLD | 2,556 | 3,039 | 3,706 | 4,458 | 5,282 | 5,772 | 6,091 | 6,862 | 7,600 |
| Less Developed Countries | 1,749 | 2,129 | 2,703 | 3,377 | 4,139 | 4,601 | 4,903 | 5,634 | 6,351 |
| More Developed Countries | 807 | 910 | 1,003 | 1,081 | 1,142 | 1,171 | 1,189 | 1,228 | 1,249 |
| AFRICA | 229 | 283 | 360 | 470 | 624 | 732 | 807 | 1,009 | 1,230 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 185 | 227 | 289 | 379 | 504 | 594 | 659 | 831 | 1,023 |
| North Africa | 44 | 56 | 71 | 91 | 120 | 137 | 149 | 178 | 207 |
| NEAR EAST | 43 | 57 | 74 | 100 | 134 | 157 | 175 | 223 | 276 |
| ASIA | 1,368 | 1,628 | 2,039 | 2,501 | 2,989 | 3,271 | 3,448 | 3,852 | 4,219 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 166 | 218 | 285 | 362 | 443 | 489 | 517 | 584 | 643 |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | 572 | 639 | 703 | 750 | 789 | 800 | 807 | 827 | 834 |
| Western Europe | 304 | 326 | 352 | 367 | 377 | 387 | 391 | 397 | 394 |
| Eastern Europe | 88 | 100 | 108 | 117 | 122 | 120 | 120 | 123 | 122 |
| New Independent States | 180 | 214 | 242 | 266 | 289 | 293 | 295 | 307 | 318 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 166 | 199 | 226 | 252 | 277 | 295 | 307 | 333 | 361 |
| OCEANIA | 12 | 16 | 19 | 23 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 34 | 37 |
| EXCLUDING CHINA (MAINLAND AND TAIWAN): | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 1,985 | 2,377 | 2,871 | 3,455 | 4,128 | 4,541 | 4,816 | 5,498 | 6,162 |
| Less Developed Countries | 1,179 | 1,467 | 1,868 | 2,374 | 2,985 | 3,370 | 3,627 | 4,270 | 4,913 |
| Asia | 797 | 966 | 1,204 | 1,498 | 1,835 | 2,039 | 2,172 | 2,488 | 2,780 |
| Less Developed Countries | 714 | 872 | 1,099 | 1,382 | 1,711 | 1,914 | 2,046 | 2,361 | 2,657 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Table A-2.
Average Annual Rates of Growth by Region and Development Category: 1950 to 2020

| Region | Percent | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | 1950-60 | 1960-70 | 1970-80 | 1980-90 | 1990-2000 | 2000-10 | 2010-20 |
| WORLD | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Less Developed Countries | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| More Developed Countries | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| AFRICA | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| North Africa | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| NEAR EAST | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| ASIA | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Western Europe | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | -0.1 |
| Eastern Europe | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.4 | -0.2 | 0.2 | (Z) |
| New Independent States | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| OCEANIA | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| EXCLUDING CHINA (MAINLAND AND TAIWAN): | | | | | | | |
| World | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Less Developed Countries | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Asia | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| Less Developed Countries | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.2 |

(Z) Between -0.05 percent and +0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Table A-3.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Region and Development Category: 1996

[Population and events in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region | Midyear population | Births | Deaths | Natural increase | Births per 1,000 population | Deaths per 1,000 population | Rate of natural increase (percent) |
|--|-----------------------|---------|--------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| WORLD | 5,772,351 | 133,350 | 53,756 | 79,594 | 23 | 9 | 1.4 |
| Less Developed Countries | 4,601,370 | 119,521 | 41,403 | 78,118 | 26 | 9 | 1.7 |
| More Developed Countries | 1,170,981 | 13,829 | 12,354 | 1,475 | 12 | 11 | 0.1 |
| AFRICA | 731,538 | 28,875 | 10,099 | 18,776 | 39 | 14 | 2.6 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 594,313 | 24,966 | 9,109 | 15,857 | 42 | 15 | 2.7 |
| North Africa | 137,225 | 3,908 | 990 | 2,918 | 28 | 7 | 2.1 |
| NEAR EAST | 157,333 | 4,999 | 929 | 4,070 | 32 | 6 | 2.6 |
| ASIA | 3,270,944 | 73,616 | 27,203 | 46,414 | 23 | 8 | 1.4 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 488,608 | 11,334 | 3,444 | 7,890 | 23 | 7 | 1.6 |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | 799,589 | 9,612 | 9,420 | 192 | 12 | 12 | (Z) |
| Western Europe | 386,600 | 4,141 | 3,939 | 202 | 11 | 10 | 0.1 |
| Eastern Europe | 120,190 | 1,356 | 1,352 | 3 | 11 | 11 | (Z) |
| New Independent States | 292,799 | 4,115 | 4,129 | -14 | 14 | 14 | (Z) |
| NORTH AMERICA | 295,424 | 4,381 | 2,448 | 1,933 | 15 | 8 | 0.7 |
| OCEANIA | 28,915 | 533 | 213 | 320 | 18 | 7 | 1.1 |
| EXCLUDING CHINA (MAINLAND AND TAIWAN): | | | | | | | |
| World | 4,540,880 | 112,445 | 45,265 | 67,181 | 25 | 10 | 1.5 |
| Less Developed Countries | 3,369,899 | 98,617 | 32,911 | 65,706 | 29 | 10 | 1.9 |
| Asia | 2,039,473 | 52,712 | 18,711 | 34,001 | 26 | 9 | 1.7 |
| Less Developed Countries | 1,914,023 | 51,434 | 17,744 | 33,690 | 27 | 9 | 1.8 |

(Z) Between -0.05 percent and +0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Table A-4.
Population by Country or Area: 1950 to 2020

[Midyear population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and country or area | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1996 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| WORLD | 2,555,898 | 3,038,930 | 3,706,003 | 4,457,645 | 5,281,545 | 5,772,351 | 6,091,477 | 6,862,111 | 7,600,071 |
| Less Developed Countries | 1,749,380 | 2,128,647 | 2,702,711 | 3,376,731 | 4,139,079 | 4,601,370 | 4,902,940 | 5,633,946 | 6,351,222 |
| More Developed Countries | 806,519 | 910,283 | 1,003,292 | 1,080,914 | 1,142,465 | 1,170,981 | 1,188,538 | 1,228,165 | 1,248,849 |
| AFRICA | 228,862 | 282,953 | 359,866 | 470,021 | 624,425 | 731,538 | 807,495 | 1,009,052 | 1,230,003 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 184,942 | 227,264 | 289,224 | 378,573 | 504,208 | 594,313 | 658,832 | 830,949 | 1,022,851 |
| Angola | 4,118 | 4,797 | 5,606 | 6,794 | 8,430 | 10,343 | 11,513 | 14,982 | 19,272 |
| Benin | 1,673 | 2,055 | 2,620 | 3,444 | 4,676 | 5,710 | 6,517 | 8,955 | 11,920 |
| Botswana | 430 | 497 | 584 | 903 | 1,304 | 1,478 | 1,557 | 1,598 | 1,553 |
| Burkina Faso | 4,376 | 4,866 | 5,626 | 6,939 | 9,033 | 10,623 | 11,684 | 14,150 | 16,569 |
| Burundi | 2,363 | 2,812 | 3,513 | 4,138 | 5,633 | 5,943 | 6,493 | 8,229 | 10,197 |
| Cameroon | 4,888 | 5,609 | 6,727 | 8,761 | 11,905 | 14,262 | 15,966 | 20,630 | 25,896 |
| Cape Verde | 146 | 197 | 269 | 296 | 375 | 449 | 503 | 646 | 812 |
| Central African Republic | 1,260 | 1,467 | 1,827 | 2,244 | 2,806 | 3,274 | 3,539 | 4,177 | 4,780 |
| Chad | 2,608 | 3,042 | 3,733 | 4,507 | 5,889 | 6,977 | 7,760 | 10,055 | 12,831 |
| Comoros | 148 | 183 | 236 | 334 | 460 | 569 | 656 | 919 | 1,249 |
| Congo | 768 | 931 | 1,183 | 1,620 | 2,204 | 2,528 | 2,750 | 3,298 | 3,817 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 2,860 | 3,565 | 5,427 | 8,276 | 11,926 | 14,762 | 16,172 | 20,261 | 24,634 |
| Djibouti | 60 | 78 | 158 | 279 | 370 | 428 | 454 | 588 | 751 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 211 | 244 | 270 | 256 | 369 | 431 | 478 | 615 | 783 |
| Eritrea | 1,403 | 1,612 | 2,153 | 2,555 | 2,896 | 3,910 | 4,537 | 6,018 | 7,674 |
| Ethiopia | 20,175 | 24,252 | 29,673 | 36,413 | 48,242 | 57,172 | 63,514 | 81,169 | 100,813 |
| Gabon | 416 | 446 | 514 | 808 | 1,078 | 1,173 | 1,244 | 1,445 | 1,675 |
| Gambia, The | 305 | 391 | 502 | 644 | 848 | 1,020 | 1,154 | 1,561 | 2,073 |
| Ghana | 5,297 | 6,958 | 8,789 | 10,880 | 15,190 | 17,698 | 19,272 | 22,929 | 26,516 |
| Guinea | 2,586 | 3,019 | 3,587 | 4,320 | 5,936 | 7,412 | 7,640 | 9,450 | 11,849 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 573 | 617 | 620 | 789 | 998 | 1,151 | 1,263 | 1,579 | 1,925 |
| Kenya | 6,121 | 8,157 | 11,272 | 16,685 | 23,896 | 28,177 | 30,490 | 33,920 | 35,236 |
| Lesotho | 726 | 859 | 1,067 | 1,346 | 1,735 | 1,971 | 2,114 | 2,428 | 2,693 |
| Liberia | 824 | 1,055 | 1,397 | 1,900 | 2,265 | 2,110 | 3,048 | 4,540 | 5,991 |
| Madagascar | 4,620 | 5,482 | 6,766 | 8,678 | 11,525 | 13,671 | 15,295 | 20,096 | 25,988 |
| Malawi | 2,817 | 3,450 | 4,489 | 6,129 | 9,136 | 9,453 | 10,011 | 10,662 | 10,719 |
| Mali | 3,688 | 4,486 | 5,525 | 6,728 | 8,234 | 9,653 | 10,911 | 14,966 | 20,427 |
| Mauritania | 960 | 1,057 | 1,227 | 1,456 | 1,935 | 2,336 | 2,653 | 3,630 | 4,859 |
| Mauritius | 481 | 663 | 830 | 964 | 1,074 | 1,139 | 1,194 | 1,322 | 1,428 |
| Mayotte | 22 | 28 | 37 | 52 | 80 | 101 | 117 | 168 | 233 |
| Mozambique | 6,250 | 7,472 | 9,304 | 12,103 | 14,056 | 17,878 | 19,829 | 25,116 | 30,810 |
| Namibia | 464 | 591 | 765 | 975 | 1,409 | 1,677 | 1,886 | 2,513 | 3,267 |
| Niger | 2,482 | 3,168 | 4,182 | 5,629 | 7,644 | 9,113 | 10,260 | 13,678 | 17,983 |
| Nigeria | 31,797 | 39,230 | 49,309 | 65,699 | 86,488 | 103,912 | 117,328 | 157,375 | 205,160 |
| Reunion | 244 | 338 | 445 | 507 | 600 | 679 | 730 | 847 | 962 |
| Rwanda | 2,429 | 3,083 | 3,813 | 5,170 | 7,145 | 6,853 | 8,900 | 10,080 | 11,040 |
| Saint Helena | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 60 | 63 | 74 | 94 | 123 | 144 | 159 | 196 | 232 |
| Senegal | 2,654 | 3,270 | 4,318 | 5,640 | 7,408 | 9,093 | 10,390 | 14,362 | 19,497 |
| Seychelles | 33 | 42 | 54 | 66 | 73 | 78 | 80 | 84 | 89 |
| Sierra Leone | 2,087 | 2,396 | 2,789 | 3,333 | 4,283 | 4,793 | 5,580 | 7,399 | 9,716 |
| Somalia | 3,015 | 3,655 | 4,535 | 6,865 | 8,334 | 9,639 | 10,880 | 14,524 | 18,955 |
| South Africa | 13,596 | 17,417 | 22,740 | 29,252 | 37,191 | 41,743 | 44,462 | 49,200 | 52,264 |
| Sudan | 8,051 | 10,589 | 13,788 | 19,064 | 26,628 | 31,065 | 35,454 | 46,512 | 58,545 |
| Swaziland | 277 | 352 | 455 | 607 | 853 | 999 | 1,137 | 1,566 | 2,128 |
| Tanzania | 8,909 | 10,876 | 14,038 | 18,689 | 24,826 | 29,058 | 31,045 | 36,076 | 40,102 |
| Togo | 1,172 | 1,456 | 1,964 | 2,596 | 3,680 | 4,571 | 5,263 | 7,401 | 10,146 |
| Uganda | 5,522 | 7,262 | 9,724 | 12,252 | 17,040 | 20,158 | 21,891 | 26,355 | 30,872 |
| Zaire | 13,569 | 15,860 | 20,934 | 27,954 | 37,831 | 46,499 | 51,374 | 69,293 | 91,548 |
| Zambia | 2,553 | 3,254 | 4,247 | 5,638 | 8,019 | 9,159 | 9,899 | 11,471 | 13,022 |
| Zimbabwe | 2,853 | 4,011 | 5,515 | 7,298 | 10,121 | 11,271 | 11,777 | 11,905 | 11,344 |

Table A-4.
Population by Country or Area: 1950 to 2020—Continued

[Midyear population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and country or area | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1996 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| AFRICA—Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| North Africa..... | 43,920 | 55,689 | 70,642 | 91,448 | 120,217 | 137,225 | 148,663 | 178,103 | 207,152 |
| Algeria..... | 8,893 | 10,909 | 13,932 | 18,862 | 25,352 | 29,183 | 31,788 | 38,479 | 44,783 |
| Egypt..... | 21,198 | 26,847 | 33,574 | 42,441 | 56,106 | 63,575 | 68,437 | 80,689 | 92,350 |
| Libya..... | 961 | 1,338 | 2,056 | 3,119 | 4,355 | 5,445 | 6,294 | 8,913 | 12,391 |
| Morocco..... | 9,343 | 12,423 | 15,909 | 20,457 | 26,164 | 29,779 | 32,229 | 38,442 | 44,519 |
| Tunisia..... | 3,517 | 4,149 | 5,099 | 6,443 | 8,048 | 9,020 | 9,671 | 11,280 | 12,751 |
| Western Sahara..... | 7 | 22 | 72 | 126 | 191 | 223 | 245 | 301 | 357 |
| NEAR EAST..... | 43,098 | 56,730 | 73,866 | 99,583 | 134,155 | 157,333 | 174,888 | 222,916 | 276,264 |
| Bahrain..... | 115 | 157 | 220 | 348 | 502 | 590 | 642 | 759 | 870 |
| Cyprus..... | 494 | 573 | 615 | 627 | 681 | 745 | 777 | 858 | 936 |
| Gaza Strip..... | 245 | 308 | 342 | 454 | 638 | 929 | 1,168 | 1,741 | 2,452 |
| Iraq..... | 5,163 | 6,822 | 9,414 | 13,233 | 18,425 | 21,422 | 24,731 | 34,545 | 46,260 |
| Israel..... | 1,286 | 2,141 | 2,903 | 3,737 | 4,303 | 5,215 | 5,507 | 6,242 | 6,935 |
| Jordan..... | 561 | 849 | 1,503 | 2,168 | 3,277 | 4,212 | 4,704 | 6,112 | 7,529 |
| Kuwait..... | 145 | 292 | 748 | 1,370 | 2,128 | 1,950 | 2,420 | 3,160 | 3,560 |
| Lebanon..... | 1,364 | 1,786 | 2,383 | 3,137 | 3,367 | 3,776 | 4,115 | 4,973 | 5,748 |
| Oman..... | 489 | 597 | 774 | 1,164 | 1,751 | 2,187 | 2,512 | 3,516 | 4,731 |
| Qatar..... | 25 | 45 | 113 | 231 | 452 | 548 | 587 | 660 | 735 |
| Saudi Arabia..... | 3,860 | 4,718 | 6,109 | 9,949 | 15,871 | 19,409 | 22,246 | 31,198 | 43,255 |
| Syria..... | 3,495 | 4,533 | 6,258 | 8,692 | 12,620 | 15,609 | 17,759 | 23,329 | 28,926 |
| Turkey..... | 21,122 | 28,217 | 35,758 | 45,121 | 56,123 | 62,484 | 66,618 | 76,570 | 85,643 |
| United Arab Emirates..... | 72 | 103 | 249 | 1,000 | 2,252 | 3,057 | 3,582 | 4,873 | 6,080 |
| West Bank..... | 771 | 805 | 695 | 916 | 1,275 | 1,717 | 1,973 | 2,538 | 3,135 |
| Yemen..... | 3,891 | 4,783 | 5,782 | 7,439 | 10,489 | 13,483 | 15,547 | 21,841 | 29,469 |
| ASIA..... | 1,367,916 | 1,628,004 | 2,038,533 | 2,501,054 | 2,988,568 | 3,270,944 | 3,448,007 | 3,852,380 | 4,218,889 |
| Afghanistan..... | 8,150 | 9,829 | 12,431 | 14,985 | 14,767 | 22,664 | 26,668 | 34,098 | 43,050 |
| Bangladesh..... | 45,646 | 54,622 | 67,403 | 88,077 | 110,118 | 123,063 | 132,081 | 153,195 | 172,041 |
| Bhutan..... | 734 | 867 | 1,045 | 1,281 | 1,585 | 1,823 | 1,996 | 2,474 | 3,035 |
| Brunei..... | 45 | 83 | 128 | 185 | 254 | 300 | 331 | 410 | 490 |
| Burma..... | 19,488 | 22,836 | 27,386 | 33,766 | 41,078 | 45,976 | 49,388 | 58,236 | 67,501 |
| Cambodia..... | 4,163 | 5,364 | 6,996 | 6,499 | 8,731 | 10,861 | 12,098 | 15,679 | 20,208 |
| China..... | 570,561 | 661,870 | 835,002 | 1,002,585 | 1,153,989 | 1,231,471 | 1,275,652 | 1,364,323 | 1,438,406 |
| Mainland..... | 562,580 | 650,661 | 820,403 | 984,736 | 1,133,710 | 1,210,005 | 1,253,438 | 1,340,357 | 1,413,251 |
| Taiwan..... | 7,981 | 11,209 | 14,598 | 17,848 | 20,279 | 21,466 | 22,214 | 23,966 | 25,155 |
| Hong Kong..... | 2,237 | 3,075 | 3,959 | 5,063 | 5,688 | 6,305 | 6,685 | 7,401 | 7,967 |
| India..... | 369,880 | 445,857 | 555,043 | 692,394 | 855,591 | 952,108 | 1,012,909 | 1,155,830 | 1,289,473 |
| Indonesia..... | 83,414 | 100,655 | 122,889 | 154,936 | 187,728 | 206,612 | 219,267 | 249,679 | 276,017 |
| Iran..... | 16,357 | 21,577 | 28,933 | 39,274 | 56,946 | 66,094 | 71,879 | 88,231 | 104,282 |
| Japan..... | 83,805 | 94,092 | 104,345 | 116,807 | 123,537 | 125,450 | 126,582 | 127,548 | 123,620 |
| Laos..... | 1,886 | 2,309 | 2,845 | 3,293 | 4,191 | 4,976 | 5,557 | 7,168 | 8,923 |
| Macao..... | 188 | 169 | 249 | 318 | 456 | 497 | 516 | 547 | 570 |
| Malaysia..... | 6,434 | 8,428 | 10,910 | 13,764 | 17,507 | 19,963 | 21,610 | 25,691 | 29,830 |
| Maldives..... | 79 | 92 | 115 | 154 | 218 | 271 | 310 | 423 | 554 |
| Mongolia..... | 779 | 955 | 1,248 | 1,662 | 2,216 | 2,497 | 2,655 | 3,018 | 3,393 |
| Nepal..... | 8,990 | 10,035 | 11,919 | 15,001 | 19,104 | 22,094 | 24,364 | 30,783 | 37,767 |
| North Korea..... | 9,471 | 10,568 | 14,388 | 17,999 | 21,412 | 23,904 | 25,491 | 28,491 | 30,969 |
| Pakistan..... | 39,448 | 50,387 | 65,706 | 85,219 | 113,914 | 129,276 | 141,145 | 170,750 | 198,722 |
| Philippines..... | 21,131 | 28,557 | 38,680 | 51,092 | 65,037 | 74,481 | 80,961 | 97,119 | 112,963 |
| Singapore..... | 1,022 | 1,646 | 2,075 | 2,414 | 3,039 | 3,397 | 3,620 | 4,026 | 4,330 |
| South Korea..... | 20,846 | 24,784 | 32,241 | 38,124 | 42,869 | 45,482 | 47,351 | 51,235 | 53,451 |
| Sri Lanka..... | 7,533 | 9,879 | 12,532 | 14,900 | 17,227 | 18,553 | 19,377 | 21,331 | 22,877 |
| Thailand..... | 20,042 | 27,513 | 37,091 | 47,026 | 55,052 | 58,851 | 61,164 | 66,092 | 69,298 |
| Vietnam..... | 25,587 | 31,955 | 42,978 | 54,234 | 66,314 | 73,977 | 78,350 | 88,602 | 99,153 |

Table A-4.
Population by Country or Area: 1950 to 2020—Continued

[Midyear population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and country or area | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1996 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 165,794 | 217,900 | 285,461 | 362,189 | 442,502 | 488,608 | 517,166 | 583,672 | 643,058 |
| Anguilla | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 46 | 55 | 66 | 69 | 64 | 66 | 68 | 74 | 80 |
| Argentina | 17,150 | 20,616 | 23,962 | 28,237 | 32,386 | 34,673 | 36,202 | 39,947 | 43,190 |
| Aruba | 50 | 57 | 59 | 60 | 64 | 66 | 68 | 72 | 74 |
| Bahamas, The | 70 | 112 | 170 | 210 | 241 | 259 | 269 | 293 | 314 |
| Barbados | 211 | 232 | 239 | 252 | 254 | 257 | 260 | 272 | 284 |
| Belize | 66 | 92 | 122 | 144 | 190 | 219 | 242 | 299 | 356 |
| Bolivia | 2,766 | 3,404 | 4,270 | 5,296 | 6,388 | 7,165 | 7,680 | 8,941 | 10,246 |
| Brazil | 53,443 | 71,695 | 95,684 | 122,830 | 150,062 | 162,661 | 169,545 | 183,747 | 194,246 |
| British Virgin Islands | 6 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 18 |
| Cayman Islands | 6 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 35 | 41 | 60 | 81 |
| Chile | 6,091 | 7,585 | 9,369 | 11,094 | 13,121 | 14,333 | 14,996 | 16,382 | 17,535 |
| Colombia | 11,592 | 15,953 | 21,430 | 26,580 | 32,983 | 36,813 | 39,172 | 44,504 | 49,266 |
| Costa Rica | 867 | 1,248 | 1,736 | 2,307 | 3,022 | 3,463 | 3,744 | 4,416 | 5,044 |
| Cuba | 5,785 | 7,027 | 8,543 | 9,653 | 10,544 | 11,007 | 11,272 | 11,839 | 12,266 |
| Dominica | 51 | 60 | 71 | 75 | 81 | 83 | 84 | 89 | 96 |
| Dominican Republic | 2,312 | 3,159 | 4,373 | 5,697 | 7,213 | 8,089 | 8,635 | 9,928 | 11,152 |
| Ecuador | 3,310 | 4,447 | 6,146 | 8,315 | 10,116 | 11,466 | 12,360 | 14,534 | 16,546 |
| El Salvador | 1,940 | 2,574 | 3,583 | 4,602 | 5,219 | 5,829 | 6,252 | 7,332 | 8,473 |
| French Guiana | 26 | 32 | 48 | 68 | 116 | 151 | 173 | 216 | 251 |
| Grenada | 76 | 90 | 95 | 90 | 94 | 95 | 98 | 115 | 141 |
| Guadeloupe | 208 | 269 | 321 | 337 | 378 | 408 | 426 | 463 | 492 |
| Guatemala | 2,969 | 3,975 | 5,287 | 7,232 | 9,633 | 11,278 | 12,408 | 15,284 | 18,131 |
| Guyana | 428 | 571 | 715 | 759 | 747 | 712 | 693 | 695 | 685 |
| Haiti | 3,097 | 3,723 | 4,605 | 5,068 | 6,060 | 6,732 | 7,223 | 8,681 | 10,252 |
| Honduras | 1,431 | 1,952 | 2,683 | 3,625 | 4,741 | 5,605 | 6,192 | 7,643 | 9,042 |
| Jamaica | 1,385 | 1,632 | 1,944 | 2,229 | 2,466 | 2,594 | 2,664 | 2,896 | 3,208 |
| Martinique | 217 | 282 | 325 | 339 | 374 | 399 | 416 | 451 | 474 |
| Mexico | 28,485 | 38,579 | 52,236 | 68,686 | 85,121 | 95,772 | 102,912 | 120,115 | 136,096 |
| Montserrat | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 110 | 136 | 158 | 173 | 195 | 209 | 217 | 234 | 246 |
| Nicaragua | 1,098 | 1,493 | 2,053 | 2,776 | 3,591 | 4,272 | 4,729 | 5,863 | 6,973 |
| Panama | 893 | 1,148 | 1,531 | 1,956 | 2,387 | 2,655 | 2,828 | 3,238 | 3,625 |
| Paraguay | 1,476 | 1,910 | 2,477 | 3,379 | 4,651 | 5,504 | 6,104 | 7,730 | 9,474 |
| Peru | 7,633 | 9,931 | 13,193 | 17,295 | 21,841 | 24,523 | 26,198 | 29,988 | 33,226 |
| Puerto Rico | 2,218 | 2,358 | 2,716 | 3,206 | 3,605 | 3,819 | 3,850 | 4,017 | 4,227 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 44 | 51 | 46 | 44 | 40 | 41 | 43 | 50 | 57 |
| Saint Lucia | 79 | 88 | 103 | 122 | 146 | 158 | 165 | 183 | 202 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 66 | 81 | 88 | 98 | 113 | 118 | 121 | 132 | 146 |
| Suriname | 208 | 285 | 373 | 355 | 398 | 436 | 465 | 534 | 598 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 632 | 841 | 955 | 1,091 | 1,256 | 1,272 | 1,273 | 1,323 | 1,409 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 18 |
| Uruguay | 2,194 | 2,531 | 2,824 | 2,920 | 3,106 | 3,239 | 3,333 | 3,582 | 3,811 |
| Venezuela | 5,009 | 7,556 | 10,758 | 14,768 | 19,325 | 21,983 | 23,596 | 27,345 | 30,876 |
| Virgin Islands | 27 | 33 | 63 | 98 | 101 | 97 | 99 | 107 | 111 |

Table A-4.
Population by Country or Area: 1950 to 2020—Continued

[Midyear population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and country or area | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1996 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | 571,680 | 639,043 | 702,509 | 750,268 | 788,688 | 799,589 | 806,782 | 826,727 | 833,550 |
| Western Europe | 304,424 | 325,740 | 351,579 | 366,795 | 377,228 | 386,600 | 391,354 | 397,045 | 393,786 |
| Andorra | 6 | 8 | 20 | 34 | 53 | 68 | 73 | 79 | 78 |
| Austria | 6,935 | 7,047 | 7,467 | 7,549 | 7,718 | 8,014 | 8,108 | 8,259 | 8,329 |
| Belgium | 8,639 | 9,119 | 9,638 | 9,847 | 9,962 | 10,098 | 10,144 | 10,135 | 10,015 |
| Denmark | 4,271 | 4,581 | 4,929 | 5,123 | 5,141 | 5,211 | 5,255 | 5,311 | 5,307 |
| Faroe Islands | 32 | 35 | 39 | 43 | 47 | 49 | 51 | 54 | 57 |
| Finland | 4,009 | 4,430 | 4,606 | 4,780 | 4,986 | 5,100 | 5,153 | 5,246 | 5,283 |
| France | 41,829 | 45,670 | 50,787 | 53,870 | 56,739 | 58,317 | 59,239 | 61,047 | 61,334 |
| Germany | 68,375 | 72,481 | 77,783 | 78,298 | 79,357 | 83,536 | 85,684 | 88,975 | 88,870 |
| Gibraltar | 23 | 24 | 26 | 29 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 36 |
| Greece | 7,566 | 8,327 | 8,793 | 9,643 | 10,123 | 10,719 | 10,878 | 10,920 | 10,689 |
| Guernsey | 45 | 47 | 53 | 53 | 61 | 65 | 67 | 72 | 76 |
| Iceland | 143 | 176 | 204 | 228 | 255 | 268 | 277 | 293 | 306 |
| Ireland | 2,963 | 2,832 | 2,950 | 3,401 | 3,508 | 3,563 | 3,627 | 3,846 | 4,034 |
| Isle of Man | 55 | 48 | 53 | 64 | 69 | 73 | 76 | 81 | 87 |
| Italy | 47,105 | 50,198 | 53,661 | 56,451 | 57,661 | 57,460 | 57,807 | 57,660 | 55,665 |
| Jersey | 57 | 63 | 69 | 76 | 84 | 87 | 89 | 93 | 95 |
| Liechtenstein | 14 | 16 | 21 | 25 | 29 | 31 | 32 | 34 | 36 |
| Luxembourg | 296 | 314 | 339 | 364 | 382 | 407 | 415 | 428 | 436 |
| Malta | 312 | 329 | 326 | 364 | 354 | 372 | 382 | 404 | 420 |
| Monaco | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 34 |
| Netherlands | 10,114 | 11,486 | 13,032 | 14,144 | 14,952 | 15,532 | 15,801 | 16,140 | 16,222 |
| Norway | 3,265 | 3,581 | 3,877 | 4,086 | 4,242 | 4,346 | 4,387 | 4,424 | 4,446 |
| Portugal | 8,443 | 9,037 | 9,044 | 9,778 | 9,871 | 9,865 | 9,906 | 10,080 | 10,005 |
| San Marino | 13 | 15 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| Spain | 28,063 | 30,641 | 33,876 | 37,488 | 38,793 | 38,853 | 38,658 | 37,465 | 35,444 |
| Sweden | 7,014 | 7,480 | 8,043 | 8,310 | 8,559 | 8,861 | 8,994 | 9,228 | 9,469 |
| Switzerland | 4,694 | 5,362 | 6,267 | 6,385 | 6,779 | 7,125 | 7,268 | 7,519 | 7,696 |
| United Kingdom | 50,127 | 52,372 | 55,632 | 56,314 | 57,418 | 58,490 | 58,894 | 59,159 | 59,289 |
| Eastern Europe | 87,685 | 99,523 | 108,452 | 117,500 | 122,482 | 120,190 | 120,364 | 122,631 | 122,218 |
| Albania | 1,227 | 1,623 | 2,157 | 2,699 | 3,273 | 3,249 | 3,427 | 3,858 | 4,257 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2,662 | 3,240 | 3,703 | 4,092 | 4,360 | 2,656 | 2,618 | 2,892 | 2,966 |
| Bulgaria | 7,251 | 7,867 | 8,490 | 8,844 | 8,966 | 8,613 | 8,769 | 8,928 | 8,777 |
| Croatia | 3,851 | 4,140 | 4,411 | 4,593 | 4,754 | 5,004 | 5,044 | 4,986 | 4,821 |
| Czech Republic | 8,925 | 9,660 | 9,795 | 10,289 | 10,310 | 10,321 | 10,358 | 10,445 | 10,271 |
| Hungary | 9,338 | 9,984 | 10,337 | 10,711 | 10,352 | 10,003 | 9,795 | 9,456 | 9,103 |
| Macedonia, The Former | | | | | | | | | |
| Yugoslav Republic of | 1,229 | 1,392 | 1,629 | 1,893 | 2,031 | 2,104 | 2,152 | 2,261 | 2,296 |
| Montenegro | 397 | 467 | 525 | 579 | 616 | 635 | 647 | 673 | 679 |
| Poland | 24,824 | 29,590 | 32,526 | 35,578 | 38,109 | 38,643 | 39,010 | 40,342 | 40,833 |
| Romania | 16,311 | 18,403 | 20,253 | 22,109 | 22,775 | 21,657 | 20,996 | 20,741 | 20,135 |
| Serbia | 6,734 | 7,583 | 8,385 | 9,262 | 9,705 | 9,979 | 10,140 | 10,389 | 10,388 |
| Slovakia | 3,463 | 3,994 | 4,524 | 4,966 | 5,263 | 5,374 | 5,472 | 5,735 | 5,837 |
| Slovenia | 1,473 | 1,580 | 1,718 | 1,885 | 1,969 | 1,951 | 1,937 | 1,926 | 1,856 |
| New Independent States | 179,571 | 213,780 | 242,478 | 265,973 | 288,978 | 292,799 | 295,064 | 307,051 | 317,547 |
| Baltics | 5,585 | 6,091 | 6,862 | 7,443 | 7,947 | 7,574 | 7,431 | 7,344 | 7,228 |
| Estonia | 1,096 | 1,211 | 1,363 | 1,482 | 1,573 | 1,459 | 1,422 | 1,401 | 1,370 |
| Latvia | 1,936 | 2,115 | 2,361 | 2,525 | 2,672 | 2,469 | 2,380 | 2,293 | 2,212 |
| Lithuania | 2,553 | 2,765 | 3,138 | 3,436 | 3,702 | 3,646 | 3,629 | 3,650 | 3,646 |

Table A-4.
Population by Country or Area: 1950 to 2020—Continued

[Midyear population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and country or area | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1996 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES— | | | | | | | | | |
| Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| New Independent States— | | | | | | | | | |
| Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 173,986 | 207,689 | 235,616 | 258,529 | 281,031 | 285,225 | 287,633 | 299,707 | 310,318 |
| Armenia | 1,355 | 1,869 | 2,520 | 3,115 | 3,366 | 3,464 | 3,481 | 3,577 | 3,665 |
| Azerbaijan | 2,885 | 3,882 | 5,169 | 6,173 | 7,200 | 7,677 | 7,902 | 8,410 | 9,007 |
| Belarus | 7,722 | 8,168 | 9,027 | 9,644 | 10,215 | 10,416 | 10,545 | 10,924 | 11,059 |
| Georgia | 3,516 | 4,147 | 4,694 | 5,048 | 5,457 | 5,220 | 5,132 | 5,188 | 5,205 |
| Kazakhstan | 6,693 | 9,982 | 13,106 | 14,994 | 16,708 | 16,916 | 16,943 | 17,564 | 18,408 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 1,739 | 2,171 | 2,964 | 3,623 | 4,390 | 4,530 | 4,664 | 5,403 | 6,257 |
| Moldova | 2,336 | 2,999 | 3,595 | 3,996 | 4,398 | 4,464 | 4,543 | 4,818 | 5,000 |
| Russia | 101,937 | 119,632 | 130,245 | 139,045 | 148,081 | 148,190 | 147,950 | 149,991 | 149,652 |
| Tajikistan | 1,530 | 2,081 | 2,939 | 3,969 | 5,332 | 5,916 | 6,384 | 8,019 | 10,019 |
| Turkmenistan | 1,204 | 1,585 | 2,181 | 2,875 | 3,668 | 4,149 | 4,466 | 5,362 | 6,380 |
| Ukraine | 36,775 | 42,644 | 47,236 | 50,047 | 51,592 | 50,864 | 50,380 | 49,915 | 49,038 |
| Uzbekistan | 6,293 | 8,531 | 11,940 | 16,000 | 20,624 | 23,418 | 25,245 | 30,536 | 36,628 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 166,074 | 198,662 | 226,481 | 251,907 | 276,653 | 295,424 | 306,742 | 333,486 | 361,226 |
| Bermuda | 39 | 44 | 53 | 55 | 59 | 62 | 64 | 69 | 74 |
| Canada | 13,737 | 17,909 | 21,324 | 24,070 | 26,620 | 28,821 | 29,989 | 32,534 | 34,753 |
| Greenland | 22 | 32 | 46 | 50 | 56 | 58 | 60 | 65 | 69 |
| Saint Pierre and Miquelon | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| United States | 152,271 | 180,671 | 205,052 | 227,726 | 249,911 | 266,476 | 276,621 | 300,811 | 326,322 |
| OCEANIA | 12,476 | 15,638 | 19,287 | 22,622 | 26,553 | 28,915 | 30,397 | 33,879 | 37,080 |
| American Samoa | 19 | 20 | 27 | 32 | 47 | 60 | 69 | 85 | 86 |
| Australia | 8,267 | 10,361 | 12,660 | 14,616 | 17,033 | 18,261 | 18,950 | 20,434 | 21,696 |
| Cook Islands | 15 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 24 |
| Federated States of Micronesia | 31 | 42 | 57 | 77 | 109 | 125 | 133 | 141 | 143 |
| Fiji | 287 | 393 | 521 | 635 | 738 | 782 | 823 | 933 | 1,037 |
| French Polynesia | 62 | 81 | 114 | 151 | 196 | 225 | 245 | 294 | 343 |
| Guam | 60 | 67 | 86 | 107 | 134 | 157 | 171 | 202 | 230 |
| Kiribati | 33 | 41 | 49 | 58 | 72 | 81 | 87 | 95 | 98 |
| Marshall Islands | 11 | 15 | 22 | 31 | 46 | 58 | 68 | 100 | 144 |
| Nauru | 3 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| New Caledonia | 55 | 79 | 112 | 139 | 168 | 188 | 200 | 230 | 255 |
| New Zealand | 1,908 | 2,372 | 2,811 | 3,113 | 3,299 | 3,548 | 3,698 | 4,029 | 4,326 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 6 | 9 | 12 | 17 | 44 | 52 | 57 | 71 | 86 |
| Palau | 7 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 21 |
| Papua New Guinea | 1,412 | 1,747 | 2,288 | 2,991 | 3,823 | 4,395 | 4,812 | 5,925 | 7,044 |
| Solomon Islands | 107 | 126 | 163 | 233 | 336 | 413 | 470 | 620 | 767 |
| Tonga | 46 | 64 | 83 | 93 | 101 | 106 | 110 | 119 | 128 |
| Tuvalu | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 15 |
| Vanuatu | 52 | 66 | 85 | 117 | 154 | 178 | 193 | 230 | 266 |
| Wallis and Futuna | 7 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 18 |
| Western Samoa | 82 | 110 | 142 | 155 | 186 | 214 | 235 | 288 | 341 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Table A-5.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Region and Country: 1996

[Population and events in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and country or area | Midyear population | Births | Deaths | Natural increase | Births per 1,000 population | Deaths per 1,000 population | Rate of natural increase (percent) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| WORLD | 5,772,351 | 133,350 | 53,756 | 79,594 | 23 | 9 | 1.4 |
| Less Developed Countries | 4,601,370 | 119,521 | 41,403 | 78,118 | 26 | 9 | 1.7 |
| More Developed Countries | 1,170,981 | 13,829 | 12,354 | 1,475 | 12 | 11 | 0.1 |
| AFRICA | 731,538 | 28,875 | 10,099 | 18,776 | 39 | 14 | 2.6 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 594,313 | 24,966 | 9,109 | 15,857 | 42 | 15 | 2.7 |
| Angola | 10,343 | 461 | 183 | 278 | 45 | 18 | 2.7 |
| Benin | 5,710 | 267 | 77 | 190 | 47 | 14 | 3.3 |
| Botswana | 1,478 | 49 | 25 | 24 | 33 | 17 | 1.6 |
| Burkina Faso | 10,623 | 500 | 212 | 287 | 47 | 20 | 2.7 |
| Burundi | 5,943 | 256 | 90 | 166 | 43 | 15 | 2.8 |
| Cameroon | 14,262 | 606 | 193 | 413 | 42 | 14 | 2.9 |
| Cape Verde | 449 | 20 | 4 | 16 | 44 | 8 | 3.6 |
| Central African Republic | 3,274 | 131 | 58 | 73 | 40 | 18 | 2.2 |
| Chad | 6,977 | 309 | 122 | 187 | 44 | 17 | 2.7 |
| Comoros | 569 | 26 | 6 | 20 | 46 | 10 | 3.6 |
| Congo | 2,528 | 99 | 44 | 55 | 39 | 17 | 2.2 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 14,762 | 627 | 232 | 395 | 42 | 16 | 2.7 |
| Djibouti | 428 | 18 | 7 | 12 | 43 | 15 | 2.7 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 431 | 17 | 6 | 11 | 40 | 14 | 2.6 |
| Eritrea | 3,910 | 178 | 61 | 117 | 46 | 16 | 3.0 |
| Ethiopia | 57,172 | 2,633 | 1,002 | 1,631 | 46 | 18 | 2.9 |
| Gabon | 1,173 | 33 | 16 | 17 | 28 | 14 | 1.5 |
| Gambia, The | 1,020 | 46 | 15 | 31 | 46 | 15 | 3.1 |
| Ghana | 17,698 | 619 | 197 | 422 | 35 | 11 | 2.4 |
| Guinea | 7,412 | 316 | 139 | 177 | 43 | 19 | 2.4 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 1,151 | 46 | 19 | 27 | 40 | 16 | 2.3 |
| Kenya | 28,177 | 941 | 290 | 650 | 33 | 10 | 2.3 |
| Lesotho | 1,971 | 64 | 27 | 37 | 33 | 14 | 1.9 |
| Liberia | 2,110 | 90 | 25 | 65 | 43 | 12 | 3.1 |
| Madagascar | 13,671 | 583 | 197 | 386 | 43 | 14 | 2.8 |
| Malawi | 9,453 | 393 | 231 | 161 | 42 | 24 | 1.7 |
| Mali | 9,653 | 496 | 188 | 308 | 51 | 19 | 3.2 |
| Mauritania | 2,336 | 110 | 36 | 74 | 47 | 15 | 3.2 |
| Mauritius | 1,139 | 21 | 7 | 14 | 19 | 6 | 1.2 |
| Mayotte | 101 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 48 | 10 | 3.8 |
| Mozambique | 17,878 | 814 | 339 | 474 | 46 | 19 | 2.7 |
| Namibia | 1,677 | 63 | 13 | 49 | 37 | 8 | 2.9 |
| Niger | 9,113 | 496 | 224 | 272 | 54 | 25 | 3.0 |
| Nigeria | 103,912 | 4,457 | 1,321 | 3,136 | 43 | 13 | 3.0 |
| Reunion | 679 | 16 | 3 | 13 | 24 | 5 | 1.9 |
| Rwanda | 6,853 | 266 | 139 | 127 | 39 | 20 | 1.9 |
| Saint Helena | 7 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 9 | 6 | 0.3 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 144 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 34 | 9 | 2.6 |
| Senegal | 9,093 | 413 | 107 | 306 | 45 | 12 | 3.4 |
| Seychelles | 78 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 7 | 1.4 |
| Sierra Leone | 4,793 | 226 | 87 | 138 | 47 | 18 | 2.9 |
| Somalia | 9,639 | 426 | 127 | 298 | 44 | 13 | 3.1 |
| South Africa | 41,743 | 1,165 | 431 | 734 | 28 | 10 | 1.8 |
| Sudan | 31,065 | 1,268 | 355 | 912 | 41 | 11 | 2.9 |
| Swaziland | 999 | 43 | 11 | 32 | 43 | 11 | 3.2 |

Table A-5.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Region and Country: 1996—Continued

[Population and events in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and country or area | Midyear population | Births | Deaths | Natural increase | Births per 1,000 population | Deaths per 1,000 population | Rate of natural increase (percent) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| AFRICA—Continued | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa—Continued | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania..... | 29,058 | 1,200 | 566 | 635 | 41 | 19 | 2.2 |
| Togo..... | 4,571 | 211 | 49 | 163 | 46 | 11 | 3.6 |
| Uganda..... | 20,158 | 926 | 418 | 508 | 46 | 21 | 2.5 |
| Zaire..... | 46,499 | 2,237 | 786 | 1,451 | 48 | 17 | 3.1 |
| Zambia..... | 9,159 | 410 | 217 | 193 | 45 | 24 | 2.1 |
| Zimbabwe..... | 11,271 | 365 | 205 | 159 | 32 | 18 | 1.4 |
| North Africa..... | 137,225 | 3,908 | 990 | 2,918 | 28 | 7 | 2.1 |
| Algeria..... | 29,183 | 832 | 172 | 660 | 29 | 6 | 2.3 |
| Egypt..... | 63,575 | 1,792 | 553 | 1,238 | 28 | 9 | 1.9 |
| Libya..... | 5,445 | 242 | 42 | 200 | 44 | 8 | 3.7 |
| Morocco..... | 29,779 | 816 | 172 | 644 | 27 | 6 | 2.2 |
| Tunisia..... | 9,020 | 217 | 47 | 170 | 24 | 5 | 1.9 |
| Western Sahara..... | 223 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 47 | 18 | 2.8 |
| NEAR EAST..... | 157,333 | 4,999 | 929 | 4,070 | 32 | 6 | 2.6 |
| Bahrain..... | 590 | 14 | 2 | 12 | 24 | 3 | 2.0 |
| Cyprus..... | 745 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 15 | 8 | 0.8 |
| Gaza Strip..... | 929 | 47 | 4 | 43 | 51 | 4 | 4.6 |
| Iraq..... | 21,422 | 923 | 141 | 782 | 43 | 7 | 3.7 |
| Israel..... | 5,215 | 106 | 33 | 72 | 20 | 6 | 1.4 |
| Jordan..... | 4,212 | 154 | 17 | 138 | 37 | 4 | 3.3 |
| Kuwait..... | 1,950 | 40 | 4 | 35 | 20 | 2 | 1.8 |
| Lebanon..... | 3,776 | 105 | 24 | 81 | 28 | 6 | 2.2 |
| Oman..... | 2,187 | 83 | 10 | 73 | 38 | 4 | 3.3 |
| Qatar..... | 548 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 21 | 4 | 1.7 |
| Saudi Arabia..... | 19,409 | 744 | 104 | 640 | 38 | 5 | 3.3 |
| Syria..... | 15,609 | 617 | 91 | 526 | 40 | 6 | 3.4 |
| Turkey..... | 62,484 | 1,391 | 345 | 1,046 | 22 | 6 | 1.7 |
| United Arab Emirates..... | 3,057 | 81 | 9 | 72 | 26 | 3 | 2.3 |
| West Bank..... | 1,717 | 62 | 8 | 55 | 36 | 4 | 3.2 |
| Yemen..... | 13,483 | 610 | 129 | 480 | 45 | 10 | 3.6 |
| ASIA..... | 3,270,944 | 73,616 | 27,203 | 46,414 | 23 | 8 | 1.4 |
| Afghanistan..... | 22,664 | 975 | 412 | 564 | 43 | 18 | 2.5 |
| Bangladesh..... | 123,063 | 3,753 | 1,380 | 2,374 | 31 | 11 | 1.9 |
| Bhutan..... | 1,823 | 70 | 28 | 42 | 38 | 15 | 2.3 |
| Brunei..... | 300 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 26 | 5 | 2.0 |
| Burma..... | 45,976 | 1,380 | 536 | 844 | 30 | 12 | 1.8 |
| Cambodia..... | 10,861 | 472 | 171 | 301 | 44 | 16 | 2.8 |
| China..... | 1,231,471 | 20,904 | 8,492 | 12,413 | 17 | 7 | 1.0 |
| Mainland..... | 1,210,005 | 20,582 | 8,373 | 12,209 | 17 | 7 | 1.0 |
| Taiwan..... | 21,466 | 322 | 118 | 204 | 15 | 6 | 0.9 |
| Hong Kong..... | 6,305 | 66 | 33 | 33 | 11 | 5 | 0.5 |
| India..... | 952,108 | 24,698 | 9,150 | 15,548 | 26 | 10 | 1.6 |
| Indonesia..... | 206,612 | 4,890 | 1,731 | 3,159 | 24 | 8 | 1.5 |
| Iran..... | 66,094 | 2,225 | 437 | 1,789 | 34 | 7 | 2.7 |
| Japan..... | 125,450 | 1,278 | 967 | 311 | 10 | 8 | 0.2 |
| Laos..... | 4,976 | 209 | 69 | 140 | 42 | 14 | 2.8 |
| Macau..... | 497 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 4 | 1.0 |
| Malaysia..... | 19,963 | 523 | 110 | 413 | 26 | 5 | 2.1 |

Table A-5.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Region and Country: 1996—Continued

[Population and events in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and country or area | Midyear population | Births | Deaths | Natural increase | Births per 1,000 population | Deaths per 1,000 population | Rate of natural increase (percent) |
|---|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| ASIA—Continued | | | | | | | |
| Maldives | 271 | 11 | 2 | 10 | 42 | 7 | 3.5 |
| Mongolia | 2,497 | 64 | 22 | 42 | 26 | 9 | 1.7 |
| Nepal | 22,094 | 817 | 278 | 540 | 37 | 13 | 2.4 |
| North Korea | 23,904 | 546 | 130 | 416 | 23 | 5 | 1.7 |
| Pakistan | 129,276 | 4,675 | 1,450 | 3,224 | 36 | 11 | 2.5 |
| Philippines | 74,481 | 2,198 | 496 | 1,702 | 30 | 7 | 2.3 |
| Singapore | 3,397 | 55 | 15 | 40 | 16 | 5 | 1.2 |
| South Korea | 45,482 | 739 | 257 | 481 | 16 | 6 | 1.1 |
| Sri Lanka | 18,553 | 332 | 108 | 224 | 18 | 6 | 1.2 |
| Thailand | 58,851 | 1,018 | 412 | 606 | 17 | 7 | 1.0 |
| Vietnam | 73,977 | 1,701 | 514 | 1,187 | 23 | 7 | 1.6 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN..... | | | | | | | |
| | 488,608 | 11,334 | 3,444 | 7,890 | 23 | 7 | 1.6 |
| Anguilla | 7 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 24 | 8 | 1.6 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 66 | 1 | (Z) | 1 | 17 | 5 | 1.2 |
| Argentina | 34,673 | 673 | 299 | 374 | 19 | 9 | 1.1 |
| Aruba | 66 | 1 | (Z) | 1 | 14 | 6 | 0.8 |
| Bahamas, The | 259 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 19 | 6 | 1.3 |
| Barbados | 257 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 8 | 0.7 |
| Belize | 219 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 33 | 6 | 2.7 |
| Bolivia | 7,165 | 232 | 77 | 155 | 32 | 11 | 2.2 |
| Brazil | 162,661 | 3,383 | 1,495 | 1,888 | 21 | 9 | 1.2 |
| British Virgin Islands | 13 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 20 | 6 | 1.4 |
| Cayman Islands | 35 | 1 | (Z) | 1 | 15 | 5 | 1.0 |
| Chile | 14,333 | 259 | 81 | 178 | 18 | 6 | 1.2 |
| Colombia | 36,813 | 786 | 171 | 614 | 21 | 5 | 1.7 |
| Costa Rica | 3,463 | 83 | 14 | 68 | 24 | 4 | 2.0 |
| Cuba | 11,007 | 158 | 72 | 86 | 14 | 7 | 0.8 |
| Dominica | 83 | 2 | (Z) | 2 | 18 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Dominican Republic | 8,089 | 190 | 46 | 144 | 24 | 6 | 1.8 |
| Ecuador | 11,466 | 287 | 63 | 224 | 25 | 6 | 2.0 |
| El Salvador | 5,829 | 165 | 34 | 131 | 28 | 6 | 2.2 |
| French Guiana | 151 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 5 | 2.0 |
| Grenada | 95 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 29 | 6 | 2.3 |
| Guadeloupe | 408 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 18 | 6 | 1.2 |
| Guatemala | 11,278 | 383 | 81 | 302 | 34 | 7 | 2.7 |
| Guyana | 712 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 19 | 10 | 0.9 |
| Haiti | 6,732 | 257 | 107 | 149 | 38 | 16 | 2.2 |
| Honduras | 5,605 | 187 | 33 | 154 | 33 | 6 | 2.8 |
| Jamaica | 2,594 | 56 | 14 | 42 | 22 | 6 | 1.6 |
| Martinique | 399 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 17 | 6 | 1.1 |
| Mexico | 95,772 | 2,513 | 439 | 2,074 | 26 | 5 | 2.2 |
| Montserrat | 13 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 15 | 10 | 0.5 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 209 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 5 | 1.1 |
| Nicaragua | 4,272 | 145 | 26 | 119 | 34 | 6 | 2.8 |
| Panama | 2,655 | 62 | 14 | 47 | 23 | 5 | 1.8 |
| Paraguay | 5,504 | 170 | 24 | 147 | 31 | 4 | 2.7 |
| Peru | 24,523 | 597 | 150 | 446 | 24 | 6 | 1.8 |

Table A-5.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Region and Country: 1996—Continued

[Population and events in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and country or area | Midyear population | Births | Deaths | Natural increase | Births per 1,000 population | Deaths per 1,000 population | Rate of natural increase (percent) |
|--|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN—Continued | | | | | | | |
| Puerto Rico | 3,819 | 59 | 28 | 31 | 16 | 7 | 0.8 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 41 | 1 | (Z) | 1 | 23 | 9 | 1.4 |
| Saint Lucia | 158 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 22 | 6 | 1.6 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 118 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 5 | 1.4 |
| Suriname | 436 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 24 | 6 | 1.8 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1,272 | 21 | 9 | 12 | 16 | 7 | 0.9 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 14 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 13 | 5 | 0.8 |
| Uruguay | 3,239 | 55 | 29 | 26 | 17 | 9 | 0.8 |
| Venezuela | 21,983 | 536 | 112 | 424 | 24 | 5 | 1.9 |
| Virgin Islands | 97 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 5 | 1.2 |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | | | | | | | |
| 799,589 | 9,612 | 9,420 | 192 | 12 | 12 | (Z) | |
| Western Europe | | | | | | | |
| 386,600 | 4,141 | 3,939 | 202 | 11 | 10 | 0.1 | |
| Andorra | 68 | 1 | (Z) | 1 | 13 | 7 | 0.5 |
| Austria | 8,014 | 88 | 82 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 0.1 |
| Belgium | 10,098 | 113 | 103 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 0.1 |
| Denmark | 5,211 | 64 | 58 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 0.1 |
| Faroe Islands | 49 | 1 | (Z) | 1 | 17 | 8 | 1.0 |
| Finland | 5,100 | 61 | 50 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 0.2 |
| France | 58,317 | 631 | 541 | 90 | 11 | 9 | 0.2 |
| Germany | 83,536 | 807 | 936 | -129 | 10 | 11 | -0.2 |
| Gibraltar | 32 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 15 | 9 | 0.6 |
| Greece | 10,719 | 114 | 100 | 14 | 11 | 9 | 0.1 |
| Guernsey | 65 | 1 | 1 | (Z) | 13 | 10 | 0.3 |
| Iceland | 268 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 0.9 |
| Ireland | 3,563 | 49 | 30 | 19 | 14 | 8 | 0.5 |
| Isle of Man | 73 | 1 | 1 | (Z) | 14 | 12 | 0.2 |
| Italy | 57,460 | 567 | 564 | 3 | 10 | 10 | (Z) |
| Jersey | 87 | 1 | 1 | (Z) | 13 | 10 | 0.3 |
| Liechtenstein | 31 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 13 | 7 | 0.6 |
| Luxembourg | 407 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 0.3 |
| Malta | 372 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 7 | 0.6 |
| Monaco | 32 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 11 | 12 | -0.1 |
| Netherlands | 15,532 | 189 | 132 | 57 | 12 | 8 | 0.4 |
| Norway | 4,346 | 54 | 45 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 0.2 |
| Portugal | 9,865 | 104 | 101 | 3 | 11 | 10 | (Z) |
| San Marino | 25 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 11 | 8 | 0.3 |
| Spain | 38,853 | 314 | 368 | -54 | 8 | 9 | -0.1 |
| Sweden | 8,861 | 114 | 96 | 18 | 13 | 11 | 0.2 |
| Switzerland | 7,125 | 84 | 65 | 19 | 12 | 9 | 0.3 |
| United Kingdom | 58,490 | 767 | 657 | 110 | 13 | 11 | 0.2 |
| Eastern Europe | | | | | | | |
| 120,190 | 1,356 | 1,352 | 3 | 11 | 11 | (Z) | |
| Albania | 3,249 | 72 | 25 | 47 | 22 | 8 | 1.5 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2,656 | 17 | 42 | -25 | 6 | 16 | -1.0 |
| Bulgaria | 8,613 | 72 | 117 | -45 | 8 | 14 | -0.5 |
| Croatia | 5,004 | 49 | 57 | -8 | 10 | 11 | -0.2 |
| Czech Republic | 10,321 | 107 | 112 | -5 | 10 | 11 | -0.1 |

Table A-5.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Region and Country: 1996—Continued

[Population and events in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and country or area | Midyear population | Births | Deaths | Natural increase | Births per 1,000 population | Deaths per 1,000 population | Rate of natural increase (percent) |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Continued | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Europe—Continued | | | | | | | |
| Hungary | 10,003 | 107 | 151 | -43 | 11 | 15 | -0.4 |
| Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of | 2,104 | 28 | 18 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 0.5 |
| Montenegro | 635 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 0.4 |
| Poland | 38,643 | 461 | 390 | 71 | 12 | 10 | 0.2 |
| Romania | 21,657 | 212 | 266 | -54 | 10 | 12 | -0.3 |
| Serbia | 9,979 | 140 | 102 | 37 | 14 | 10 | 0.4 |
| Slovakia | 5,374 | 68 | 50 | 18 | 13 | 9 | 0.3 |
| Slovenia | 1,951 | 16 | 18 | -2 | 8 | 9 | -0.1 |
| New Independent States | 292,799 | 4,115 | 4,129 | -14 | 14 | 14 | (Z) |
| Baltics | 7,574 | 90 | 107 | -17 | 12 | 14 | -0.2 |
| Estonia | 1,459 | 16 | 21 | -5 | 11 | 14 | -0.3 |
| Latvia | 2,469 | 27 | 38 | -10 | 11 | 15 | -0.4 |
| Lithuania | 3,646 | 47 | 49 | -1 | 13 | 13 | (Z) |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 285,225 | 4,025 | 4,022 | 3 | 14 | 14 | (Z) |
| Armenia | 3,464 | 56 | 27 | 30 | 16 | 8 | 0.9 |
| Azerbaijan | 7,677 | 171 | 67 | 104 | 22 | 9 | 1.4 |
| Belarus | 10,416 | 127 | 142 | -16 | 12 | 14 | -0.1 |
| Georgia | 5,220 | 67 | 64 | 3 | 13 | 12 | 0.1 |
| Kazakhstan | 16,916 | 322 | 163 | 159 | 19 | 10 | 0.9 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 4,530 | 118 | 40 | 78 | 26 | 9 | 1.7 |
| Moldova | 4,464 | 73 | 52 | 20 | 16 | 12 | 0.5 |
| Russia | 148,190 | 1,504 | 2,421 | -917 | 10 | 16 | -0.6 |
| Tajikistan | 5,916 | 200 | 50 | 150 | 34 | 8 | 2.5 |
| Turkmenistan | 4,149 | 121 | 37 | 84 | 29 | 9 | 2.0 |
| Ukraine | 50,864 | 568 | 771 | -203 | 11 | 15 | -0.4 |
| Uzbekistan | 23,418 | 699 | 188 | 511 | 30 | 8 | 2.2 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 295,424 | 4,381 | 2,448 | 1,933 | 15 | 8 | 0.7 |
| Bermuda | 62 | 1 | (Z) | 1 | 15 | 7 | 0.8 |
| Canada | 28,821 | 384 | 207 | 178 | 13 | 7 | 0.6 |
| Greenland | 58 | 1 | (Z) | 1 | 17 | 7 | 1.0 |
| Saint Pierre and Miquelon | 7 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 13 | 6 | 0.7 |
| United States | 266,476 | 3,995 | 2,241 | 1,754 | 15 | 8 | 0.7 |
| OCEANIA | 28,915 | 533 | 213 | 320 | 18 | 7 | 1.1 |
| American Samoa | 60 | 2 | (Z) | 2 | 36 | 4 | 3.2 |
| Australia | 18,261 | 255 | 126 | 130 | 14 | 7 | 0.7 |
| Cook Islands | 20 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 23 | 5 | 1.8 |
| Federated States of Micronesia | 125 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 28 | 6 | 2.2 |
| Fiji | 782 | 18 | 5 | 13 | 23 | 6 | 1.7 |
| French Polynesia | 225 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 27 | 5 | 2.2 |
| Guam | 157 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 24 | 4 | 2.0 |
| Kiribati | 81 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 31 | 12 | 1.9 |
| Marshall Islands | 58 | 3 | (Z) | 3 | 46 | 7 | 3.8 |
| Nauru | 10 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 18 | 5 | 1.3 |

Table A-5.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Region and Country: 1996—Continued

[Population and events in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and country or area | Midyear population | Births | Deaths | Natural increase | Births per 1,000 population | Deaths per 1,000 population | Rate of natural increase (percent) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| OCEANIA—Continued | | | | | | | |
| New Caledonia | 188 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 22 | 5 | 1.7 |
| New Zealand | 3,548 | 56 | 27 | 29 | 16 | 8 | 0.8 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 52 | 2 | (Z) | 2 | 33 | 5 | 2.8 |
| Palau | 17 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 22 | 7 | 1.5 |
| Papua New Guinea | 4,395 | 145 | 44 | 101 | 33 | 10 | 2.3 |
| Solomon Islands | 413 | 16 | 2 | 14 | 38 | 4 | 3.4 |
| Tonga | 106 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 24 | 7 | 1.7 |
| Tuvalu | 10 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 24 | 9 | 1.5 |
| Vanuatu | 178 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 31 | 9 | 2.2 |
| Wallis and Futuna | 15 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 24 | 5 | 1.9 |
| Western Samoa | 214 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 31 | 6 | 2.5 |

(Z) Between -500 and +500 for events and between -0.05 percent and +0.05 percent for rates.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Table A-6.

All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15 to 49 Years), by Region and Country: 1990 to 2010

[Midyear population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and country or area | Date of marriage data | All women | | | | Currently married women | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | 1990* | 1996 | 2000 | 2010 | 1990* | 1996 | 2000 | 2010 |
| WORLD | | 1,265,371 | 1,472,548 | 1,566,686 | 1,766,099 | 835,680 | 1,008,069 | 1,086,296 | 1,238,305 |
| Less Developed Countries | | 1,036,040 | 1,175,390 | 1,269,421 | 1,478,186 | 697,375 | 824,111 | 901,745 | 1,057,830 |
| More Developed Countries | | 229,331 | 297,159 | 297,265 | 287,913 | 138,305 | 183,958 | 184,551 | 180,474 |
| AFRICA | | 142,562 | 169,232 | 189,199 | 244,732 | 94,563 | 112,238 | 125,316 | 164,363 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | 114,123 | 135,165 | 151,044 | 197,326 | 77,461 | 91,573 | 102,037 | 134,154 |
| Angola | 1970 | 1,895 | 2,302 | 2,578 | 3,559 | 1,396 | 1,701 | 1,903 | 2,617 |
| Benin | 1992 | 1,064 | 1,291 | 1,475 | 2,101 | 758 | 918 | 1,051 | 1,501 |
| Botswana | 1988 | 310 | 372 | 397 | 409 | 118 | 143 | 152 | 151 |
| Burkina Faso | 1993 | 2,031 | 2,357 | 2,573 | 3,182 | 1,676 | 1,935 | 2,099 | 2,555 |
| Burundi | 1987 | 1,291 | 1,342 | 1,481 | 1,925 | 832 | 856 | 923 | 1,172 |
| Cameroon | 1991 | 2,586 | 3,108 | 3,500 | 4,670 | 1,940 | 2,293 | 2,574 | 3,426 |
| Cape Verde | 1990 | 86 | 103 | 118 | 165 | 36 | 45 | 52 | 70 |
| Central African Republic | ** | 655 | 755 | 817 | 984 | 491 | 562 | 604 | 722 |
| Chad | 1964 | 1,371 | 1,613 | 1,795 | 2,385 | 1,126 | 1,325 | 1,473 | 1,958 |
| Comoros | 1980 | 101 | 125 | 144 | 211 | 67 | 83 | 96 | 141 |
| Congo | ** | 513 | 599 | 666 | 824 | 379 | 445 | 493 | 615 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 1988 | 2,581 | 3,208 | 3,573 | 4,674 | 1,852 | 2,282 | 2,523 | 3,299 |
| Djibouti | ** | 81 | 93 | 98 | 132 | 57 | 65 | 68 | 92 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 1983 | 88 | 101 | 113 | 152 | 54 | 63 | 70 | 94 |
| Eritrea | ** | 635 | 936 | 1,067 | 1,372 | 438 | 647 | 753 | 978 |
| Ethiopia | 1990 | 10,799 | 12,730 | 14,108 | 18,553 | 7,566 | 8,880 | 9,789 | 12,754 |
| Gabon | 1961 | 259 | 274 | 288 | 351 | 214 | 226 | 238 | 292 |
| Gambia, The | 1983 | 194 | 234 | 266 | 369 | 158 | 189 | 215 | 298 |
| Ghana | 1993 | 3,565 | 4,210 | 4,751 | 6,308 | 2,349 | 2,848 | 3,218 | 4,271 |
| Guinea | 1954 | 1,388 | 1,729 | 1,808 | 2,350 | 1,286 | 1,602 | 1,675 | 2,178 |
| Guinea-Bissau | ** | 244 | 284 | 312 | 393 | 183 | 212 | 234 | 296 |
| Kenya | 1993 | 5,252 | 6,603 | 7,479 | 9,083 | 2,270 | 2,852 | 3,234 | 4,075 |
| Lesotho | 1976 | 407 | 477 | 525 | 632 | 285 | 331 | 363 | 442 |
| Liberia | 1986 | 498 | 463 | 673 | 1,040 | 334 | 311 | 451 | 695 |
| Madagascar | 1992 | 2,593 | 3,119 | 3,521 | 4,762 | 1,546 | 1,862 | 2,101 | 2,850 |
| Malawi | 1992 | 2,078 | 2,136 | 2,303 | 2,601 | 1,479 | 1,508 | 1,611 | 1,812 |
| Mali | 1987 | 1,826 | 2,144 | 2,420 | 3,385 | 1,433 | 1,666 | 1,880 | 2,633 |
| Mauritania | 1977 | 427 | 518 | 594 | 850 | 268 | 325 | 372 | 533 |
| Mauritius | 1983 | 296 | 324 | 337 | 350 | 179 | 197 | 208 | 219 |
| Mayotte | 1966 | 17 | 21 | 25 | 38 | 13 | 16 | 19 | 29 |
| Mozambique | 1980 | 3,320 | 4,237 | 4,725 | 6,214 | 2,493 | 3,187 | 3,544 | 4,670 |
| Namibia | 1992 | 321 | 397 | 456 | 618 | 133 | 167 | 194 | 271 |
| Niger | 1992 | 1,751 | 2,066 | 2,296 | 3,079 | 1,478 | 1,753 | 1,951 | 2,598 |
| Nigeria | 1990 | 18,939 | 22,866 | 25,939 | 36,142 | 14,375 | 17,236 | 19,517 | 27,263 |
| Reunion | 1982 | 163 | 180 | 192 | 226 | 75 | 91 | 100 | 115 |
| Rwanda | 1992 | 1,539 | 1,568 | 2,113 | 2,408 | 881 | 853 | 1,122 | 1,309 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 1991 | 28 | 35 | 39 | 52 | 15 | 19 | 22 | 30 |
| Senegal | 1992-93 | 1,686 | 2,069 | 2,383 | 3,409 | 1,180 | 1,456 | 1,672 | 2,374 |
| Seychelles | 1971 | 19 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Sierra Leone | ** | 1,008 | 1,099 | 1,265 | 1,757 | 749 | 820 | 945 | 1,305 |
| Somalia | ** | 1,820 | 2,087 | 2,385 | 3,318 | 1,274 | 1,467 | 1,668 | 2,317 |
| South Africa | 1985 | 9,379 | 10,638 | 11,416 | 12,842 | 4,559 | 5,237 | 5,636 | 6,298 |
| Sudan | 1990 | 6,083 | 7,030 | 8,176 | 11,281 | 3,529 | 4,049 | 4,687 | 6,523 |
| Swaziland | 1986 | 204 | 239 | 272 | 376 | 74 | 86 | 99 | 139 |
| Tanzania | 1991-92 | 5,648 | 6,759 | 7,282 | 8,607 | 3,677 | 4,360 | 4,692 | 5,512 |

Table A-6.

All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15 to 49 Years), by Region and Country: 1990 to 2010—Continued

[Midyear population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and country or area | Date of marriage data | All women | | | | Currently married women | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 1990* | 1996 | 2000 | 2010 | 1990* | 1996 | 2000 | 2010 |
| AFRICA—Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa—Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | 1988 | 832 | 1,019 | 1,177 | 1,708 | 600 | 731 | 840 | 1,218 |
| Uganda | 1991 | 3,738 | 4,299 | 4,675 | 6,041 | 2,529 | 2,903 | 3,116 | 3,973 |
| Zaire | 1955 | 8,446 | 10,312 | 11,364 | 15,728 | 6,450 | 7,851 | 8,660 | 11,960 |
| Zambia | 1992 | 1,755 | 1,983 | 2,149 | 2,551 | 1,160 | 1,263 | 1,349 | 1,575 |
| Zimbabwe | 1988 | 2,313 | 2,692 | 2,914 | 3,138 | 1,441 | 1,643 | 1,770 | 1,924 |
| North Africa | | 28,439 | 34,066 | 38,156 | 47,406 | 17,103 | 20,666 | 23,279 | 30,209 |
| Algeria | 1992 | 5,740 | 7,158 | 8,268 | 10,481 | 2,910 | 3,701 | 4,294 | 5,952 |
| Egypt | 1992 | 13,552 | 15,963 | 17,553 | 21,471 | 8,915 | 10,492 | 11,593 | 14,548 |
| Libya | 1964 | 911 | 1,139 | 1,330 | 2,007 | 733 | 922 | 1,077 | 1,622 |
| Morocco | 1992 | 6,270 | 7,499 | 8,444 | 10,422 | 3,444 | 4,210 | 4,801 | 6,189 |
| Tunisia | 1988 | 1,966 | 2,308 | 2,562 | 3,025 | 1,102 | 1,340 | 1,515 | 1,898 |
| NEAR EAST | | 30,309 | 36,696 | 41,554 | 54,519 | 20,038 | 24,497 | 27,947 | 37,325 |
| Bahrain | 1989 | 117 | 141 | 155 | 182 | 67 | 85 | 95 | 108 |
| Cyprus | 1982 | 172 | 184 | 192 | 206 | 118 | 127 | 130 | 139 |
| Gaza Strip | 1967 | 130 | 186 | 234 | 368 | 85 | 120 | 151 | 230 |
| Iraq | 1977 | 3,915 | 4,688 | 5,496 | 8,108 | 2,665 | 3,203 | 3,786 | 5,636 |
| Israel | 1987 | 1,039 | 1,303 | 1,366 | 1,505 | 696 | 886 | 935 | 1,044 |
| Jordan | 1990 | 717 | 957 | 1,093 | 1,551 | 399 | 551 | 643 | 947 |
| Kuwait | 1985 | 480 | 454 | 582 | 786 | 321 | 302 | 386 | 527 |
| Lebanon | 1970 | 817 | 1,001 | 1,112 | 1,356 | 466 | 583 | 676 | 878 |
| Oman | 1977-79 | 342 | 446 | 529 | 785 | 287 | 372 | 443 | 663 |
| Qatar | 1987 | 78 | 97 | 108 | 139 | 54 | 65 | 70 | 88 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1987 | 3,027 | 3,732 | 4,372 | 6,433 | 1,991 | 2,433 | 2,781 | 4,027 |
| Syria | 1992 | 2,660 | 3,412 | 4,014 | 5,815 | 1,456 | 1,903 | 2,260 | 3,359 |
| Turkey | 1993 | 13,795 | 16,190 | 17,753 | 20,641 | 9,322 | 11,143 | 12,413 | 15,036 |
| United Arab Emirates | 1966 | 433 | 626 | 760 | 1,053 | 336 | 464 | 549 | 740 |
| West Bank | 1967 | 296 | 405 | 467 | 636 | 195 | 268 | 312 | 417 |
| Yemen | 1991-92 | 2,288 | 2,876 | 3,321 | 4,955 | 1,582 | 1,992 | 2,318 | 3,488 |
| ASIA | | 764,126 | 851,451 | 907,730 | 1,022,784 | 523,519 | 615,308 | 667,892 | 758,229 |
| Afghanistan | 1972-73 | 3,323 | 5,156 | 6,102 | 7,969 | 2,674 | 4,161 | 4,926 | 6,448 |
| Bangladesh | 1989 | 25,287 | 30,400 | 34,185 | 42,230 | 19,847 | 23,918 | 26,979 | 34,031 |
| Bhutan | ** | 371 | 422 | 462 | 584 | 305 | 350 | 382 | 480 |
| Brunei | 1981 | 63 | 76 | 84 | 99 | 40 | 49 | 54 | 63 |
| Burma | 1992 | 10,157 | 11,588 | 12,648 | 15,254 | 5,523 | 6,418 | 7,064 | 8,601 |
| Cambodia | ** | 2,275 | 2,611 | 2,891 | 3,797 | 1,379 | 1,676 | 1,798 | 2,269 |
| China | 1980/90 | 311,905 | 336,496 | 348,874 | 367,489 | 194,490 | 235,283 | 253,189 | 264,099 |
| Mainland | 1990 | 306,441 | 330,451 | 342,550 | 361,354 | 190,805 | 231,110 | 248,758 | 259,611 |
| Taiwan | 1980 | 5,464 | 6,045 | 6,323 | 6,136 | 3,685 | 4,172 | 4,431 | 4,488 |
| Hong Kong | 1991 | 1,534 | 1,723 | 1,802 | 1,753 | 881 | 1,064 | 1,116 | 1,079 |
| India | 1992-93 | 209,231 | 237,868 | 258,915 | 306,810 | 162,989 | 187,519 | 204,237 | 244,479 |
| Indonesia | 1991 | 48,926 | 56,670 | 61,535 | 68,602 | 33,387 | 39,002 | 43,121 | 49,509 |
| Iran | 1976 | 12,110 | 14,651 | 16,811 | 23,441 | 9,171 | 11,113 | 12,674 | 18,046 |
| Japan | 1990 | 31,466 | 31,038 | 29,416 | 27,028 | 18,684 | 18,529 | 17,817 | 17,467 |
| Laos | ** | 956 | 1,142 | 1,289 | 1,769 | 572 | 683 | 772 | 1,056 |
| Macau | 1981 | 129 | 145 | 151 | 143 | 75 | 95 | 101 | 91 |
| Malaysia | 1980 | 4,518 | 5,155 | 5,629 | 6,724 | 2,845 | 3,350 | 3,637 | 4,342 |

Table A-6.

All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15 to 49 Years), by Region and Country: 1990 to 2010—Continued

[Midyear population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and country or area | Date of marriage data | All women | | | | Currently married women | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 1990* | 1996 | 2000 | 2010 | 1990* | 1996 | 2000 | 2010 |
| ASIA—Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| Maldives..... | 1985 | 47 | 57 | 67 | 100 | 35 | 43 | 50 | 74 |
| Mongolia..... | ** | 524 | 637 | 722 | 907 | 354 | 440 | 505 | 658 |
| Nepal..... | 1991 | 4,293 | 5,112 | 5,750 | 7,559 | 3,332 | 3,929 | 4,434 | 5,921 |
| North Korea..... | ** | 6,213 | 6,763 | 7,092 | 7,820 | 3,754 | 4,690 | 5,143 | 5,459 |
| Pakistan..... | 1991 | 24,861 | 28,862 | 32,653 | 43,676 | 17,032 | 19,814 | 22,425 | 30,327 |
| Philippines..... | 1993 | 16,241 | 19,068 | 20,988 | 25,670 | 9,514 | 11,328 | 12,628 | 15,692 |
| Singapore..... | 1990 | 934 | 1,025 | 1,049 | 1,020 | 525 | 630 | 668 | 622 |
| South Korea..... | 1990 | 12,115 | 12,986 | 13,414 | 13,040 | 7,279 | 8,298 | 8,867 | 9,021 |
| Sri Lanka..... | 1987 | 4,654 | 5,171 | 5,490 | 5,777 | 4,282 | 4,745 | 5,029 | 5,276 |
| Thailand..... | 1987 | 15,474 | 17,170 | 17,974 | 18,021 | 14,456 | 15,979 | 16,673 | 16,606 |
| Vietnam..... | 1989 | 16,519 | 19,461 | 21,739 | 25,503 | 10,095 | 12,204 | 13,605 | 16,511 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 113,131 | 129,482 | 139,281 | 158,618 | 66,544 | 77,603 | 84,465 | 98,816 |
| Anguilla..... | 1984 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Antigua and Barbuda..... | ** | 19 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| Argentina..... | 1980 | 7,705 | 8,539 | 9,001 | 9,891 | 4,793 | 5,232 | 5,552 | 6,280 |
| Aruba..... | 1981 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Bahamas, The..... | 1980 | 69 | 75 | 79 | 83 | 30 | 35 | 38 | 41 |
| Barbados..... | 1980 | 70 | 72 | 74 | 70 | 33 | 36 | 37 | 36 |
| Belize..... | 1980 | 42 | 51 | 59 | 81 | 18 | 22 | 26 | 37 |
| Bolivia..... | 1994 | 1,516 | 1,732 | 1,879 | 2,335 | 908 | 1,049 | 1,152 | 1,455 |
| Brazil..... | 1980 | 39,466 | 45,027 | 47,806 | 51,275 | 23,660 | 27,467 | 29,531 | 32,808 |
| Chile..... | 1985 | 3,485 | 3,786 | 3,985 | 4,370 | 2,027 | 2,227 | 2,345 | 2,575 |
| Colombia..... | 1990 | 9,022 | 10,209 | 10,991 | 12,467 | 4,827 | 5,699 | 6,197 | 7,129 |
| Costa Rica..... | 1986 | 773 | 895 | 981 | 1,162 | 466 | 550 | 602 | 716 |
| Cuba..... | 1981 | 2,978 | 3,013 | 3,028 | 3,096 | 1,941 | 2,083 | 2,108 | 2,137 |
| Dominica..... | 1981 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Dominican Republic..... | 1991 | 1,841 | 2,133 | 2,331 | 2,747 | 1,050 | 1,252 | 1,381 | 1,660 |
| Ecuador..... | 1990 | 2,535 | 3,044 | 3,375 | 4,047 | 1,537 | 1,886 | 2,127 | 2,650 |
| El Salvador..... | 1993 | 1,219 | 1,491 | 1,637 | 2,039 | 660 | 812 | 924 | 1,191 |
| French Guiana..... | 1982 | 29 | 37 | 42 | 50 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 16 |
| Grenada..... | 1981 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 30 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 14 |
| Guadeloupe..... | 1990 | 104 | 113 | 117 | 127 | 31 | 37 | 40 | 46 |
| Guatemala..... | 1990 | 2,176 | 2,644 | 2,986 | 3,949 | 1,371 | 1,666 | 1,893 | 2,548 |
| Guyana..... | 1980 | 195 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 105 |
| Haiti..... | 1989 | 1,365 | 1,492 | 1,669 | 2,212 | 833 | 890 | 967 | 1,290 |
| Honduras..... | 1974 | 1,077 | 1,336 | 1,526 | 2,027 | 650 | 810 | 931 | 1,265 |
| Jamaica..... | 1982 | 634 | 688 | 725 | 805 | 137 | 165 | 184 | 222 |
| Martinique..... | 1982 | 104 | 111 | 114 | 119 | 32 | 38 | 42 | 46 |
| Mexico..... | 1990 | 21,559 | 25,173 | 27,450 | 32,690 | 12,857 | 15,427 | 17,141 | 21,002 |
| Netherlands Antilles..... | 1981 | 56 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 23 | 26 | 27 | 27 |
| Nicaragua..... | 1992-93 | 823 | 1,034 | 1,197 | 1,604 | 503 | 634 | 737 | 1,014 |
| Panama..... | 1990 | 604 | 685 | 735 | 858 | 341 | 396 | 431 | 511 |
| Paraguay..... | 1990 | 1,095 | 1,318 | 1,498 | 1,940 | 672 | 813 | 918 | 1,204 |
| Peru..... | 1992 | 5,378 | 6,313 | 6,962 | 8,300 | 2,968 | 3,549 | 3,967 | 4,951 |
| Puerto Rico..... | 1980 | 954 | 1,006 | 1,003 | 1,023 | 551 | 586 | 586 | 608 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis..... | 1980 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Saint Lucia..... | 1980 | 37 | 43 | 47 | 54 | 19 | 23 | 26 | 32 |

Table A-6.

All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15 to 49 Years), by Region and Country: 1990 to 2010—Continued

[Midyear population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and country or area | Date of marriage data | All women | | | | Currently married women | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | 1990* | 1996 | 2000 | 2010 | 1990* | 1996 | 2000 | 2010 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN—Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 1980 | 28 | 32 | 35 | 38 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 21 |
| Suriname | 1980 | 103 | 113 | 123 | 149 | 40 | 48 | 53 | 65 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1987 | 324 | 340 | 353 | 356 | 180 | 190 | 194 | 208 |
| Uruguay | 1985 | 740 | 789 | 811 | 860 | 446 | 474 | 494 | 533 |
| Venezuela | 1981 | 4,935 | 5,797 | 6,310 | 7,433 | 2,778 | 3,306 | 3,634 | 4,336 |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | | 135,637 | 201,858 | 203,471 | 197,851 | 88,360 | 132,513 | 134,017 | 133,011 |
| Western Europe | | 52,956 | 95,725 | 95,018 | 91,144 | 32,509 | 60,528 | 60,821 | 58,767 |
| Andorra | ** | 14 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| Austria | 1980 | 1,966 | 1,995 | 1,992 | 1,931 | 1,220 | 1,289 | 1,292 | 1,246 |
| Belgium | 1981 | 2,438 | 2,463 | 2,418 | 2,267 | 1,712 | 1,769 | 1,742 | 1,614 |
| Denmark | 1988 | 1,310 | 1,279 | 1,232 | 1,183 | 646 | 652 | 644 | 617 |
| Faroe Islands | 1977 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Finland | 1988 | 1,258 | 1,258 | 1,216 | 1,145 | 675 | 682 | 649 | 600 |
| France | 1990 | 14,193 | 14,691 | 14,574 | 13,999 | 8,908 | 9,520 | 9,458 | 9,120 |
| Germany | 1988 | 19,399 | 20,070 | 20,460 | 20,142 | 12,364 | 13,227 | 13,497 | 13,157 |
| Gibraltar | 1981 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Greece | 1981 | 2,397 | 2,633 | 2,660 | 2,495 | 1,677 | 1,862 | 1,901 | 1,839 |
| Guernsey | 1981 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Iceland | 1983 | 65 | 69 | 70 | 72 | 35 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| Ireland | 1988 | 851 | 911 | 940 | 953 | 471 | 504 | 523 | 575 |
| Isle of Man | 1981 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| Italy | 1981 | (NA) | 14,357 | 13,955 | 12,775 | (NA) | 9,745 | 9,725 | 9,032 |
| Jersey | ** | (NA) | 23 | 23 | 22 | (NA) | 17 | 17 | 15 |
| Liechtenstein | 1987 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Luxembourg | 1990 | 97 | 103 | 102 | 97 | 59 | 65 | 64 | 59 |
| Malta | 1985 | 91 | 95 | 94 | 93 | 57 | 58 | 57 | 57 |
| Monaco | ** | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Netherlands | 1990 | 3,967 | 3,988 | 3,882 | 3,709 | 2,215 | 2,365 | 2,335 | 2,178 |
| Norway | 1990 | 1,056 | 1,061 | 1,044 | 1,020 | 530 | 559 | 561 | 543 |
| Portugal | 1981 | (NA) | 2,550 | 2,533 | 2,417 | (NA) | 1,762 | 1,798 | 1,776 |
| San Marino | ** | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Spain | 1988 | (NA) | 10,143 | 10,126 | 9,309 | (NA) | 5,926 | 6,175 | 6,292 |
| Sweden | 1990 | 2,048 | 2,028 | 1,985 | 2,045 | 911 | 922 | 910 | 905 |
| Switzerland | 1988 | 1,734 | 1,770 | 1,754 | 1,719 | 976 | 1,035 | 1,032 | 986 |
| United Kingdom | 1989 | (NA) | 14,144 | 13,864 | 13,653 | (NA) | 8,470 | 8,338 | 8,052 |
| Eastern Europe | | 12,752 | 30,774 | 30,792 | 29,273 | 8,703 | 21,240 | 21,369 | 21,057 |
| Albania | 1989 | 828 | 871 | 947 | 1,083 | 563 | 602 | 658 | 765 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1981 | (NA) | 663 | 671 | 684 | (NA) | 460 | 458 | 500 |
| Bulgaria | 1975 | (NA) | 2,120 | 2,155 | 2,119 | (NA) | 1,628 | 1,672 | 1,690 |
| Croatia | 1981 | (NA) | 1,265 | 1,267 | 1,156 | (NA) | 896 | 902 | 840 |
| Czech Republic | 1989 | (NA) | 2,652 | 2,580 | 2,432 | (NA) | 1,770 | 1,764 | 1,709 |
| Hungary | 1989 | 2,535 | 2,531 | 2,439 | 2,189 | 1,656 | 1,637 | 1,616 | 1,476 |
| Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of | 1981 | (NA) | 539 | 547 | 535 | (NA) | 374 | 378 | 377 |
| Montenegro | 1981 | (NA) | 165 | 169 | 167 | (NA) | 114 | 118 | 119 |
| Poland | 1984 | 9,388 | 10,084 | 10,250 | 9,626 | 6,485 | 6,839 | 6,878 | 6,757 |
| Romania | 1977 | (NA) | 5,507 | 5,352 | 5,024 | (NA) | 3,926 | 3,889 | 3,818 |

Table A-6.

All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15 to 49 Years), by Region and Country: 1990 to 2010—Continued

[Midyear population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and country or area | Date of marriage data | All women | | | | Currently married women | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 1990* | 1996 | 2000 | 2010 | 1990* | 1996 | 2000 | 2010 |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES— | | | | | | | | | |
| Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Europe—Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| Serbia..... | 1981 | (NA) | 2,449 | 2,468 | 2,411 | (NA) | 1,697 | 1,713 | 1,705 |
| Slovakia..... | 1989 | (NA) | 1,417 | 1,444 | 1,399 | (NA) | 939 | 967 | 971 |
| Slovenia..... | 1981 | (NA) | 510 | 503 | 447 | (NA) | 359 | 357 | 330 |
| New Independent States | | 69,929 | 75,359 | 77,660 | 77,435 | 47,147 | 50,745 | 51,827 | 53,187 |
| Baltics..... | | 1,953 | 1,874 | 1,853 | 1,761 | 1,251 | 1,204 | 1,181 | 1,148 |
| Estonia..... | 1989 | 381 | 362 | 354 | 331 | 240 | 227 | 219 | 213 |
| Latvia..... | 1989 | 648 | 600 | 584 | 539 | 410 | 380 | 364 | 346 |
| Lithuania..... | 1989 | 923 | 912 | 916 | 891 | 600 | 598 | 598 | 589 |
| Commonwealth of Independent States..... | | 67,976 | 73,485 | 75,807 | 75,673 | 45,897 | 49,541 | 50,646 | 52,039 |
| Armenia..... | 1989 | 851 | 922 | 954 | 929 | 579 | 632 | 646 | 644 |
| Azerbaijan..... | 1989 | 1,824 | 2,023 | 2,145 | 2,334 | 1,122 | 1,294 | 1,369 | 1,479 |
| Belarus..... | 1989 | 2,462 | 2,662 | 2,748 | 2,710 | 1,688 | 1,828 | 1,870 | 1,895 |
| Georgia..... | 1989 | 1,350 | 1,348 | 1,343 | 1,288 | 880 | 887 | 881 | 867 |
| Kazakhstan..... | 1989 | 4,175 | 4,464 | 4,573 | 4,709 | 2,724 | 2,914 | 2,968 | 3,133 |
| Kyrgyzstan..... | 1989 | 1,028 | 1,120 | 1,199 | 1,454 | 675 | 740 | 785 | 974 |
| Moldova..... | 1989 | 1,107 | 1,175 | 1,211 | 1,214 | 775 | 814 | 828 | 856 |
| Russia..... | 1989 | 36,024 | 38,917 | 39,733 | 37,315 | 24,366 | 26,100 | 26,345 | 25,654 |
| Tajikistan..... | 1989 | 1,190 | 1,378 | 1,547 | 2,064 | 808 | 950 | 1,056 | 1,438 |
| Turkmenistan..... | 1989 | 873 | 1,045 | 1,167 | 1,457 | 547 | 668 | 746 | 944 |
| Ukraine..... | 1989 | 12,301 | 12,705 | 12,763 | 12,072 | 8,504 | 8,793 | 8,777 | 8,537 |
| Uzbekistan..... | 1989 | 4,791 | 5,725 | 6,426 | 8,127 | 3,228 | 3,921 | 4,375 | 5,618 |
| NORTH AMERICA | | 72,974 | 76,645 | 78,022 | 79,537 | 38,848 | 41,652 | 42,203 | 41,709 |
| Canada..... | 1991 | 7,154 | 7,583 | 7,657 | 7,649 | 4,326 | 4,679 | 4,716 | 4,602 |
| Greenland..... | 1986 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| United States..... | 1990 | 65,806 | 69,047 | 70,350 | 71,871 | 34,516 | 36,967 | 37,480 | 37,100 |
| OCEANIA | | 6,632 | 7,185 | 7,429 | 8,059 | 3,808 | 4,257 | 4,455 | 4,852 |
| Australia..... | 1990 | 4,474 | 4,724 | 4,774 | 4,853 | 2,560 | 2,808 | 2,860 | 2,875 |
| Fiji..... | 1986 | 188 | 205 | 221 | 251 | 124 | 134 | 144 | 169 |
| French Polynesia..... | 1988 | 49 | 56 | 61 | 75 | 19 | 24 | 26 | 33 |
| Marshall Islands..... | 1980 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 22 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 15 |
| New Caledonia..... | 1983 | 44 | 49 | 53 | 60 | 23 | 27 | 29 | 35 |
| New Zealand..... | 1991 | 860 | 918 | 936 | 1,007 | 417 | 461 | 480 | 510 |
| Papua New Guinea..... | ** | 856 | 1,033 | 1,155 | 1,495 | 566 | 679 | 770 | 1,023 |
| Solomon Islands..... | 1976 | 71 | 92 | 107 | 155 | 46 | 59 | 70 | 104 |
| Tuvalu..... | 1979 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Vanuatu..... | 1979 | 35 | 43 | 48 | 62 | 22 | 27 | 31 | 41 |
| Western Samoa..... | 1981 | 43 | 50 | 57 | 76 | 23 | 29 | 34 | 46 |

* Region and world subtotals are sums of country data and therefore exclude countries for which data are not available.

** Marital status by 5-year age groups not available. For these countries, the data on number of currently married women are estimated using marital status data from another country in the region.

(NA) Data not available. See appendix B.

Note: The category "currently married women" includes women in consensual unions. Estimates are based on component projections of the female population and the percent of women who are married or in consensual unions in each 5-year age group from the most recent source in the International Data Base. Countries without component projections are omitted.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Table A-7.

Population by Age Group and Percent Female, by Region and Development Category: 1996 to 2020

[Population in millions. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region | Total, all ages | 0 to 4 years | 5 to 14 years | 15 to 19 years | 20 to 44 years | 45 to 64 years | 65 to 79 years | 80 years and over |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| POPULATION 1996 | | | | | | | | |
| WORLD | 5,771 | 616 | 1,178 | 523 | 2,192 | 886 | 313 | 64 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 4,600 | 546 | 1,021 | 443 | 1,755 | 621 | 187 | 27 |
| More Developed Countries..... | 1,171 | 70 | 157 | 80 | 437 | 265 | 126 | 36 |
| AFRICA | 731 | 123 | 198 | 79 | 235 | 75 | 20 | 3 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa..... | 594 | 105 | 164 | 64 | 186 | 59 | 15 | 2 |
| North Africa..... | 137 | 18 | 34 | 15 | 49 | 16 | 5 | 1 |
| NEAR EAST | 157 | 23 | 39 | 16 | 55 | 18 | 6 | 1 |
| ASIA | 3,271 | 343 | 673 | 299 | 1,295 | 486 | 151 | 23 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 488 | 54 | 107 | 51 | 185 | 66 | 21 | 4 |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | 800 | 48 | 114 | 57 | 297 | 176 | 84 | 23 |
| Western Europe..... | 387 | 21 | 46 | 24 | 144 | 91 | 45 | 15 |
| Eastern Europe..... | 120 | 7 | 18 | 10 | 44 | 27 | 12 | 3 |
| New Independent States..... | 293 | 20 | 51 | 23 | 109 | 58 | 26 | 6 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 295 | 22 | 43 | 20 | 114 | 59 | 29 | 9 |
| OCEANIA | 28 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| EXCLUDING CHINA (MAINLAND AND TAIWAN): | | | | | | | | |
| World..... | 4,540 | 513 | 956 | 427 | 1,660 | 684 | 245 | 54 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 3,369 | 444 | 800 | 347 | 1,223 | 419 | 120 | 17 |
| Asia..... | 2,039 | 241 | 452 | 202 | 763 | 284 | 84 | 13 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 1,914 | 235 | 438 | 194 | 720 | 249 | 69 | 9 |
| PERCENT FEMALE | | | | | | | | |
| WORLD | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 55 | 65 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 53 | 59 |
| More Developed Countries..... | 51 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 52 | 59 | 70 |
| AFRICA | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 52 | 53 | 55 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa..... | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 52 | 53 | 56 |
| North Africa..... | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 53 | 53 |
| NEAR EAST | 48 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 47 | 48 | 52 | 59 |
| ASIA | 49 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 53 | 60 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 52 | 56 | 61 |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | 52 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 52 | 60 | 71 |
| Western Europe..... | 51 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 57 | 69 |
| Eastern Europe..... | 51 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 52 | 59 | 67 |
| New Independent States..... | 53 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 55 | 66 | 78 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 51 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 52 | 56 | 67 |
| OCEANIA | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 54 | 65 |
| EXCLUDING CHINA (MAINLAND AND TAIWAN): | | | | | | | | |
| World..... | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 56 | 65 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 53 | 57 |
| Asia..... | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 53 | 57 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 52 | 53 |

Table A-7.

Population by Age Group and Percent Female, by Region and Development Category: 1996 to 2020—Con.

[Population in millions. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region | Total, all ages | 0 to 4 years | 5 to 14 years | 15 to 19 years | 20 to 44 years | 45 to 64 years | 65 to 79 years | 80 years and over |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| POPULATION 2000 | | | | | | | | |
| WORLD | 6,090 | 619 | 1,205 | 557 | 2,305 | 989 | 345 | 69 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 4,902 | 549 | 1,054 | 476 | 1,871 | 707 | 212 | 32 |
| More Developed Countries..... | 1,188 | 70 | 151 | 81 | 434 | 282 | 133 | 37 |
| AFRICA | 807 | 131 | 216 | 89 | 263 | 83 | 22 | 3 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa..... | 659 | 113 | 182 | 72 | 208 | 65 | 17 | 2 |
| North Africa..... | 148 | 18 | 35 | 16 | 55 | 18 | 5 | 1 |
| NEAR EAST | 175 | 24 | 42 | 18 | 62 | 21 | 6 | 1 |
| ASIA | 3,448 | 337 | 682 | 317 | 1,360 | 553 | 172 | 27 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 517 | 54 | 108 | 52 | 200 | 75 | 24 | 5 |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | 807 | 49 | 107 | 58 | 297 | 184 | 89 | 22 |
| Western Europe..... | 391 | 21 | 45 | 23 | 144 | 95 | 49 | 15 |
| Eastern Europe..... | 120 | 7 | 16 | 9 | 44 | 29 | 13 | 2 |
| New Independent States..... | 295 | 21 | 46 | 25 | 109 | 61 | 27 | 5 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 307 | 21 | 45 | 22 | 113 | 67 | 29 | 10 |
| OCEANIA | 30 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| EXCLUDING CHINA (MAINLAND AND TAIWAN): | | | | | | | | |
| World..... | 4,815 | 522 | 984 | 457 | 1,772 | 753 | 269 | 57 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 3,626 | 452 | 833 | 376 | 1,338 | 471 | 136 | 20 |
| Asia..... | 2,172 | 240 | 461 | 216 | 826 | 317 | 96 | 15 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 2,046 | 234 | 449 | 209 | 783 | 281 | 79 | 11 |
| PERCENT FEMALE | | | | | | | | |
| WORLD | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 55 | 65 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 53 | 59 |
| More Developed Countries..... | 51 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 52 | 58 | 69 |
| AFRICA | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 52 | 54 | 56 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa..... | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 52 | 54 | 57 |
| North Africa..... | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 54 | 55 |
| NEAR EAST | 48 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 52 | 59 |
| ASIA | 49 | 48 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 52 | 60 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 52 | 56 | 62 |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | 52 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 52 | 60 | 71 |
| Western Europe..... | 51 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 57 | 69 |
| Eastern Europe..... | 51 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 52 | 59 | 68 |
| New Independent States..... | 53 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 55 | 65 | 79 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 51 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 56 | 67 |
| OCEANIA | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 54 | 64 |
| EXCLUDING CHINA (MAINLAND AND TAIWAN): | | | | | | | | |
| World..... | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 56 | 65 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 54 | 57 |
| Asia..... | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 53 | 58 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 53 | 54 |

Table A-7.

Population by Age Group and Percent Female, by Region and Development Category: 1996 to 2020—Con.

[Population in millions. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region | Total, all ages | 0 to 4 years | 5 to 14 years | 15 to 19 years | 20 to 44 years | 45 to 64 years | 65 to 79 years | 80 years and over |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| POPULATION 2010 | | | | | | | | |
| WORLD | 6,861 | 632 | 1,218 | 598 | 2,595 | 1,299 | 415 | 103 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 5,633 | 561 | 1,072 | 524 | 2,177 | 973 | 275 | 52 |
| More Developed Countries..... | 1,228 | 71 | 146 | 74 | 418 | 326 | 140 | 51 |
| AFRICA | 1,009 | 151 | 260 | 112 | 345 | 107 | 29 | 4 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa..... | 831 | 131 | 223 | 95 | 275 | 81 | 22 | 3 |
| North Africa..... | 178 | 19 | 37 | 17 | 70 | 26 | 7 | 1 |
| NEAR EAST | 223 | 28 | 50 | 22 | 80 | 31 | 9 | 2 |
| ASIA | 3,852 | 326 | 651 | 334 | 1,527 | 750 | 221 | 44 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 583 | 52 | 106 | 53 | 231 | 103 | 32 | 7 |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | 827 | 51 | 102 | 50 | 290 | 212 | 90 | 31 |
| Western Europe..... | 397 | 19 | 42 | 22 | 133 | 109 | 52 | 20 |
| Eastern Europe..... | 123 | 8 | 15 | 7 | 44 | 31 | 13 | 4 |
| New Independent States..... | 307 | 24 | 44 | 20 | 113 | 72 | 26 | 8 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 333 | 22 | 44 | 25 | 110 | 88 | 32 | 13 |
| OCEANIA | 33 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| EXCLUDING CHINA (MAINLAND AND TAIWAN): | | | | | | | | |
| World..... | 5,496 | 544 | 1,033 | 495 | 2,041 | 979 | 321 | 84 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 4,268 | 473 | 887 | 421 | 1,623 | 652 | 181 | 32 |
| Asia..... | 2,488 | 237 | 466 | 231 | 973 | 430 | 127 | 24 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 2,361 | 231 | 453 | 225 | 932 | 396 | 107 | 17 |
| PERCENT FEMALE | | | | | | | | |
| WORLD | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 54 | 63 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 53 | 60 |
| More Developed Countries..... | 51 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 56 | 67 |
| AFRICA | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 52 | 56 | 59 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa..... | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 52 | 56 | 59 |
| North Africa..... | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 55 | 59 |
| NEAR EAST | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 47 | 51 | 59 |
| ASIA | 49 | 49 | 48 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 53 | 60 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 51 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 52 | 56 | 63 |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | 52 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 52 | 58 | 69 |
| Western Europe..... | 51 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 55 | 66 |
| Eastern Europe..... | 51 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 52 | 59 | 69 |
| New Independent States..... | 53 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 54 | 64 | 75 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 51 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 54 | 64 |
| OCEANIA | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 53 | 62 |
| EXCLUDING CHINA (MAINLAND AND TAIWAN): | | | | | | | | |
| World..... | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 55 | 64 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 54 | 59 |
| Asia..... | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 54 | 59 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 53 | 56 |

Table A-7.

Population by Age Group and Percent Female, by Region and Development Category: 1996 to 2020—Con.

[Population in millions. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region | Total, all ages | 0 to 4 years | 5 to 14 years | 15 to 19 years | 20 to 44 years | 45 to 64 years | 65 to 79 years | 80 years and over |
|--|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| POPULATION 2020 | | | | | | | | |
| WORLD | 7,599 | 644 | 1,256 | 609 | 2,769 | 1,613 | 567 | 142 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 6,350 | 578 | 1,114 | 533 | 2,373 | 1,277 | 395 | 79 |
| More Developed Countries..... | 1,249 | 66 | 142 | 76 | 395 | 335 | 171 | 62 |
| AFRICA | 1,230 | 168 | 299 | 133 | 445 | 140 | 39 | 6 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa..... | 1,023 | 148 | 261 | 115 | 363 | 103 | 29 | 5 |
| North Africa..... | 207 | 20 | 38 | 19 | 81 | 37 | 10 | 2 |
| NEAR EAST | 276 | 32 | 59 | 26 | 99 | 44 | 13 | 3 |
| ASIA | 4,219 | 322 | 644 | 319 | 1,578 | 974 | 316 | 67 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 643 | 51 | 103 | 52 | 247 | 135 | 45 | 11 |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | 834 | 45 | 99 | 53 | 272 | 222 | 105 | 39 |
| Western Europe..... | 394 | 18 | 38 | 21 | 118 | 116 | 59 | 24 |
| Eastern Europe..... | 122 | 6 | 15 | 8 | 42 | 31 | 16 | 5 |
| New Independent States..... | 318 | 21 | 47 | 24 | 112 | 75 | 29 | 10 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 361 | 24 | 47 | 24 | 116 | 91 | 45 | 15 |
| OCEANIA | 36 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 1 |
| EXCLUDING CHINA (MAINLAND AND TAIWAN): | | | | | | | | |
| World..... | 6,160 | 559 | 1,079 | 521 | 2,264 | 1,204 | 423 | 111 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 4,911 | 492 | 936 | 445 | 1,869 | 868 | 252 | 49 |
| Asia..... | 2,780 | 236 | 467 | 231 | 1,073 | 565 | 172 | 36 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 2,657 | 231 | 455 | 224 | 1,038 | 531 | 150 | 27 |
| PERCENT FEMALE | | | | | | | | |
| WORLD | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 54 | 62 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 53 | 60 |
| More Developed Countries..... | 51 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 55 | 65 |
| AFRICA | 50 | 49 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 51 | 57 | 61 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa..... | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 49 | 52 | 57 | 61 |
| North Africa..... | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 55 | 62 |
| NEAR EAST | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 49 | 58 |
| ASIA | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 53 | 60 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 51 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 52 | 56 | 63 |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | 51 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 56 | 67 |
| Western Europe..... | 51 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 54 | 64 |
| Eastern Europe..... | 52 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 52 | 58 | 69 |
| New Independent States..... | 53 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 54 | 64 | 75 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 51 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 53 | 63 |
| OCEANIA | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 53 | 61 |
| EXCLUDING CHINA (MAINLAND AND TAIWAN): | | | | | | | | |
| World..... | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 55 | 63 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 50 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 54 | 60 |
| Asia..... | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 53 | 59 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 53 | 58 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Table A-8.
Total Fertility Rates by Region and Country: 1985 to 2020

| Region and country or area | 1985 | 1990 | 1996 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| WORLD | 4.2 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Less Developed Countries..... | 4.7 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| More Developed Countries | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| AFRICA | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 6.5 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Angola | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| Benin | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.3 |
| Botswana..... | (NA) | 4.8 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Burkina Faso | 7.2 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.3 |
| Burundi | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| Cameroon..... | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| Cape Verde..... | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| Central African Republic..... | (NA) | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| Chad..... | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| Comoros | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.3 |
| Congo | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | (NA) | 6.7 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Djibouti..... | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| Eritrea | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.5 |
| Ethiopia | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 4.9 |
| Gabon | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| Gambia, The..... | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| Ghana | 6.4 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Guinea..... | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| Kenya..... | 6.9 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Lesotho | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Liberia | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| Madagascar | 6.5 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| Malawi | 7.4 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| Mali..... | (NA) | 7.3 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.2 |
| Mauritania | 7.3 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.5 |
| Mauritius | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Mayotte | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| Mozambique | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.4 |
| Namibia | (NA) | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| Niger..... | (NA) | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.2 |
| Nigeria | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| Reunion | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Rwanda | 7.8 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| Saint Helena..... | (NA) | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 5.8 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Senegal | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.5 |
| Seychelles..... | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Sierra Leone..... | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| Somalia | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.2 |
| South Africa | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Sudan..... | 6.5 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| Swaziland | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.9 |
| Tanzania | 6.5 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| Togo..... | 7.2 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.6 |
| Uganda | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.1 |
| Zaire..... | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
| Zambia..... | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.5 |
| Zimbabwe | 6.0 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 |

Table A-8.
Total Fertility Rates by Region and Country: 1985 to 2020—Continued

| Region and country or area | 1985 | 1990 | 1996 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| AFRICA—Continued | | | | | | | | |
| North Africa..... | 5.3 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Algeria | 5.6 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Egypt | (NA) | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Libya | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.6 |
| Morocco | 5.1 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Tunisia | 4.5 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Western Sahara | (NA) | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.6 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| NEAR EAST..... | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Bahrain | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Cyprus | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Gaza Strip | 7.6 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 4.3 |
| Iraq | (NA) | 7.3 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| Israel | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Jordan | 7.1 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Kuwait | 4.5 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Lebanon..... | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Oman | (NA) | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.1 |
| Qatar | (NA) | 4.6 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Saudi Arabia..... | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.1 |
| Syria | 7.3 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| Turkey | 3.8 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| United Arab Emirates | (NA) | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| West Bank..... | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Yemen | 7.8 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 4.2 |
| ASIA..... | 4.2 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Afghanistan | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| Bangladesh..... | 5.5 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Bhutan | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| Brunei..... | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Burma | 4.6 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Cambodia | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| China | (NA) | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Mainland | (NA) | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Taiwan..... | (NA) | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Hong Kong | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| India | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Indonesia..... | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Iran | (NA) | 6.0 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Japan | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Laos | 6.4 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.2 |
| Macau | (NA) | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Malaysia | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| Maldives | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.4 |
| Mongolia | (NA) | 4.5 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Nepal | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| North Korea | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Pakistan..... | 6.7 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| Philippines..... | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Singapore | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| South Korea | (NA) | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Sri Lanka..... | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Thailand..... | (NA) | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Vietnam | (NA) | 3.7 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |

Table A-8.
Total Fertility Rates by Region and Country: 1985 to 2020—Continued

| Region and country or area | 1985 | 1990 | 1996 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Anguilla | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Argentina | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Aruba | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Bahamas, The | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Barbados | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Belize | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Bolivia | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Brazil | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| British Virgin Islands | (NA) | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Cayman Islands | (NA) | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Chile | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Colombia | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Costa Rica | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Cuba | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Dominica | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Dominican Republic | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Ecuador | (NA) | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| El Salvador | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| French Guiana | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Grenada | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Guadeloupe | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Guatemala | 5.7 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Guyana | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Haiti | 6.3 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| Honduras | (NA) | 5.2 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Jamaica | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Martinique | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Mexico | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Montserrat | (NA) | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.7 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Netherlands Antilles | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Nicaragua | 5.7 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Panama | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Paraguay | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| Peru | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Puerto Rico | (NA) | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Saint Lucia | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines .. | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Suriname | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | (NA) | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.6 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Uruguay | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Venezuela | (NA) | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Virgin Islands | (NA) | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Western Europe | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Andorra | (NA) | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Austria | (NA) | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Belgium | (NA) | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Denmark | (NA) | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Faroe Islands | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 |

Table A-8.
Total Fertility Rates by Region and Country: 1985 to 2020—Continued

| Region and country or area | 1985 | 1990 | 1996 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
|--|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Continued | | | | | | | | |
| Western Europe—Continued | | | | | | | | |
| Finland | (NA) | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| France | (NA) | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Germany | (NA) | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Gibraltar | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Greece | (NA) | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Guernsey | (NA) | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Iceland | (NA) | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Ireland | (NA) | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Isle of Man | (NA) | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Italy | (NA) | (NA) | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Jersey | (NA) | (NA) | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Liechtenstein | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Luxembourg | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Malta | (NA) | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Monaco | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Netherlands | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Norway | (NA) | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Portugal | (NA) | (NA) | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| San Marino | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Spain | (NA) | (NA) | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Sweden | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Switzerland | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| United Kingdom | (NA) | (NA) | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Eastern Europe | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Albania | (NA) | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | (NA) | (NA) | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Bulgaria | (NA) | (NA) | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Croatia | (NA) | (NA) | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Czech Republic | (NA) | (NA) | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Hungary | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of | (NA) | (NA) | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Montenegro | (NA) | (NA) | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Poland | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Romania | 2.3 | (NA) | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Serbia | (NA) | (NA) | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Slovakia | (NA) | (NA) | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Slovenia | (NA) | (NA) | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| New Independent States | (NA) | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Baltics | (NA) | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Estonia | (NA) | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Latvia | (NA) | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Lithuania | (NA) | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | (NA) | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Armenia | (NA) | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Azerbaijan | (NA) | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Belarus | (NA) | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 |

Table A-8.
Total Fertility Rates by Region and Country: 1985 to 2020—Continued

| Region and country or area | 1985 | 1990 | 1996 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Continued | | | | | | | | |
| New Independent States—Continued | | | | | | | | |
| Commonwealth of Independent States—Continued | | | | | | | | |
| Georgia | (NA) | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Kazakstan | (NA) | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Kyrgyzstan | (NA) | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Moldova | (NA) | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Russia | (NA) | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Tajikistan | (NA) | 5.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| Turkmenistan | (NA) | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| Ukraine | (NA) | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Uzbekistan | (NA) | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Bermuda | (NA) | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Canada | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Greenland | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Saint Pierre and Miquelon | (NA) | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| United States | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| OCEANIA | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| American Samoa | (NA) | (NA) | 4.2 | 3.9 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Australia | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Cook Islands | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Federated States of Micronesia | (NA) | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.8 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Fiji | (NA) | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| French Polynesia | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Guam | (NA) | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.8 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Kiribati | (NA) | 4.0 | 3.7 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Marshall Islands | (NA) | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.3 |
| Nauru | (NA) | 2.8 | 2.1 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| New Caledonia | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| New Zealand | (NA) | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | (NA) | 2.7 | 2.7 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Palau | (NA) | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.4 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Papua New Guinea | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Solomon Islands | 6.9 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Tonga | (NA) | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.3 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Tuvalu | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Vanuatu | 5.7 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Wallis and Futuna | (NA) | 3.7 | 3.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Western Samoa | 5.3 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 |

(NA) Data not available.

Note: Regional rates are weighted means of country rates. Countries lacking data for a specific year are excluded from the calculation of a regional rate for that year. For some regions, especially for 1985, regional TFR may not be representative of the region.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Table A-9.
Infant and Child Mortality, by Region, Country, and Sex: 1996

| Region and country or area | Infant mortality rate ¹ | | | Child mortality rates ² | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|---------|------------------------------------|-------|---------|-------------|-------|---------|
| | | | | Ages 1 to 4 | | | Under age 5 | | |
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| WORLD | 60 | 62 | 59 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 92 | 94 | 90 |
| Less Developed Countries | 66 | 68 | 64 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 101 | 103 | 99 |
| More Developed Countries | 11 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 14 | 11 |
| AFRICA | 90 | 96 | 84 | 64 | 66 | 62 | 148 | 155 | 140 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 95 | 101 | 88 | 71 | 73 | 68 | 158 | 167 | 150 |
| Angola | 139 | 151 | 126 | 69 | 72 | 66 | 198 | 212 | 184 |
| Benin | 105 | 114 | 96 | 52 | 53 | 50 | 151 | 161 | 141 |
| Botswana | 54 | 57 | 51 | 56 | 55 | 57 | 107 | 109 | 105 |
| Burkina Faso | 118 | 125 | 111 | 91 | 90 | 93 | 198 | 203 | 193 |
| Burundi | 102 | 113 | 92 | 60 | 60 | 59 | 156 | 166 | 145 |
| Cameroon | 79 | 86 | 72 | 57 | 58 | 56 | 131 | 138 | 124 |
| Cape Verde | 54 | 59 | 49 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 73 | 78 | 67 |
| Central African Republic | 112 | 120 | 103 | 71 | 69 | 73 | 175 | 181 | 169 |
| Chad | 120 | 132 | 109 | 82 | 88 | 77 | 193 | 208 | 177 |
| Comoros | 75 | 83 | 67 | 32 | 34 | 30 | 105 | 115 | 95 |
| Congo | 108 | 115 | 101 | 76 | 78 | 75 | 176 | 184 | 168 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 82 | 85 | 80 | 65 | 66 | 64 | 142 | 145 | 139 |
| Djibouti | 107 | 116 | 98 | 75 | 78 | 72 | 174 | 185 | 162 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 98 | 105 | 90 | 59 | 63 | 55 | 151 | 161 | 140 |
| Eritrea | 119 | 129 | 108 | 63 | 65 | 62 | 175 | 185 | 164 |
| Ethiopia | 123 | 133 | 112 | 73 | 72 | 73 | 187 | 196 | 177 |
| Gabon | 90 | 102 | 78 | 40 | 44 | 36 | 127 | 142 | 111 |
| Gambia, The | 118 | 130 | 106 | 58 | 61 | 55 | 170 | 183 | 155 |
| Ghana | 80 | 87 | 74 | 50 | 52 | 47 | 126 | 134 | 117 |
| Guinea | 134 | 146 | 122 | 88 | 93 | 83 | 210 | 225 | 195 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 116 | 124 | 108 | 81 | 83 | 80 | 188 | 197 | 179 |
| Kenya | 55 | 58 | 52 | 42 | 40 | 43 | 95 | 96 | 93 |
| Lesotho | 82 | 92 | 71 | 47 | 49 | 45 | 125 | 136 | 113 |
| Liberia | 108 | 116 | 100 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 144 | 152 | 135 |
| Madagascar | 94 | 95 | 92 | 73 | 75 | 70 | 159 | 163 | 156 |
| Malawi | 140 | 147 | 132 | 120 | 122 | 118 | 243 | 251 | 235 |
| Mali | 103 | 109 | 96 | 134 | 140 | 127 | 223 | 234 | 211 |
| Mauritania | 82 | 85 | 79 | 68 | 78 | 58 | 144 | 156 | 132 |
| Mauritius | 17 | 20 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 21 | 24 | 17 |
| Mayotte | 75 | 83 | 67 | 32 | 34 | 30 | 105 | 115 | 95 |
| Mozambique | 126 | 135 | 116 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 185 | 194 | 176 |
| Namibia | 47 | 51 | 43 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 67 | 71 | 63 |
| Niger | 118 | 119 | 116 | 188 | 181 | 196 | 284 | 278 | 290 |
| Nigeria | 72 | 76 | 69 | 75 | 82 | 67 | 142 | 152 | 131 |
| Reunion | 8 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| Rwanda | 119 | 127 | 111 | 84 | 85 | 84 | 193 | 201 | 185 |
| Saint Helena | 35 | 37 | 33 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 61 | 66 | 57 | 40 | 41 | 38 | 99 | 104 | 93 |
| Senegal | 64 | 71 | 57 | 64 | 73 | 56 | 124 | 139 | 109 |
| Seychelles | 13 | 15 | 10 | 16 | 19 | 13 | 28 | 34 | 23 |
| Sierra Leone | 136 | 151 | 119 | 79 | 90 | 68 | 204 | 228 | 179 |
| Somalia | 121 | 130 | 112 | 42 | 44 | 40 | 158 | 168 | 147 |
| South Africa | 49 | 51 | 47 | 26 | 25 | 27 | 74 | 75 | 73 |
| Sudan | 76 | 76 | 76 | 51 | 53 | 49 | 123 | 125 | 121 |
| Swaziland | 88 | 98 | 79 | 36 | 43 | 29 | 121 | 136 | 106 |

Table A-9.
Infant and Child Mortality, by Region, Country, and Sex: 1996—Continued

| Region and country or area | Infant mortality rate ¹ | | | Child mortality rates ² | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | Ages 1 to 4 | | | Under age 5 | | |
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| AFRICA—Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa—Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania | 106 | 118 | 94 | 83 | 87 | 79 | 180 | 194 | 166 |
| Togo | 84 | 91 | 77 | 48 | 51 | 45 | 128 | 138 | 118 |
| Uganda | 99 | 108 | 90 | 88 | 90 | 86 | 179 | 189 | 169 |
| Zaire | 108 | 118 | 98 | 62 | 64 | 60 | 164 | 175 | 152 |
| Zambia | 96 | 102 | 90 | 102 | 104 | 101 | 189 | 195 | 182 |
| Zimbabwe | 73 | 78 | 68 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 128 | 133 | 123 |
| North Africa..... | 59 | 62 | 56 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 78 | 80 | 75 |
| Algeria | 49 | 51 | 46 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 57 | 60 | 55 |
| Egypt | 73 | 75 | 71 | 29 | 27 | 31 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Libya | 60 | 64 | 55 | 25 | 27 | 23 | 83 | 89 | 77 |
| Morocco | 43 | 48 | 38 | 14 | 16 | 11 | 56 | 63 | 49 |
| Tunisia | 35 | 38 | 32 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 45 | 48 | 42 |
| Western Sahara | 146 | 151 | 139 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| NEAR EAST..... | 47 | 50 | 44 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 60 | 64 | 56 |
| Bahrain..... | 17 | 20 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 20 | 24 | 17 |
| Cyprus | 8 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | 9 | 12 | 7 |
| Gaza Strip | 28 | 28 | 27 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 36 | 36 | 37 |
| Iraq | 60 | 66 | 54 | 16 | 18 | 14 | 75 | 83 | 67 |
| Israel..... | 8 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 9 |
| Jordan | 32 | 34 | 28 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 40 | 44 | 36 |
| Kuwait | 11 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 15 | 11 |
| Lebanon..... | 37 | 41 | 33 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 45 | 50 | 40 |
| Oman | 27 | 31 | 24 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 33 | 37 | 29 |
| Qatar | 20 | 23 | 16 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 23 | 28 | 19 |
| Saudi Arabia..... | 46 | 48 | 44 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 60 | 62 | 58 |
| Syria | 40 | 41 | 39 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| Turkey | 43 | 47 | 39 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 53 | 58 | 48 |
| United Arab Emirates | 20 | 24 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 24 | 28 | 20 |
| West Bank..... | 26 | 28 | 25 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 35 | 36 | 33 |
| Yemen | 72 | 75 | 68 | 30 | 29 | 31 | 99 | 102 | 96 |
| ASIA..... | 61 | 60 | 62 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 91 | 90 | 93 |
| Afghanistan..... | 150 | 155 | 145 | 83 | 83 | 82 | 220 | 225 | 215 |
| Bangladesh | 102 | 110 | 94 | 52 | 47 | 57 | 149 | 152 | 146 |
| Bhutan | 116 | 114 | 119 | 80 | 71 | 90 | 187 | 177 | 198 |
| Brunei..... | 24 | 26 | 22 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 29 | 31 | 27 |
| Burma..... | 81 | 88 | 73 | 35 | 37 | 34 | 113 | 122 | 104 |
| Cambodia | 108 | 116 | 100 | 79 | 81 | 78 | 179 | 187 | 170 |
| China | 39 | 31 | 48 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 46 | 38 | 55 |
| Mainland | 40 | 32 | 49 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 46 | 38 | 55 |
| Taiwan | 7 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 8 |
| Hong Kong | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| India | 71 | 71 | 71 | 53 | 52 | 53 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Indonesia..... | 63 | 69 | 57 | 27 | 30 | 23 | 88 | 97 | 79 |
| Iran | 53 | 53 | 52 | 31 | 29 | 33 | 82 | 81 | 83 |
| Japan | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| Laos | 97 | 106 | 87 | 53 | 52 | 54 | 145 | 153 | 136 |
| Macau | 5 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 6 |
| Malaysia..... | 24 | 29 | 19 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 30 | 36 | 25 |

Table A-9.
Infant and Child Mortality, by Region, Country, and Sex: 1996—Continued

| Region and country or area | Infant mortality rate ¹ | | | Child mortality rates ² | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-------|---------|------------------------------------|-------|---------|-------------|-------|---------|
| | | | | Ages 1 to 4 | | | Under age 5 | | |
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| ASIA—Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| Maldives..... | 47 | 47 | 48 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 65 | 64 | 67 |
| Mongolia..... | 70 | 74 | 66 | 39 | 38 | 40 | 106 | 109 | 103 |
| Nepal..... | 79 | 81 | 77 | 57 | 58 | 55 | 131 | 134 | 128 |
| North Korea..... | 26 | 29 | 23 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 31 | 35 | 28 |
| Pakistan..... | 97 | 98 | 95 | 59 | 53 | 65 | 150 | 146 | 154 |
| Philippines..... | 36 | 40 | 32 | 15 | 16 | 13 | 50 | 56 | 44 |
| Singapore..... | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| South Korea..... | 8 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| Sri Lanka..... | 21 | 23 | 19 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 28 | 31 | 26 |
| Thailand..... | 33 | 36 | 30 | 11 | 13 | 8 | 44 | 49 | 38 |
| Vietnam..... | 38 | 39 | 38 | 18 | 17 | 20 | 56 | 55 | 57 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Anguilla..... | 17 | 23 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 20 | 26 | 13 |
| Antigua and Barbuda..... | 17 | 20 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 20 | 24 | 17 |
| Argentina..... | 28 | 31 | 25 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 33 | 36 | 29 |
| Aruba..... | 8 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 12 | 8 |
| Bahamas, The..... | 23 | 26 | 20 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 26 | 30 | 23 |
| Barbados..... | 19 | 21 | 16 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 21 | 24 | 18 |
| Belize..... | 34 | 38 | 30 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 43 | 47 | 38 |
| Bolivia..... | 68 | 73 | 62 | 67 | 73 | 61 | 130 | 141 | 119 |
| Brazil..... | 55 | 59 | 52 | 23 | 26 | 20 | 77 | 84 | 70 |
| British Virgin Islands..... | 19 | 22 | 16 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Cayman Islands..... | 8 | 10 | 7 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Chile..... | 14 | 15 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 17 | 15 |
| Colombia..... | 26 | 29 | 23 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 33 | 37 | 29 |
| Costa Rica..... | 14 | 14 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 17 | 15 |
| Cuba..... | 8 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 9 |
| Dominica..... | 10 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 14 | 8 |
| Dominican Republic..... | 48 | 52 | 43 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 59 | 64 | 53 |
| Ecuador..... | 35 | 40 | 30 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 46 | 52 | 40 |
| El Salvador..... | 32 | 34 | 30 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 40 | 44 | 37 |
| French Guiana..... | 15 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 18 | 20 | 17 |
| Grenada..... | 12 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 17 | 19 | 14 |
| Guadeloupe..... | 8 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 9 |
| Guatemala..... | 51 | 55 | 47 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 78 | 81 | 75 |
| Guyana..... | 51 | 56 | 47 | 28 | 30 | 25 | 77 | 84 | 70 |
| Haiti..... | 104 | 111 | 96 | 69 | 70 | 67 | 166 | 174 | 157 |
| Honduras..... | 42 | 46 | 38 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 55 | 60 | 49 |
| Jamaica..... | 16 | 18 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 19 | 15 |
| Martinique..... | 7 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 8 |
| Mexico..... | 25 | 30 | 20 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 30 | 36 | 23 |
| Montserrat..... | 12 | 14 | 10 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Netherlands Antilles..... | 9 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 9 |
| Nicaragua..... | 46 | 52 | 39 | 15 | 17 | 13 | 60 | 68 | 52 |
| Panama..... | 30 | 31 | 28 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 37 | 39 | 35 |
| Paraguay..... | 23 | 25 | 22 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 29 | 30 | 28 |
| Peru..... | 52 | 54 | 50 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 67 | 69 | 65 |

Table A-9.
Infant and Child Mortality, by Region, Country, and Sex: 1996—Continued

| Region and country or area | Infant mortality rate ¹ | | | Child mortality rates ² | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------|---------|------------------------------------|-------|---------|-------------|-------|---------|
| | | | | Ages 1 to 4 | | | Under age 5 | | |
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN—Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerto Rico | 12 | 14 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 15 | 13 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 19 | 21 | 17 | 14 | 18 | 9 | 32 | 39 | 25 |
| Saint Lucia | 20 | 21 | 19 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 27 | 29 | 24 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 17 | 18 | 16 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 24 | 24 | 23 |
| Suriname | 29 | 34 | 24 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 36 | 43 | 30 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 18 | 21 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 23 | 26 | 19 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 13 | 15 | 10 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Uruguay | 15 | 17 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 19 | 16 |
| Venezuela | 30 | 33 | 26 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 35 | 39 | 31 |
| Virgin Islands | 13 | 15 | 10 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Europe | 6 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 7 |
| Andorra | 8 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 8 |
| Austria | 7 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 7 |
| Belgium | 7 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 7 |
| Denmark | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 7 |
| Faroe Islands | 8 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 11 | 7 |
| Finland | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| France | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 6 |
| Germany | 6 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 7 |
| Gibraltar | 8 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 8 |
| Greece | 8 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 9 |
| Guernsey | 6 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 6 |
| Iceland | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | (Z) | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Ireland | 7 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 7 |
| Isle of Man | 8 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 8 |
| Italy | 7 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 7 |
| Jersey | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 5 |
| Liechtenstein | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| Luxembourg | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 2 | (Z) | 7 | 9 | 6 |
| Malta | 8 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 7 |
| Monaco | 7 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 7 |
| Netherlands | 6 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 6 |
| Norway | 6 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 6 |
| Portugal | 8 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 9 |
| San Marino | 6 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 5 |
| Spain | 7 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| Sweden | 6 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| Switzerland | 6 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 7 |
| United Kingdom | 6 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 7 |
| Eastern Europe | 18 | 20 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 21 | 24 | 19 |
| Albania | 49 | 52 | 47 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 62 | 65 | 59 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 43 | 46 | 40 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 75 | 78 | 72 |
| Bulgaria | 16 | 18 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 20 | 23 | 16 |
| Croatia | 10 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 10 |
| Czech Republic | 8 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 9 |

| Region and country or area | Infant mortality rate ¹ | | | Child mortality rates ² | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | Ages 1 to 4 | | | Under age 5 | | |
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Europe—Continued | | | | | | | | | |
| Hungary | 12 | 14 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 16 | 13 |
| Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of | 30 | 31 | 28 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 34 | 36 | 32 |
| Montenegro | 28 | 33 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 30 | 34 | 25 |
| Poland | 12 | 14 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 16 | 13 |
| Romania | 23 | 27 | 20 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 29 | 33 | 24 |
| Serbia | 23 | 25 | 20 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 26 | 29 | 23 |
| Slovakia | 11 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 14 | 11 |
| Slovenia | 7 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 7 |
| New Independent States | 46 | 51 | 41 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 57 | 62 | 51 |
| Baltics | 18 | 20 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 22 | 24 | 19 |
| Estonia | 17 | 20 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 22 | 25 | 18 |
| Latvia | 21 | 23 | 19 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 25 | 28 | 22 |
| Lithuania | 17 | 19 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 20 | 22 | 18 |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 47 | 52 | 42 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 58 | 63 | 52 |
| Armenia | 39 | 44 | 34 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 48 | 58 | 38 |
| Azerbaijan | 75 | 81 | 67 | 14 | 16 | 13 | 88 | 96 | 80 |
| Belarus | 13 | 15 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 18 | 14 |
| Georgia | 23 | 24 | 21 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 27 | 29 | 24 |
| Kazakstan | 63 | 65 | 62 | 11 | 6 | 16 | 74 | 71 | 77 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 78 | 87 | 68 | 25 | 32 | 18 | 101 | 116 | 85 |
| Moldova | 48 | 58 | 37 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 54 | 66 | 41 |
| Russia | 25 | 27 | 22 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 30 | 32 | 27 |
| Tajikistan | 113 | 135 | 91 | 22 | 23 | 20 | 132 | 154 | 109 |
| Turkmenistan | 82 | 90 | 73 | 19 | 9 | 29 | 99 | 98 | 100 |
| Ukraine | 23 | 24 | 21 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 27 | 28 | 25 |
| Uzbekistan | 80 | 90 | 69 | 27 | 31 | 23 | 105 | 118 | 90 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 7 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 8 |
| Bermuda | 13 | 15 | 11 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Canada | 6 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 6 |
| Greenland | 24 | 29 | 19 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 28 | 33 | 24 |
| Saint Pierre and Miquelon | 10 | 12 | 8 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| United States | 8 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 8 |
| OCEANIA | 24 | 24 | 23 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| American Samoa | 19 | 22 | 16 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Australia | 6 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| Cook Islands | 25 | 28 | 21 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Federated States of Micronesia | 36 | 41 | 31 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Fiji | 17 | 19 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 12 | 32 | 36 | 28 |
| French Polynesia | 14 | 17 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 10 | 27 | 32 | 22 |
| Guam | 15 | 18 | 13 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Kiribati | 98 | 107 | 90 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Marshall Islands | 47 | 48 | 46 | 27 | 29 | 25 | 72 | 76 | 69 |
| Nauru | 41 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| OCEANIA—Continued | | | | | | | | | |

Table A-9.
Infant and Child Mortality, by Region, Country, and Sex: 1996—Continued

| Region and country or area | Infant mortality rate ¹ | | | Child mortality rates ² | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|---------|------------------------------------|-------|---------|-------------|-------|---------|
| | | | | Ages 1 to 4 | | | Under age 5 | | |
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| New Caledonia | 14 | 16 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 18 | 21 | 14 |
| New Zealand | 7 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 7 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 38 | 43 | 33 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Palau | 25 | 29 | 21 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Papua New Guinea | 60 | 59 | 61 | 24 | 22 | 26 | 83 | 80 | 86 |
| Solomon Islands | 26 | 29 | 22 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 32 | 37 | 27 |
| Tonga | 20 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Tuvalu | 28 | 31 | 25 | 18 | 20 | 16 | 45 | 50 | 41 |
| Vanuatu | 65 | 70 | 60 | 36 | 38 | 35 | 99 | 105 | 92 |
| Wallis and Futuna | 24 | 24 | 23 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Western Samoa | 34 | 39 | 29 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 44 | 50 | 37 |

(NA) Data not available.

(Z) Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

¹Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age during a calendar year per 1,000 live births occurring in the same year. It is the probability of dying between birth and exact age 1.

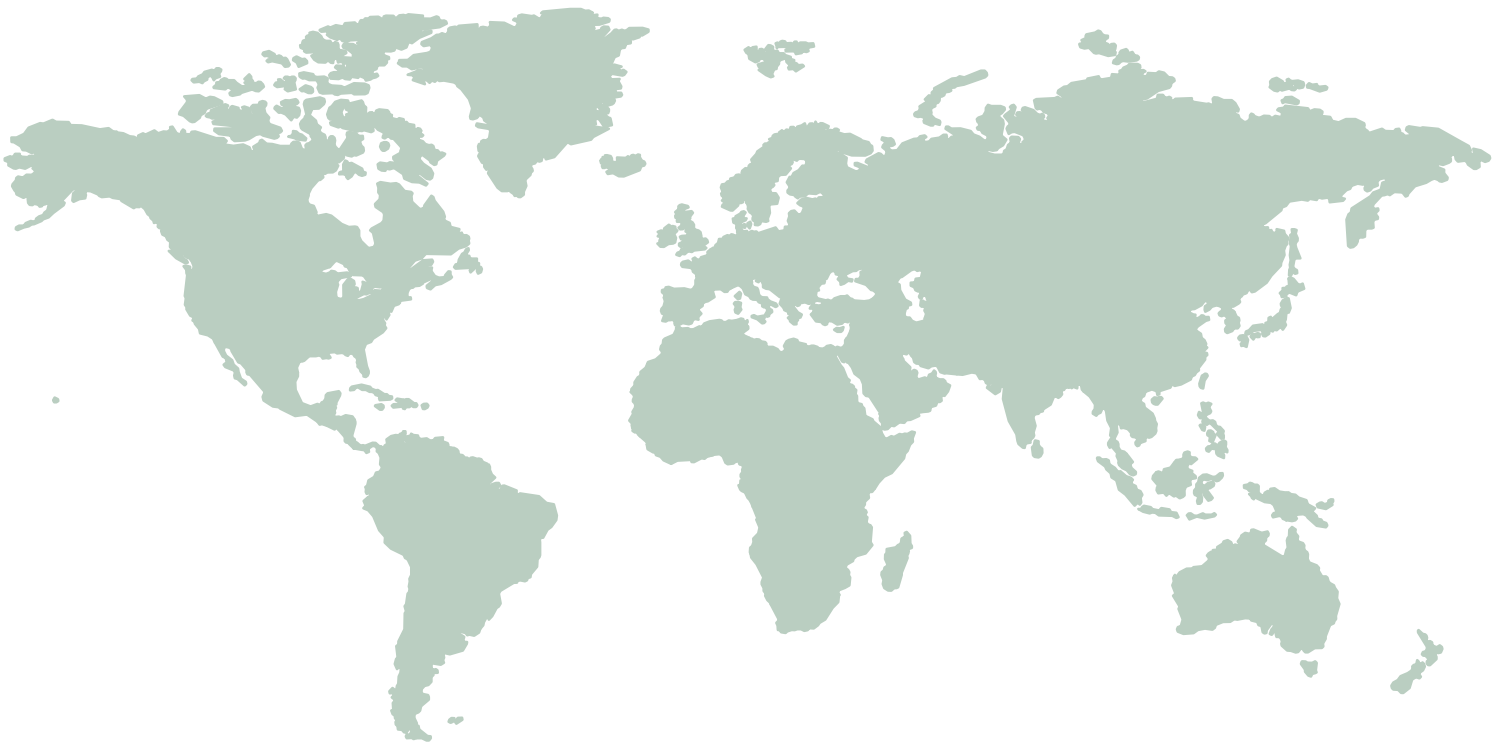
²Child mortality (ages 1 to 4) is the probability of dying between exact age 1 and exact age 5 (i.e., between the first and fifth birthdays). Under-5 mortality is the probability of dying between birth and exact age 5 (after birth, before the fifth birthday).

Note: Regional rates are weighted means of country rates. Countries lacking data for a specific year are excluded from the calculation of a regional rate for that year.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Appendix B

Population Projections and Availability of Data



Appendix B Population Projections and Availability of Data

Making Population Projections

While actually making a population projection is a routine application of a computer program, the complexity of the undertaking lies in the derivation of the input data. Gathering the base data, ensuring that they are of adequate quality, adjusting them as necessary using demographic techniques, and assessing their comparability among countries are all activities that ensure the success of the projection process. Once the base estimates are derived, the researcher also must make reasonable and consistent assumptions about the future course of fertility, mortality, and international migration. Regional and world populations are obtained by first projecting each country population separately and then combining the results to derive aggregated totals. This section (adapted from Arriaga and Associates 1995) briefly summarizes the process of preparing population projections by the cohort component method.

The Cohort Component Method

The cohort component population projection method follows each cohort of people of the same age throughout its lifetime according to its exposure to mortality, fertility, and migration. Starting with a base population by sex and age, the population at each specific age is exposed to the chances of dying as determined by projected mortality levels and patterns by sex and age. Once deaths are estimated, they are subtracted from the population, and those surviving become older. Fertility rates are projected and applied to the female population in childbearing ages to estimate the

number of births every year. Each cohort of children born is also followed through time by exposing it to mortality. Finally, the component method takes into account any in-migrants who are incorporated into the population and out-migrants who leave the population. Migrants are added to or subtracted from the population at each specific age. The whole procedure is repeated for each year of the projection period, resulting in the projected population by age and sex, as well as birth and death rates, rates of natural increase, rates of population growth, and other summary measures of fertility, mortality, and migration for each year.

Base Data on Population

For many developed countries, base data on population are taken from population registers or are current official estimates prepared by national statistical offices based on a census for an earlier year. For developing countries, the base population for a projection is taken from the latest census, generally since 1980. However, census enumerations are not perfect, and reported data on a population age and sex structure may be affected by age misreporting and by underenumeration of persons in certain ages. If the projection starts with errors in the base year, such errors will be carried throughout the projection period and will have an impact on the projected number of births as well.

Consequently, before being accepted to serve as a base for the projections, a population must be evaluated to detect errors and adjusted as necessary to correct them. Various methods have been developed to detect age misreporting, including analysis of digit preference, age ratios, and sex

ratios. Techniques have been developed for making any needed corrections. Depending on the country-specific data problems, slight smoothing or strong smoothing techniques may be recommended. The base population age and sex structures for most developing countries in this report are at least slightly smoothed for the population ages 10 years and over.

Special attention is given to possible underenumeration of the youngest age groups, 0 to 4 years and 5 to 9 years, because errors in these ages may have a significant impact on the total projection. Suppose, for example, that children ages 0 to 4 years were undercounted in the base population. In the projection, not only would the surviving cohorts of these children be smaller than they should be, but when the female cohorts reached reproductive ages, the number of births they had would also be underestimated. The completeness of enumeration of these youngest age groups is evaluated by checking for consistency between the number counted and the estimated levels of fertility and mortality during the 10-year period prior to the census date, as children of these ages represent the survivors of births during that period.

Base Data on Mortality

When vital registration data are available and complete (which is usually the case only in developed countries), it is easy to construct life tables using microcomputer programs, and to thereby derive both a level and an age pattern of mortality suitable for the projection process. For most developing countries, however, it is necessary to estimate mortality some other way. Various techniques have

been developed to evaluate and correct information on deaths by sex and age in relation to information on population. Data on deaths may be provided not only in vital statistics registers, but also in surveys or censuses that include questions concerning deaths during a specific period of time; for example, deaths of any household members during the past year. If registered deaths can be evaluated and adjusted for errors, they can be used to obtain valuable information about the level and pattern of mortality.

There are several techniques⁷ for estimating underregistration of deaths. Some of them are based on the assumption that the population is “stable.” A stable population is one in which there has been no migration, and neither fertility nor mortality has changed in the past. Other techniques, developed more recently, do not require the assumption of stability. Some methods⁸ may be applied to estimate mortality during the first years of life. They are based on data on children ever born and children surviving, by age of mother.

Like mortality in infancy and childhood, mortality in adult ages can be estimated indirectly when reliable data are not available to measure it directly. Two principal techniques have been developed to estimate adult mortality based on information collected in censuses or surveys. They are the orphanhood technique, based on the number of persons whose mother or father has died, and the widowhood technique, based on the number of persons whose first spouse has died. Both provide an estimate of

survivorship levels between two adult ages for a period of time prior to the year of data collection. However, these techniques are seldom used for the base mortality patterns of the projections in this report because the reference period to which the estimated mortality pertains is not well defined.

Base Data on Fertility

As in the case of mortality, procedures for estimating fertility depend on the availability of data and on the detail of the information. For cases where vital registration is complete, fertility can be measured directly using classical procedures. Most developing countries, however, do not have reliable vital statistics, and so techniques have been developed to measure fertility indirectly based on census or survey information.

Using the age structure of the population, the crude birth rate is sometimes estimated by the rejuvenation technique, in which the population at the youngest ages is “reverse survived” to determine the number of births from which they are survivors. This technique is attractive because it does not require the collection of any data related specifically to fertility. However, the reliability of the estimate depends on the quality of both the census data on age and the survival ratios used for the rejuvenation.

Under certain circumstances, census data by age can be used to obtain not only a crude birth rate but age-specific fertility rates as well. This is done by using the own-children technique based on information on children and women by single years of age. This technique requires data linking individual children to their natural mothers.

Other techniques, such as the Rele technique, use census data by age to

calculate the net reproduction rate or total fertility rate based on the relationship of children of specified ages to the number of women in childbearing ages.

Finally, and most importantly for many developing countries, many censuses and surveys include questions related specifically to fertility; for example, the number of children women have had and whether they had a birth in the year preceding the inquiry. Responses to such questions can be used to estimate fertility indirectly. Some techniques to do this include the P/F (Parity/Fertility) ratio developed by Brass, based on the average number of children ever born to women in 5-year age groups and women’s age pattern of fertility derived from births in the year preceding the census or survey; the P1/F1 ratio technique, also developed by Brass, based on first births only; and the Arriaga technique, which is similar to the P/F ratio technique but links data for more than one date. All of these methods can be used to estimate the age-specific fertility rates required for making component population projections.

Base Data on International Migration

Although migration is sometimes an important component of population change, it is not generally well recorded except in some European countries, such as Sweden and the Netherlands, that maintain complete and detailed population registers. Some countries collect information on arrivals and departures of passengers at the official borders of the national territory, but such data are seldom processed in such a way as to render them useful for statistical purposes. Even in countries with otherwise excellent statistical systems, information on international migration is often unreliable.

⁷For example, the Coale-Preston technique, the growth balance technique developed by Brass, and the Bennett-Horiuchi technique.

⁸For example, the Brass technique and modifications developed by Trussell, Sullivan, and Feeney; the Palloni-Heligman technique, and the Johnson technique.

The primary source of information on immigration for purposes of population projections is census data on place of birth of the foreign-born population. To detect emigration as well, in order to calculate the net movement in or out of a country, it is necessary to find data for the countries in which the emigrants have settled (since they are the foreign immigrants of that country). In addition, special migration flows, such as refugee movements, are incorporated by considering reported numbers of refugees from the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees, country sources, and media reports. Thus, most data on international migration are educated guesses at best, especially since not only total numbers but also age and sex distributions of the migrants are required for the projection process.

Assumptions About the Future

Once levels of mortality, fertility, and migration have been determined for the base year of the projection, each component must be projected into the future. Although the procedure for doing this is mechanical, careful attention must be paid in determining projected levels, trends, and patterns by age. Not only must the assumptions be appropriate for the particular country in question, but consistent assumptions must be made when projections are being carried out for more than one country.

An expected increase in contraceptive prevalence is implicit in the assumptions about future fertility declines for most developing country projections. For many developed countries, future fertility levels are projected to experience only minor change, either slight decreases, or in some cases, slight increases.

In general, mortality is expected to continue to decline in most countries, as development and health advances continue. A particular exception relates to the impact that acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) will have on the mortality of some countries, where mortality levels in the next decades are expected to increase. (For a description of the method used to incorporate the impact of AIDS mortality on selected populations, see the next section of this appendix.) While there is no single "right" way to make assumptions about the future, the following procedures are those recommended and generally used by the Bureau of the Census for the projections presented in this report.

Projecting Mortality and Fertility

The first step is usually to assign a target level of life expectancy at birth and total fertility rate for some intermediate year in the future or the last year of the projection period. Next, a trend of these measures is determined for the period between the base year and the last year. Then, an age and sex pattern of mortality and a female age pattern of fertility are determined for each projected level of life expectancy and total fertility rate, respectively.

In setting target levels for both mortality and fertility, available data on past trends are taken into consideration. If estimates are available for more than one date in the past, a logistic function can be fitted to these data, since this function approximates expected changes in life expectancy at birth and total fertility rate. The results of the logistic function must be carefully scrutinized, however, to ensure that they yield an acceptable future target for the individual country circumstances.

Recent population and socioeconomic trends and policies of each country are taken into account to determine if the projected trends are plausible. For example, for mortality, information concerning programs of public health are considered in judging the results. For fertility, factors such as trends in age at marriage, the proportion of women using contraception, the strength of family planning programs, and any foreseen changes in women's educational attainment or in their labor force participation in the modern economic sector are considered.

In some instances, no data on past trends are available to which a logistic curve can be fitted. In such circumstances, life expectancies can be projected based on increases related to the general level of mortality. The United Nations has recommended such increases based on countries with available data. For fertility, when trend data are not available for estimating future changes using a logistic function, the past experience of other countries serves as a guideline to determine the pace of future change.

Once levels of life expectancy at birth and total fertility rate have been set for the base year and some future year or the last year of the projection, a logistic function is often used to determine the trend. For developed countries with little expected change in fertility, intermediate levels are often determined linearly rather than logistically.

The next task is to determine an age pattern of mortality and fertility for each of the projected values, since these patterns tend to vary as overall levels change. For each level of projected life expectancy at birth, a set of central death rates is estimated using an iterative interpolation process. The interpolation is logarithmic and uses a set of central death rates for the base year and a "limit" set of rates with

very low mortality. Life tables constructed with the interpolated rates correspond to the life expectancies at birth projected previously. Age-specific fertility rates for each projected level of total fertility rate are interpolated between the set for the base year and "model" sets derived from empirical data for populations at various levels of total fertility.

Once mortality and fertility have been tentatively projected for each country according to its particular circumstances, the estimates are compared with projected values for other countries in the same region and with those for other regions. Differences are evaluated to make sure they exist for valid reasons that can be explained by known peculiarities of the particular countries.

Finally, in recent years the Bureau of the Census has concluded that distinctive mortality assumptions must be made for selected countries in this report because of the death risk due to AIDS. Using methodology that takes into account the effect of AIDS, country projections have been prepared that assess its impact on future populations in countries where the infection is significant.

Projecting International Migration

Assumptions about future migration are generally much more speculative than assumptions about fertility and mortality. International migration may occur as a result of changing economic conditions, or as a result of political unrest, persecutions, famines, and other extreme conditions in the countries of origin. Thus, individuals may feel rejected by stagnated economies and attracted by industrialized societies, or refugees may flee in large numbers looking for better or more stable lives elsewhere.

Due to the unpredictability of conditions such as crop failure, emerging violence, and bellicose activities, migration forecasts are subject to large errors. If migration is known to have a negligible impact on a country's current growth rate, future migration is often assumed to be nil. If a country's migration is known to be significant, the estimated number of migrants during the past is frequently held constant in projecting to the near future. Projected migration is usually assumed to diminish, reaching zero at some year in the medium- to long-term future. The age and sex composition of international migrants depends on the situation in each country. If information is not available, model patterns by age and sex are sometimes used.

Regional and World Aggregations

As new data are obtained, population projections are updated and published biennially in the *World Population Profile* series.⁹ The national projections presented in this report were updated for any country for which significant new information was received since the preparation of the previous profile. For most countries, the cutoff for receipt of new information was September 1995.

Due to the differing nature of the base data for each country, there is no standard starting date for each country's projection. The projection period for a few countries started as recently as 1990 when the base information was current to that date. In contrast, the projection period for many African countries (and a few countries in other

regions as well) started as long ago as the 1970's, or even before, although information for a later date on one or more of the variables may have been taken into account for the early years of the projection. "New" information for such a country may pertain to 1980 as opposed to a 1970 figure available for the previous round. Thus, total populations in the revised projections may change for any year in the past.

When the projected population for any individual country changes, so does the aggregated total for the corresponding region and for the world. New aggregations are made for world regions and world totals, combining the latest projected data for all countries, and superseding previously projected world and regional totals given in previous reports.

The differing starting dates complicate aggregations not only of total population but of vital rates and other measures as well. For this reason, regional and global aggregations of crude birth and death rates, life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rates, and age-sex distributions of the population generally can be presented only for the latest year for which all countries have a projected estimate for each variable. In this report, such measures are usually shown for 1996.

Population Projections Incorporating AIDS

Background

Although it has been clear for a number of years that mortality estimates and projections for many countries would have to be revised due to AIDS mortality, the lack of accurate empirical data on AIDS deaths, the paucity of data on HIV infection among the general population, and the absence of tools to project the impact of AIDS epidemics into the future have all

⁹Projections are made by the cohort component method for all but 19 small countries or territories with a combined population in 1996 of 1.1 million, or 0.02 percent of the world total. For these small countries, total populations and vital rates are projected, but not age and sex distributions.

hampered these efforts. Although the accuracy of data on AIDS deaths has not substantially improved, knowledge of HIV infection has expanded and modeling tools have become available to project current epidemics into the future.

The methodology used to project AIDS mortality for this report generally follows the method adopted for *World Population Profile: 1994*, with several modifications. The method consists of the following steps:

1. Establish criteria for selecting countries for which AIDS mortality will be incorporated into the projections.
2. For each selected country, determine the empirical epidemic trend and a point estimate of national HIV prevalence.
3. Model the spread of HIV infection and the development of AIDS in the population, generating alternative epidemic scenarios, and produce the seroprevalence rates and AIDS-related age-specific mortality rates which correspond to each epidemic scenario.
4. Use the empirical levels and trends (from step 2) to establish a factor representing each country's position on a continuum between high and low epidemics (from step 3). Use the derived factor to generate a unique interpolated epidemic.
5. Use weighted country total adult seroprevalence to determine an appropriate location on the total

country epidemic curve implied by the interpolation factor. This projects adult HIV seroprevalence for the total country.

6. Interpolate AIDS-related mortality rates, by age and sex, associated with the estimated speed and level of HIV from epidemic results for the period 1990 to 2010.

In the sections that follow, each of these steps is described, and the method is illustrated.

Country Selection Criteria

The International Programs Center (Population Division, Bureau of the Census) maintains an HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base. This data base is a compilation of aggregate data from HIV seroprevalence studies in developing countries. Currently, it contains over 25,000 data items drawn from nearly 3,200 publications and presentations. As a part of the updating of the data base, new data are reviewed for inclusion into a summary table which, for each country, lists the most recent and best study of seroprevalence levels for high- and low-risk populations in urban and rural areas.¹⁰

A review of the data in the summary table suggests that a reasonable cut-off point for selection would be countries that have reached 5 percent HIV

¹⁰High risk includes samples of prostitutes and their clients, sexually-transmitted disease patients, or other persons with known risk factors. Low risk includes samples of pregnant women, volunteer blood donors, or others with no known risk factors. For a more complete description of the selection criteria, see U.S. Bureau of the Census (1995).

prevalence among their low-risk urban populations or, based on recent trends, appear to be likely to reach this level in the near future.

A total of 21 countries now meet these criteria for the incorporation of AIDS mortality in the projections. All but two of these countries are in Africa. The countries are:

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Botswana | Ethiopia | South Africa |
| Burkina Faso | Guyana | Tanzania |
| Burundi | Haiti | Uganda |
| Cameroon | Kenya | Zaire |
| Central African Republic | Lesotho | Zambia |
| Congo | Malawi | Zimbabwe |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Nigeria | |
| | Rwanda | |

AIDS mortality was incorporated into projections for two other countries, Brazil and Thailand, because some country-specific modeling work had already been completed. The description of the simplified approach taken in these special cases follows that of the more general procedure.

Empirical Epidemic Trends

For each of the 21 countries meeting the selection criteria, we reviewed the HIV seroprevalence information available in the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base to establish urban seroprevalence trends over time (table B-1, cols.1-4) and to identify available rural data points (table B-1, cols. 5-6). The two data points judged to be most representative for the urban low-risk population were identified and used to calculate the annual change between the dates of the two studies. Rural data were used in conjunction with the urban data to establish a total-country seroprevalence estimate (table B-1, col. 7).

Table B-1.
Empirical Seroprevalence Data for Urban and Rural Areas of Selected Countries

| Country | Urban pregnant women | | | | Rural adults | | Estimated total country (percent) |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------|-------|---------|--------------|---------|--|
| | Earlier | | Later | | | | |
| | Year | Percent | Year | Percent | Year | Percent | |
| Botswana | 1990 | 6.0 | 1993 | 19.2 | 1992 | 7.5 | 9.5 |
| Burkina Faso | 1987 | 3.1 | 1991 | 8.8 | 1989 | 4.1 | 4.5 |
| Burundi | 1986 | 16.3 | 1992 | 20.0 | 1992 | 1.8 | 3.1 |
| Cameroon | 1990 | 1.1 | 1994 | 5.7 | 1992 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Central African Republic | 1986 | 4.7 | 1993 | 16.0 | 1992 | 1.7 | 6.4 |
| Congo | 1990 | 7.7 | 1991 | 9.0 | 1990 | 5.3 | 6.7 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 1987 | 8.0 | 1992 | 14.8 | 1989 | 3.3 | 6.1 |
| Ethiopia | 1988 | 3.7 | 1991 | 6.2 | 1993 | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| Guyana | 1990 | 1.2 | 1992 | 2.0 | 1992 | (NA) | 2.0 |
| Haiti | 1989 | 8.0 | 1993 | 8.5 | 1990 | 4.0 | 5.2 |
| Kenya | 1991 | 13.0 | 1992 | 15.0 | 1993 | (NA) | ^a 5.7 |
| Lesotho | 1992 | 5.1 | 1993 | 6.1 | 1993 | (NA) | 5.8 |
| Malawi | 1989 | 18.6 | 1994 | 33.0 | 1993 | 12.3 | 14.9 |
| Nigeria | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 1992 | (NA) | ^b 1.1 |
| Rwanda | 1989 | 23.2 | 1991 | 26.7 | 1991 | 8.9 | 9.9 |
| South Africa | 1992 | 3.1 | 1993 | 4.7 | 1993 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| Tanzania | 1988 | 10.6 | 1992 | 17.7 | 1993 | 7.1 | 9.7 |
| Uganda | 1987 | 24.0 | 1992 | 29.5 | 1992 | 7.8 | 10.4 |
| Zaire | 1985 | 6.9 | 1991 | 9.2 | 1991 | 2.9 | 4.7 |
| Zambia | 1987 | 11.6 | 1993 | 24.7 | 1993 | 13.5 | 18.3 |
| Zimbabwe | 1990 | 18.0 | 1993 | 25.9 | 1990 | (NA) | 12.8 |

(NA) Not available.

^aKenya National AIDS Control Program 1994.

^bAverage of Nigerian states' HIV sentinel surveillance program estimates for pregnant women.

Source: Urban and rural data are from the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Database, International Programs Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census, December 1994.

Alternative Scenarios

To project the impact in the selected countries, three alternative epidemic scenarios were developed, corresponding to low, medium, and high-impact AIDS epidemics. These scenarios were developed using iwgAIDS, which is a complex deterministic model of the spread of HIV infection and the development of AIDS in a population. It was developed under the sponsorship of the Interagency Working Group (iwg) on AIDS Models and Methods of the U.S. Department of State (Stanley et al. 1991).

All three of these epidemic scenarios incorporate increasing levels of behavior change in the form of increased condom use. This assumption corresponds to actual changes in behavior that are now beginning to occur in some countries.

Interpolation of a Unique Epidemic

The empirical urban trend from each country was used to interpolate among the three epidemic scenarios to derive an epidemic trend line matching the observed HIV seroprevalence increase between two data points. Thus, both the level and the rate of increase of the urban epidemic were matched through this procedure, resulting in an interpolation factor used in subsequent steps.

Projected Total Seroprevalence

At this point in the estimation procedure, no direct linkage has been made to the total-country prevalence or to a particular calendar year in this country's epidemic. The next step accomplishes these tasks. The total-country adult prevalence estimate (table B-1, col. 7) was matched with the one implied using the interpolation factor. From this comparison, an "offset" figure was calculated, corresponding to the number of years of difference between the start of the epidemics in the three scenarios and the empirical epidemic at the reference date.

AIDS-Related Mortality Rates

Based on the "interpolation factor" and the "offset" described above, AIDS-related age-sex-specific mortality rates ($n m_x$ values) at 5-year intervals from 1990 to 2010 were interpolated and added to non-AIDS $n m_x$ values for the same period. Population projections were prepared with the combined $n m_x$ values as input, using the Rural-Urban Projection Program (RUP) of the Bureau of the Census.

The future course of the AIDS pandemic is uncertain, but making projections for affected countries requires that some assumptions be made about AIDS mortality as well as about non-AIDS mortality. For the projections underlying this report, it was assumed that the epidemics in each of the 23 affected countries would peak in 2010, with no further growth in HIV infection after that year. AIDS mortality was assumed to decline from the level reached in 2010 to nil

by 2050, thus implying a return to "normal" mortality levels in the latter year. To implement the projection process, life tables for 2050 that assume no AIDS mortality were used.

The Special Cases of Brazil and Thailand

Modeling activities were also undertaken for Brazil and Thailand with the support of the Interagency Working Group. AIDS epidemics in these two countries have substantial homosexual and intravenous drug use components, while those in Africa do not (WHO/GPA 1993). For Brazil, AIDS-related age-sex-specific mortality rates were estimated from the iwgAIDS model and added directly to the non-AIDS mortality rates previously prepared for the projection program. For Thailand, AIDS-related mortality rates from recent epidemiological and demographic projections (TNESDB 1994) were added to the non-AIDS $n m_x$ values for the 1990 to 2010 period.

Caveats and Limitations

In developing the methodology for these projections, the International Programs Center has attempted to maximize the use of both the empirical data and the modeling tools available. However, there is much that is unknown about the dynamics of AIDS epidemics in countries around the world, and the methodology is necessarily imprecise. As the AIDS pandemic grows, future behavior changes and interventions being implemented in countries around the world may alter the projected course.

Non-AIDS $n m_x$ values were derived by making standard assumptions concerning the improvement in mortality conditions as described earlier in this appendix.

What if AIDS epidemics do not peak early in the next century as projected? Will entire populations become infected with HIV and eventually die from AIDS? The simulations used for this report suggest that this will not happen in any population, although population declines are possible with a sustained widespread epidemic. Variations in sexual behavior help to ensure that the majority of the population in countries around the world are not at high risk of HIV infection. With substantial proportions of the population at lower risk of infection, each of the epidemic scenarios displays a definite plateau in HIV seroprevalence after the initial rapid rise.

Recency of Base Data for the Projections

The first two sections of this appendix described methods for evaluating base data and making projections, without reference to the data situations actually encountered in the various countries. This section reviews the availability of data for the current round of projections as presented in this report.

Demographic Data Are More Recent Than in Past Years

This report presents population estimates and projections for 227 countries or areas of the world. Of these 227 countries, 179 have information on fertility pertaining to some date since 1985, 167 countries have recent data on population size and 172 on mortality (tables B-2, B-3 and B-4). In previous publications, it was reported that fertility data were obtained on a more frequent basis than mortality or population data. Currently, however, more recent data have been available on mortality and population size.

Large Discrepancies Found in Recency of Data by Region

Not surprisingly, the more developed countries have the most recent data on population size, fertility, and mortality. All developed countries have data on population size and mortality since 1985, and all except Monaco have fertility data pertaining to 1985 or later that were considered for the projections in this report. Sub-Saharan Africa has the smallest proportion of countries with data for 1985 or later on all topics.

Current Fertility Level Is Known for Over 91 Percent of World's Population

Perhaps more important than the number of countries with recent information on population size, fertility, and mortality is the proportion of the world's population covered by such information.

As seen in table B-3, 91 percent of the world's people live in countries with data on fertility that pertain to 1985 or later. The proportion is higher in North Africa (96 percent), Asia (96 percent), and the regions of North America, Europe and the New Independent States, and Latin America and the Caribbean (100 percent).

With many countries taking censuses during the 1990 round and the rapid processing of results by computer, information on population size is also available for a large portion of the world's population. Eighty-nine percent of the world's people live in countries with at least population totals available for 1985 or later.

For mortality, about 69 percent of the world's population is covered by information since 1985 (table B-4). However, the available mortality data often pertain only to infants and children and not to the adult population. Nearly one-third of the population of the

Near East and 21 percent of that of Sub-Saharan Africa live in countries for which we lack reliable mortality data since 1980.

Information on Contraceptive Prevalence

In the population projections presented in this report, information on the prevalence of family planning is not used directly as input in the computer model. Nevertheless, a knowledge of the extent of contraceptive use and the strength of national family planning programs is an important consideration when setting future target levels and age patterns of fertility for the projections.

Recent data on the current use of family planning methods are gathered primarily by surveys such as the DHS program of Macro International, Inc. and the various family health and contraceptive prevalence surveys of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control. In addition, some countries conduct other national surveys, either for the specific purpose of gathering information on family planning or for other purposes, such as collecting data on maternal and child health. These surveys often include questions about contraceptive use.

In contrast to the practice of collecting information on population size, fertility,

and mortality, the gathering of data on contraceptive use is a fairly recent phenomenon. Nonetheless, the practice is becoming more widespread, and many of the larger countries in developing regions now provide such data. Of the 171 countries in developing regions, 92 (54 percent) have gathered information on family planning for some date since 1985, and another 13 (8 percent) during the early 1980's (table B-5).

Differences among the regions have narrowed. The proportion of countries with information available for 1985 or later ranges from 59 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa to 66 percent in North Africa. In the developing regions of the Near East, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, just around 60 percent of countries have contraceptive data available for 1985 or later.

It is primarily the larger countries in each region that gather information on contraceptive use, as shown by the larger proportions of populations than of countries covered by available data. Thus, 94 percent of the population in less developed regions is covered by such data since 1985, with the proportions in North Africa and Asia, excluding the Near East, over 95 percent. Even in Sub-Saharan Africa, information on contraceptive use for 1985 or later is available for 84 percent of the population.

Table B-2.

Distribution of Countries and of Population, by Region and Recency of Reliable Data on Population Size

| Region | Year of latest data | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| | Number of countries | | | | | Midyear population: 1996 (millions) | | | | |
| | Total | 1990-95 | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none | Total | 1990-95 | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none |
| WORLD | 227 | 110 | 57 | 40 | 20 | 5,772 | 2,909 | 2,256 | 480 | 128 |
| Less Developed Countries ... | 171 | 63 | 48 | 40 | 20 | 4,601 | 2,226 | 1,768 | 480 | 128 |
| More Developed Countries .. | 56 | 47 | 9 | — | — | 1,171 | 683 | 488 | — | — |
| AFRICA | 57 | 13 | 20 | 16 | 8 | 732 | 225 | 257 | 220 | 30 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 51 | 13 | 17 | 14 | 7 | 594 | 225 | 155 | 190 | 25 |
| North Africa | 6 | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | 137 | — | 102 | 30 | 5 |
| NEAR EAST | 16 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 157 | 66 | 27 | 23 | 41 |
| ASIA | 27 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3,271 | 1,660 | 1,382 | 194 | 35 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 45 | 25 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 489 | 396 | 46 | 42 | 4 |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | 56 | 41 | 14 | — | 1 | 800 | 507 | 276 | — | 17 |
| Western | 28 | 28 | — | — | — | 387 | 387 | — | — | — |
| Eastern | 13 | 13 | — | — | — | 120 | 120 | — | — | — |
| New Independent States | 15 | — | 14 | — | 1 | 293 | — | 276 | — | 17 |
| Baltics | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | 266 | — | 266 | — | — |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 12 | — | 11 | — | 1 | 285 | — | 268 | — | 17 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 5 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 295 | 29 | 267 | — | — |
| OCEANIA | 21 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 29 | 27 | 2 | — | (Z) |
| Percent distribution of: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Number of countries | | | | | Population | | | | |
| | Total | 1990-95 | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none | Total | 1990-95 | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none |
| WORLD | 100 | 48 | 25 | 18 | 9 | 100 | 50 | 39 | 8 | 2 |
| Less Developed Countries ... | 100 | 37 | 28 | 23 | 12 | 100 | 48 | 38 | 10 | 3 |
| More Developed Countries .. | 100 | 84 | 16 | — | — | 100 | 58 | 42 | — | — |
| AFRICA | 100 | 23 | 35 | 28 | 14 | 100 | 31 | 35 | 30 | 4 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 100 | 25 | 33 | 27 | 14 | 100 | 38 | 26 | 32 | 4 |
| North Africa | 100 | — | 50 | 33 | 17 | 100 | — | 74 | 22 | 4 |
| NEAR EAST | 100 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 100 | 42 | 17 | 15 | 26 |
| ASIA | 100 | 48 | 26 | 15 | 11 | 100 | 51 | 42 | 6 | 1 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 100 | 56 | 9 | 31 | 4 | 100 | 81 | 9 | 9 | 1 |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | 100 | 73 | 25 | — | 2 | 100 | 63 | 34 | — | 2 |
| Western | 100 | 100 | — | — | — | 100 | 100 | — | — | — |
| Eastern | 100 | 100 | — | — | — | 100 | 100 | — | — | — |
| New Independent States | 100 | — | 93 | — | 7 | 100 | — | 94 | — | 6 |
| Baltics | 100 | — | 100 | — | — | 100 | — | 100 | — | — |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 100 | — | 92 | — | 8 | 100 | — | 94 | — | 6 |
| NORTH AMERICA | 100 | 60 | 40 | — | — | 100 | 10 | 90 | — | — |
| OCEANIA | 100 | 52 | 29 | 10 | 10 | 100 | 92 | 6 | 2 | (Z) |

— Represents zero.

(Z) Less than 500,000 or less than 0.5 percent.

Table B-3.
Distribution of Countries and of Population, by Region and Recency of Reliable Data on Fertility

| Region | Year of latest data | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------|
| | Total | 1990-95 | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none | Total | 1990-95 | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of countries | | | | | Midyear population: 1996 (millions) | | | | | |
| WORLD | 227 | 137 | 42 | 19 | 29 | 5,772 | 4,970 | 294 | 282 | 226 |
| Less Developed Countries ... | 171 | 84 | 40 | 18 | 29 | 4,601 | 3,799 | 294 | 282 | 226 |
| More Developed Countries .. | 56 | 53 | 2 | 1 | — | 1,171 | 1,171 | (Z) | — | — |
| AFRICA | 57 | 23 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 732 | 308 | 113 | 265 | 45 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 51 | 20 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 594 | 240 | 50 | 265 | 39 |
| North Africa | 6 | 3 | 1 | — | 2 | 137 | 68 | 64 | — | 6 |
| NEAR EAST | 16 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 157 | 95 | 2 | 16 | 45 |
| ASIA | 27 | 14 | 5 | — | 8 | 3,271 | 2,995 | 145 | — | 131 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 45 | 28 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 489 | 454 | 33 | 1 | 1 |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | 56 | 55 | — | 1 | — | 800 | 800 | — | — | — |
| Western | 28 | 27 | — | 1 | — | 387 | 387 | — | — | — |
| Eastern | 13 | 13 | — | — | — | 120 | 120 | — | — | — |
| New Independent States | 15 | 15 | — | — | — | 293 | 293 | — | — | — |
| Baltics | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | 266 | 266 | — | — | — |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 12 | 12 | — | — | — | 285 | 285 | — | — | — |
| NORTH AMERICA | 5 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 295 | 295 | (Z) | — | — |
| OCEANIA | 21 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 29 | 23 | 1 | (Z) | 5 |
| Percent distribution of: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Number of countries | | | | | Population | | | | |
| WORLD | 100 | 60 | 19 | 8 | 13 | 100 | 86 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Less Developed Countries ... | 100 | 49 | 23 | 11 | 17 | 100 | 83 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| More Developed Countries .. | 100 | 95 | 4 | 2 | — | 100 | 100 | (Z) | — | — |
| AFRICA | 100 | 40 | 18 | 21 | 21 | 100 | 42 | 15 | 36 | 6 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 100 | 39 | 18 | 24 | 20 | 100 | 40 | 8 | 45 | 7 |
| North Africa | 100 | 50 | 17 | — | 33 | 100 | 50 | 46 | — | 4 |
| NEAR EAST | 100 | 69 | 6 | 6 | 19 | 100 | 60 | 1 | 10 | 28 |
| ASIA | 100 | 52 | 19 | — | 30 | 100 | 92 | 4 | — | 4 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 100 | 62 | 31 | 4 | 2 | 100 | 93 | 7 | — | — |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | 100 | 98 | — | 2 | — | 100 | 100 | — | — | — |
| Western | 100 | 96 | — | 4 | — | 100 | 100 | — | — | — |
| Eastern | 100 | 100 | — | — | — | 100 | 100 | — | — | — |
| New Independent States | 100 | 100 | — | — | — | 100 | 100 | — | — | — |
| Baltics | 100 | 100 | — | — | — | 100 | 100 | — | — | — |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 100 | 100 | — | — | — | 100 | 100 | — | — | — |
| NORTH AMERICA | 100 | 60 | 40 | — | — | 100 | 100 | (Z) | — | — |
| OCEANIA | 100 | 14 | 48 | 14 | 24 | 100 | 78 | 4 | 1 | 17 |

— Represents zero.

(Z) Less than 500,000 or less than 0.5 percent.

Table B-4.
Distribution of Countries and of Population, by Region and Recency of Reliable Data on Mortality

| Region | Year of latest data | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| | Before 1980 or none | | | | | Before 1980 or none | | | | |
| | Total | 1990-95 | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none | Total | 1990-95 | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none |
| | Number of countries | | | | | Midyear population: 1996 (millions) | | | | |
| WORLD | 227 | 125 | 47 | 15 | 40 | 5,772 | 3,665 | 356 | 1,361 | 391 |
| Less Developed Countries ... | 171 | 71 | 45 | 15 | 40 | 4,601 | 2,494 | 356 | 1,361 | 391 |
| More Developed Countries .. | 56 | 54 | 2 | — | — | 1,171 | 1,171 | (Z) | — | — |
| AFRICA | 57 | 21 | 10 | 6 | 20 | 732 | 293 | 206 | 100 | 132 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 51 | 19 | 8 | 6 | 18 | 594 | 234 | 134 | 100 | 126 |
| North Africa | 6 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 137 | 59 | 73 | — | 6 |
| NEAR EAST | 16 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 157 | 85 | 6 | 20 | 47 |
| ASIA | 27 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3,271 | 1,745 | 86 | 1,232 | 207 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 45 | 24 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 489 | 423 | 57 | 8 | (Z) |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | 56 | 56 | — | — | — | 800 | 800 | — | — | — |
| Western | 28 | 28 | — | — | — | 387 | 387 | — | — | — |
| Eastern | 13 | 13 | — | — | — | 120 | 120 | — | — | — |
| New Independent States | 15 | 15 | — | — | — | 293 | 293 | — | — | — |
| Baltics | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | 266 | 266 | — | — | — |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 12 | 12 | — | — | — | 285 | 285 | — | — | — |
| NORTH AMERICA | 5 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 295 | 295 | (Z) | — | — |
| OCEANIA | 21 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 29 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Percent distribution of: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Number of countries | | | | | Population | | | | |
| WORLD | 100 | 55 | 21 | 7 | 18 | 100 | 63 | 6 | 24 | 7 |
| Less Developed Countries ... | 100 | 42 | 26 | 9 | 23 | 100 | 54 | 8 | 30 | 8 |
| More Developed Countries .. | 100 | 96 | 4 | — | — | 100 | 100 | (Z) | — | — |
| AFRICA | 100 | 37 | 18 | 11 | 35 | 100 | 40 | 28 | 14 | 18 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 100 | 37 | 16 | 12 | 35 | 100 | 39 | 23 | 17 | 21 |
| North Africa | 100 | 33 | 33 | — | 33 | 100 | 43 | 53 | — | 4 |
| NEAR EAST | 100 | 44 | 19 | 13 | 25 | 100 | 54 | 4 | 13 | 30 |
| ASIA | 100 | 41 | 19 | 11 | 30 | 100 | 53 | 3 | 38 | 6 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 100 | 53 | 42 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 87 | 12 | 2 | (Z) |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | 100 | 100 | — | — | — | 100 | 100 | — | — | — |
| Western | 100 | 100 | — | — | — | 100 | 100 | — | — | — |
| Eastern | 100 | 100 | — | — | — | 100 | 100 | — | — | — |
| New Independent States | 100 | 100 | — | — | — | 100 | 100 | — | — | — |
| Baltics | 100 | 100 | — | — | — | 100 | 100 | — | — | — |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 100 | 100 | — | — | — | 100 | 100 | — | — | — |
| NORTH AMERICA | 100 | 60 | 40 | — | — | 100 | 100 | (Z) | — | — |
| OCEANIA | 100 | 14 | 38 | 14 | 33 | 100 | 78 | 3 | 2 | 17 |

— Represents zero.

(Z) Less than 500,000 or less than 0.5 percent.

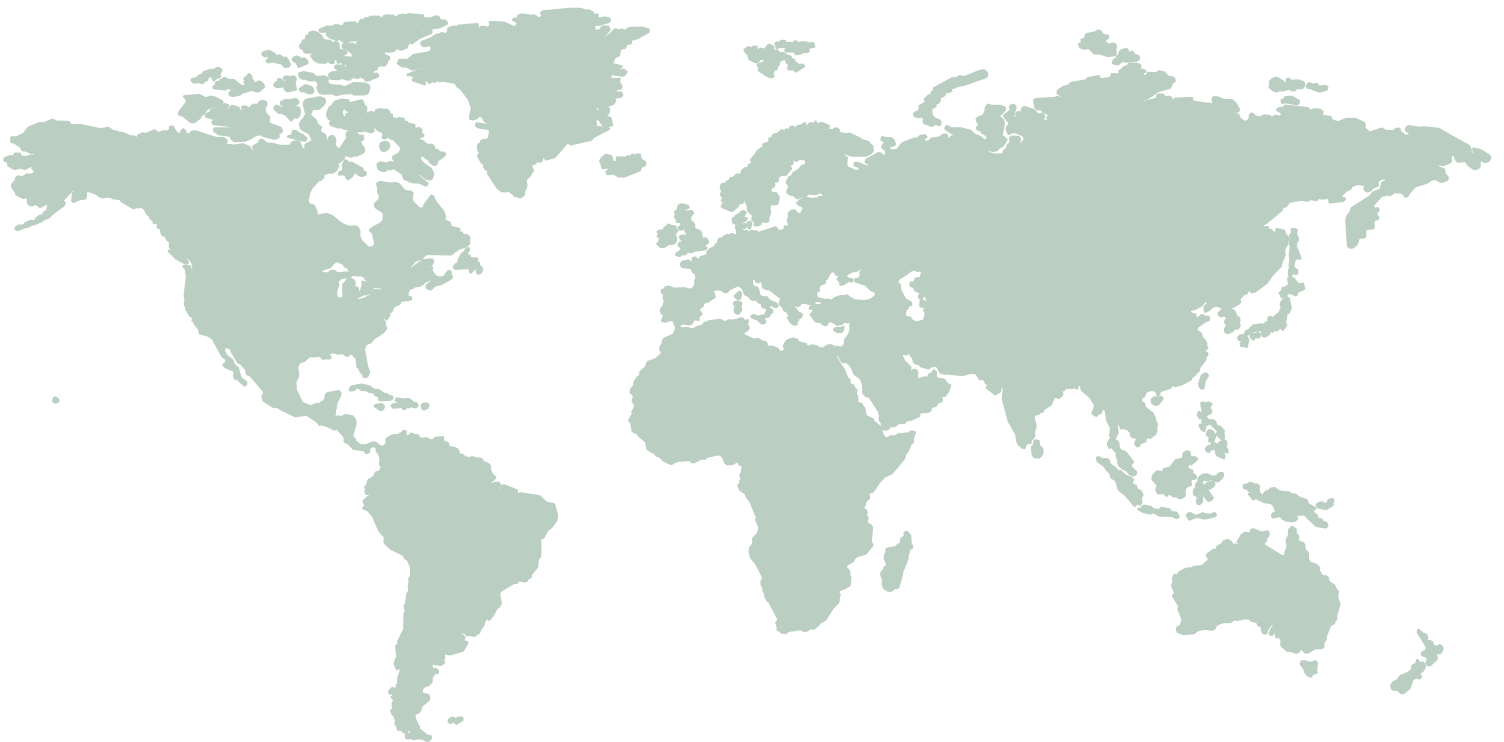
Table B-5.
Distribution of Countries and of Population, by Region and Recency of Reliable Data on Contraceptive Prevalence

| Region | Year of latest data | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| | Before 1980 or none | | | | | Before 1980 or none | | | | |
| | Total | 1990-95 | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none | Total | 1990-95 | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none |
| | Number of countries | | | | | Midyear population: 1996 (millions) | | | | |
| WORLD | 227 | 74 | 41 | 18 | 94 | 5,772 | 4,190 | 1,071 | 99 | 412 |
| Less Developed Countries ... | 171 | 59 | 33 | 13 | 66 | 4,601 | 3,638 | 668 | 37 | 259 |
| More Developed Countries .. | 56 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 28 | 1,171 | 552 | 404 | 63 | 153 |
| AFRICA | 57 | 23 | 11 | 3 | 20 | 732 | 445 | 187 | 22 | 77 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 51 | 21 | 9 | 3 | 18 | 594 | 386 | 115 | 22 | 71 |
| North Africa | 6 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 137 | 59 | 73 | — | 6 |
| NEAR EAST | 16 | 4 | 5 | — | 7 | 157 | 96 | 27 | — | 35 |
| ASIA | 27 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 3,271 | 3,029 | 171 | 3 | 68 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 45 | 14 | 11 | 4 | 16 | 489 | 122 | 283 | 7 | 77 |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | 56 | 22 | 6 | 4 | 24 | 800 | 498 | 119 | 34 | 149 |
| Western | 28 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 16 | 387 | 167 | 107 | 34 | 78 |
| Eastern | 13 | 3 | 2 | — | 8 | 120 | 37 | 12 | — | 71 |
| New Independent States | 15 | 15 | — | — | — | 293 | 293 | — | — | — |
| Baltics | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | 266 | — | 266 | — | — |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 12 | 12 | — | — | — | 285 | 285 | — | — | — |
| NORTH AMERICA | 5 | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 295 | — | 266 | 29 | (Z) |
| OCEANIA | 21 | — | 1 | 5 | 15 | 29 | — | 18 | 5 | 6 |
| Percent distribution of: | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Number of countries | | | | | Population | | | | |
| WORLD | 100 | 33 | 18 | 8 | 41 | 100 | 73 | 19 | 2 | 7 |
| Less Developed Countries ... | 100 | 35 | 19 | 8 | 39 | 100 | 79 | 15 | 1 | 6 |
| More Developed Countries .. | 100 | 27 | 14 | 9 | 50 | 100 | 47 | 34 | 5 | 13 |
| AFRICA | 100 | 40 | 19 | 5 | 35 | 100 | 61 | 26 | 3 | 11 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 100 | 41 | 18 | 6 | 35 | 100 | 65 | 19 | 4 | 12 |
| North Africa | 100 | 33 | 33 | — | 33 | 100 | 43 | 53 | — | 4 |
| NEAR EAST | 100 | 25 | 31 | — | 44 | 100 | 61 | 17 | — | 22 |
| ASIA | 100 | 41 | 22 | 4 | 33 | 100 | 93 | 5 | (Z) | 2 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 100 | 31 | 24 | 9 | 36 | 100 | 25 | 58 | 1 | 16 |
| EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES | 100 | 39 | 11 | 7 | 43 | 100 | 62 | 15 | 4 | 19 |
| Western | 100 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 57 | 100 | 43 | 28 | 9 | 20 |
| Eastern | 100 | 23 | 15 | — | 62 | 100 | 31 | 10 | — | 59 |
| New Independent States | 100 | 100 | — | — | — | 100 | 100 | — | — | — |
| Baltics | 100 | 100 | — | — | — | 100 | — | 100 | — | — |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 100 | 100 | — | — | — | 100 | 100 | — | — | — |
| NORTH AMERICA | 100 | — | 20 | 20 | 60 | 100 | — | 90 | 10 | (Z) |
| OCEANIA | 100 | — | 5 | 24 | 71 | 100 | — | 63 | 16 | 21 |

— Represents zero.

(Z) Less than 500,000 or less than 0.5 percent.

Appendix C References



Appendix C

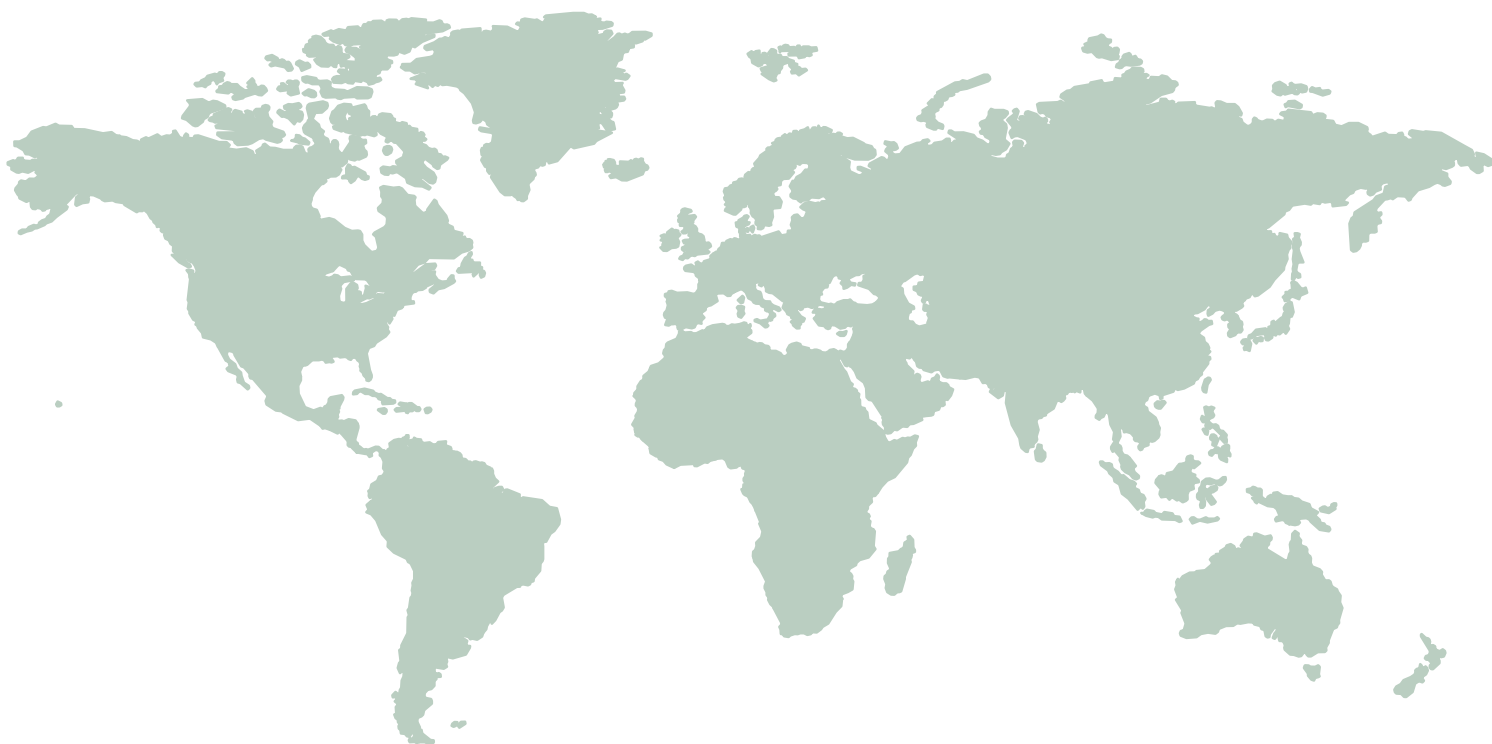
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Appendix D

Glossary



Appendix D

Glossary

Age structure. The distribution of a population according to age, usually by 5-year age groups.

Age-specific fertility rate. The number of births during a year to women in a particular age group, usually per 1,000 women in a 5-year age group at midyear.

Aging. An increase in the proportion of the population in the older ages. May also be measured as an increase in the median age of the population.

AIDS. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Base population. The population, usually by age and sex, for the initial year of a projection.

Birth rate. The average annual number of births during a year per 1,000 population at midyear. Also known as the crude birth rate.

Children ever born. The total number of births a woman has had, regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the inquiry.

Children surviving. The number of children a woman has had that are still living at the time of the inquiry.

Cohort. A group of individuals born in the same calendar year or group of years.

Cohort component method. See component method.

Component method. A method of estimating or projecting a population in which separate components of population change (fertility, mortality, and migration) are used to derive the total population. When such

projections are made also by age and sex, the procedure is known as the cohort component method.

Components of change. Fertility, mortality, and migration.

Contraception. The conscious effort of couples to regulate the number and spacing of births. Also known as family planning.

Contraceptive prevalence rate. The percent of currently married women of reproductive age (normally defined as the range 15 to 49 years) who use contraception.

Crude birth rate. See birth rate.

Crude death rate. See death rate.

Currently married women. Women ages 15 to 49 either formally married or living in union with a man (consensual unions). Same as “married women of reproductive age.”

Death rate. The average annual number of deaths during a year per 1,000 population at midyear. Also known as the crude death rate.

Development category. The classification of regions into “less developed” and “more developed” according to their general level of economic development. In this report, countries are classified according to the grouping used by the United Nations. See references to these terms in the Glossary for details.

DHS. Demographic and Health Surveys, an ongoing program of household surveys implemented by Macro International, Inc. and collaborating organizations.

Family planning. See contraception.

Growth rate. The average annual percent change in the population, resulting from a surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths and the balance of migrants entering and leaving a country. The rate may be positive or negative. Also known as population growth rate or average annual rate of growth.

HIV. Human immunodeficiency virus. The virus that causes AIDS.

Indirect estimation. The use of special techniques to estimate demographic measures (such as fertility and mortality) when information is not adequate for measuring them directly.

Infant mortality rate. The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age from a cohort of 1,000 live births. Denoted ${}_1q_0$ or IMR, it is the probability of dying between birth and exact age 1.

IUD. Intrauterine device, a method of contraception.

iwgAIDS. Interagency Working Group on AIDS.

Less developed countries. The “less developed” countries include all of Africa, all of Asia except Japan, the Transcaucasian and Central Asian republics of the CIS, all of Latin America and the Caribbean, and all of Oceania except Australia and New Zealand. This category matches the “less developed country” classification employed by the United Nations. “Less developed” countries are also referred to in the report as “developing” countries.

Life expectancy at birth. The average number of years a group of people born in the same year can be expected to live if mortality at each age remains constant in the future.

Life table. A statistical table that follows a hypothetical cohort of 100,000 persons born at the same time as they progress through successive ages, with the cohort reduced from one age to the next according to a set of death rates by age until all persons eventually die.

Married women of reproductive age (MWRA). Women ages 15 to 49 either formally married or living in union with a man (consensual unions). Same as “currently married women.”

Median age. The midpoint age that separates the younger half of a population from the older half.

Modern methods of contraception.

Condoms, injectables, IUD's, pills, vaginal methods (spermicides, diaphragms, or caps), and voluntary sterilization of a woman or her partner.

More developed countries. The “more developed” countries and areas include all of North America and Europe (including the Baltics and the four European republics of the NIS) plus Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. This category matches the “more developed” classification employed by the United Nations.

Natural increase. The difference between the number of births and the number of deaths.

Net migration rate. The difference between the number of migrants entering and those leaving a country in a year, per 1,000 midyear population. May also be expressed in percent. A positive figure is known as a net immigration rate and a negative figure as a net emigration rate.

New Independent States (NIS).

Fifteen nations formed from the former Soviet Union. The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) refers to these countries excluding the three Baltic nations of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania.

Pandemic. A global epidemic.

Projections. Data on population and vital rates derived for future years based on statistics from population censuses, vital registration systems, or sample surveys pertaining to the recent past, and on assumptions about future trends.

Rate of natural increase. The difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate.

Replacement level fertility. The average number of children each woman would have to bear for a population to remain the same size over the long term. Conventionally taken to be an average of 2.1 children per woman.

Seroprevalence. The percent of a population testing positive for infection in a blood test. In the context of this report, the percent testing positive for antibodies to HIV.

Sustainable development. The term refers to achieving economic and social development in ways that do not exhaust a country's natural resources. See, also, Ashford (1995) and The World Commission on Environment and Development (1987). In the Commission's words: “... sustainable development is ... a process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development, and institutional change are made consistent with the future as well as present needs” (Ibid: 9).

Total fertility rate. The average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given set of age-specific fertility rates.

Traditional methods of contraception. Periodic abstinence, rhythm, withdrawal, douche, and folk methods. Also known as natural methods.

Under-5 mortality. Number of deaths of children under 5 years of age from a cohort of 1,000 live births. Denoted ${}_5q_0$, it is the probability of dying between birth and exact age 5.

Underenumeration. In a census, the erroneous counting of fewer persons in a population than actually belong to it.

Underregistration. In a vital registration system, the failure to register all vital events that occur in a population.

Unmet need for family planning. Nonuse of contraception among women who would like to regulate their fertility, measured as the proportion of currently married women of reproductive age not using contraception but wishing either to postpone the next wanted birth or to prevent unwanted childbearing after having achieved their desired number of children.

Vital events. Births and deaths.

Vital rates. Birth rates and death rates.

Vital registration. The recording of vital events for legal, administrative, and statistical purposes.

WHO. World Health Organization.

WHO/GPA. World Health Organization/Global Programme on AIDS.

International Programs Center

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The International Programs Center (IPC) conducts demographic and socioeconomic research on all countries of the world. We estimate and project population for all countries; study trends in key demographic indicators; conduct specialized research on topics such as population aging, the role of women in development, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, and the socioeconomic status of populations in transition economies. IPC also provides technical assistance and training to national statistical offices and other agencies worldwide. Our work is funded by other U.S. and foreign government agencies, international organizations, and businesses.

Research results are issued in publications, staff papers, and electronic databases. Single copies of most reports are available at no cost.

Recent Publications

Trends in Adolescent Fertility and Contraceptive Use in the Developing World. 1996. Draws upon survey data for 56 developing countries collected over the past 25 years to show how adolescent reproductive behavior has changed during this period, and to suggest the magnitude of the challenge to improve adolescent reproductive health facing the nations of the developing world during the coming 25 years.

Older Workers, Retirement and Pensions. 1995. Provides an overview of demographic and socioeconomic trends that affect old-age security around the world, and graphical depictions of the status of older workers, retirement trends, and pension systems.

The Impact of HIV/AIDS on World Population. 1994. Presents the method and results of incorporating HIV/AIDS seroprevalence and mortality into Bureau of the Census population estimates and projections for selected countries of the world.

An Aging World II. 1993. International Population Reports Series P-95, No. 92-3. Focuses on current and projected numbers and proportions of the world's elderly, as well as socioeconomic characteristics of older populations in 50 nations.

International Briefs. A series of short, individual-country and regional reports summarizing demographic and selected socioeconomic information. Recent and forthcoming issues include "Population Trends: Philippines," "Population Trends: Russia," "Population Trends: Ghana," and "Old Age Security Reform in China."

Data Bases and Microcomputer Applications

International Data Base. Contains tables of demographic and socioeconomic data for all countries of the world. Microcomputer and Internet versions are available.

HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base. Incorporates extant seroprevalence data obtained from scientific literature and from presentations at international conferences. Microcomputer and Internet versions are available.

Integrated Microcomputer Processing System. Contains software packages that perform the major tasks in survey and census data processing.

Population Analysis with Microcomputers/Population Analysis Spreadsheets. Two-volume publication which: (1) explains the concepts behind frequently-used demographic techniques; and (2) includes a microcomputer spreadsheet diskette and documentation for use with Lotus 1-2-3.

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The International Programs Center provides technical assistance and applied training in sampling, techniques of data collection and data processing, statistical and demographic analysis, and data dissemination at the request of other governments and international organizations.

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